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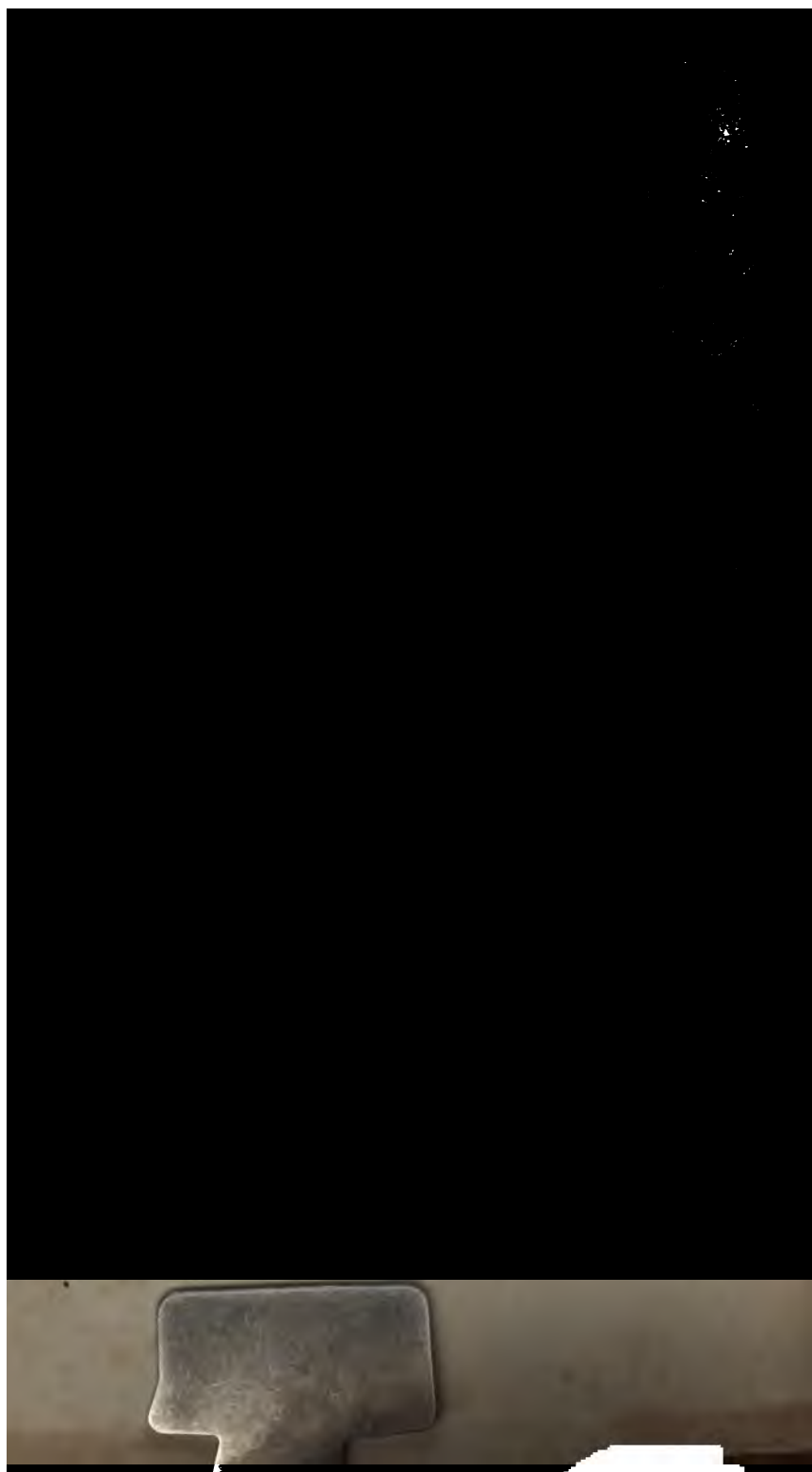
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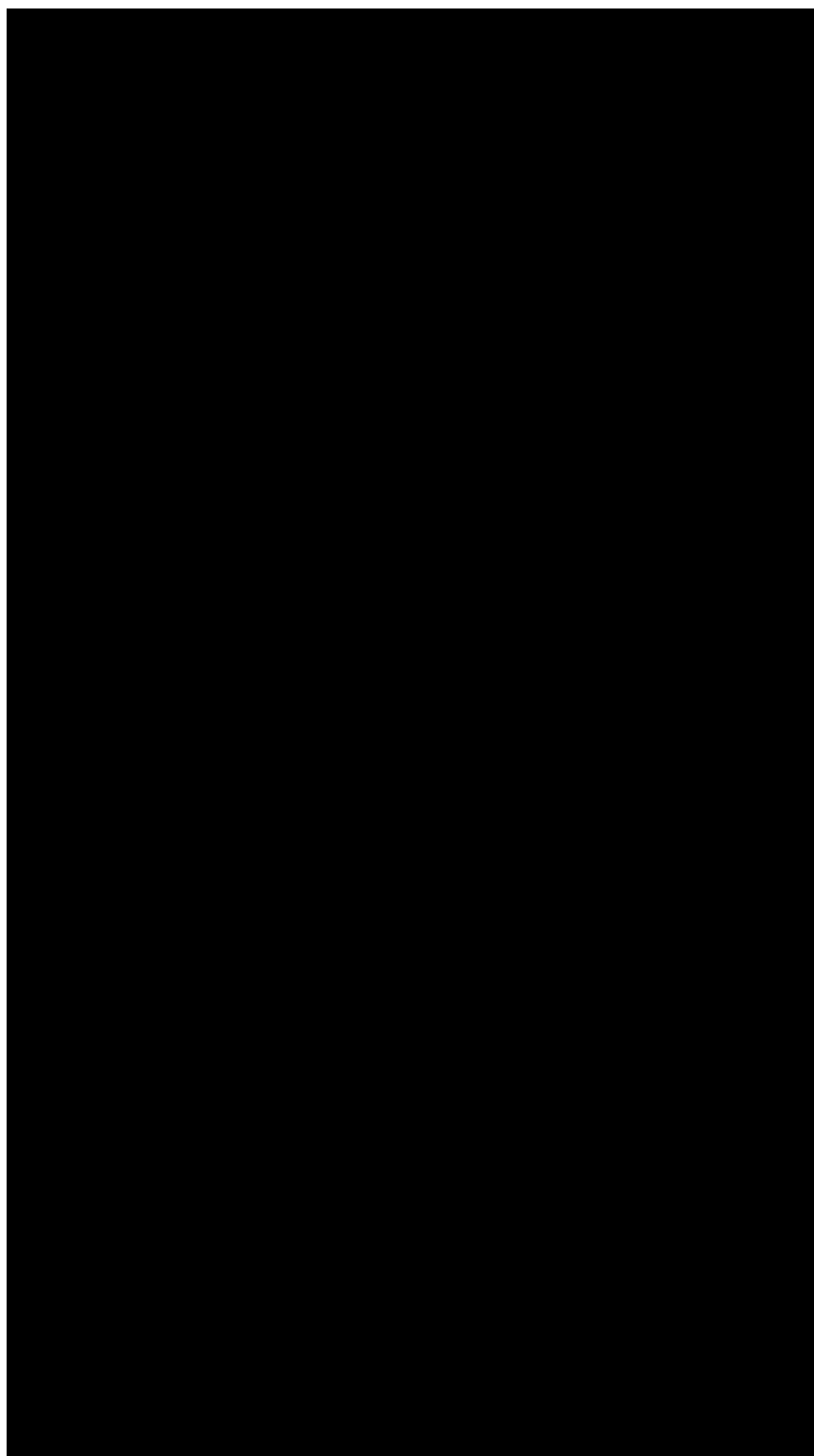
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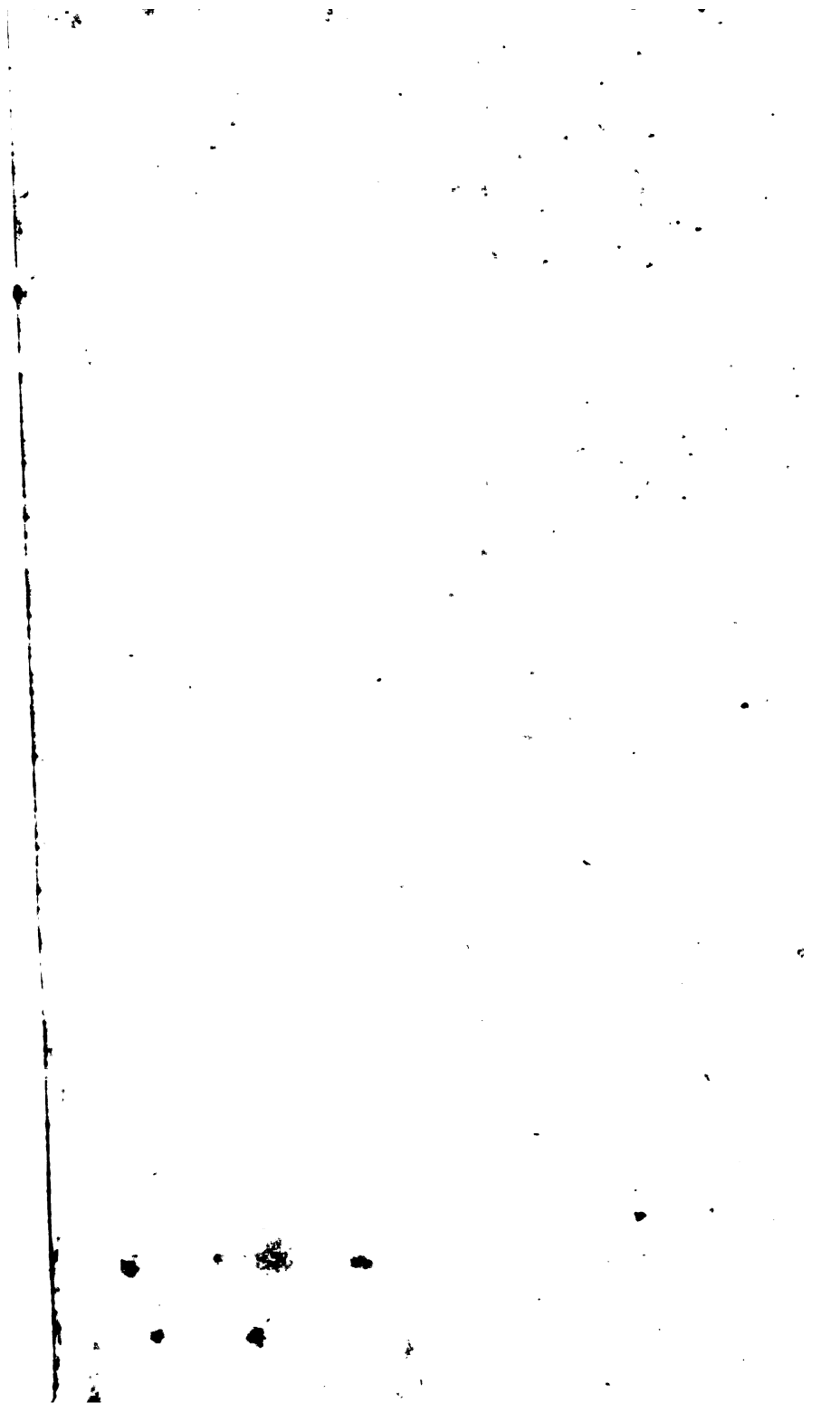
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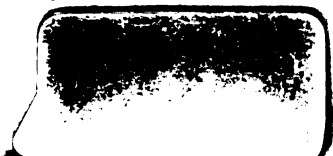


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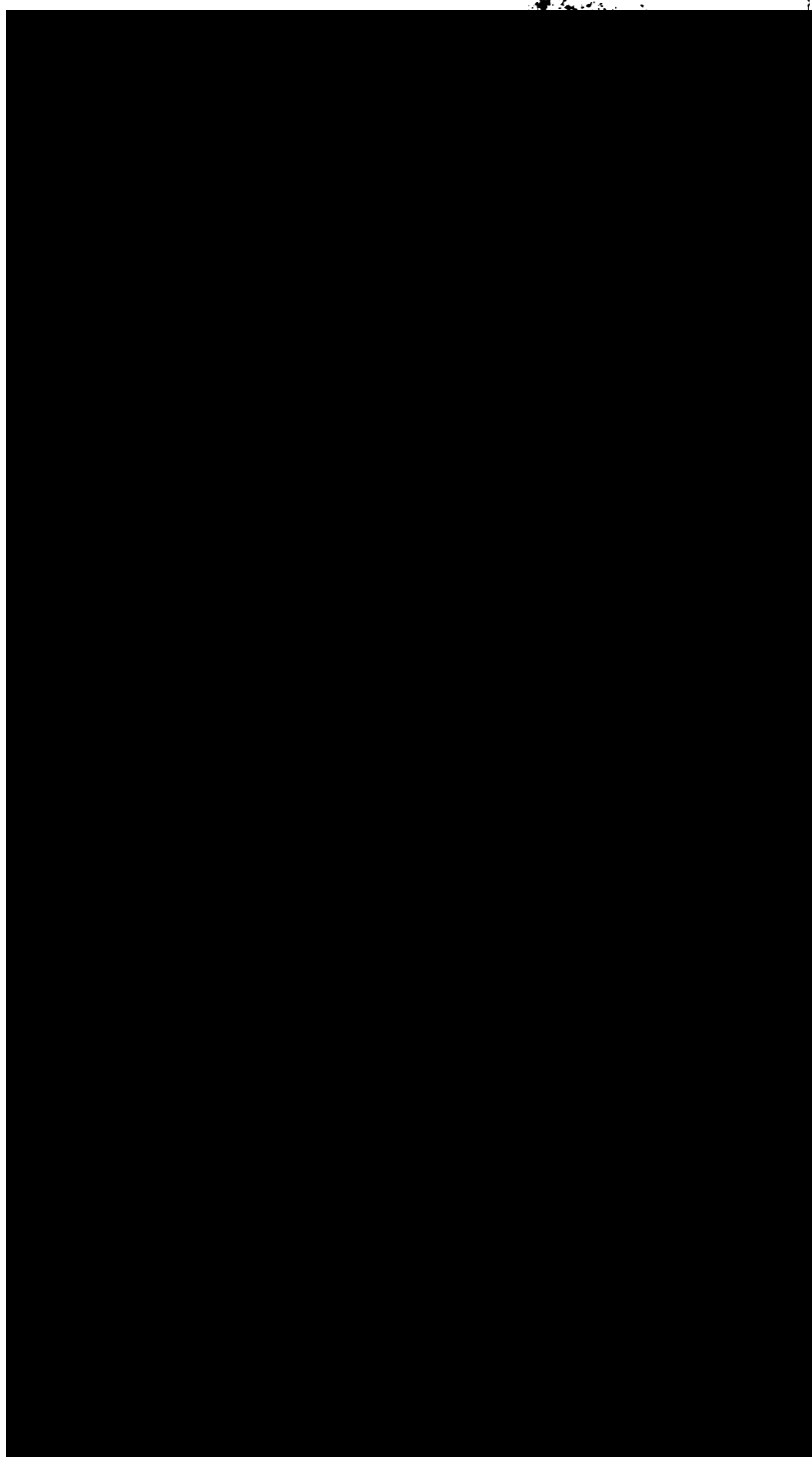


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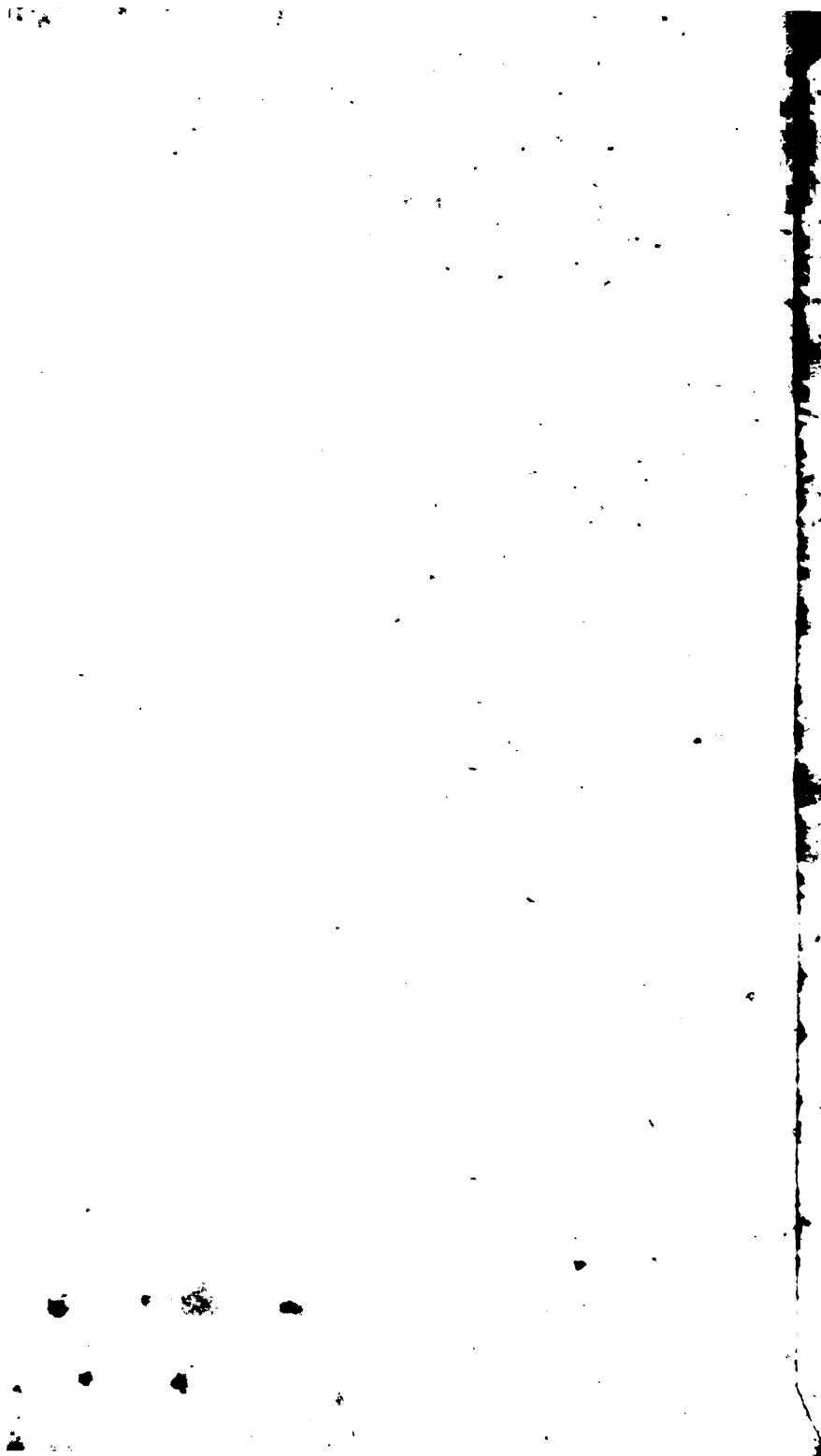




Figure 1. The main building of the University of the Pacific, 1900. The building was designed by the architect John C. Van Dine and was completed in 1900. It is a prime example of the Spanish Colonial Revival style.



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FACE.

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I ought also to apologize for the mode I have adopted of writing the name of the capital of Egypt; but as I had followed the Arabic nomenclature in all the other towns (except the Greek city of Alexandria), it appeared to me more consistent to use Qaherah than Cairo; though I allow that, since custom has sanctioned it, this last might have been preferable. I have indeed been at a loss respecting some Arabic words, as, for instance, Ali or Alee, and have introduced both as being equally correct; but in all cases I have been guided by the sound rather than the orthography in my mode of writing them.

Thebes, 1831.

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from that point of view, the most
important and interesting
of the things which are
being done in the world
at the present time, is the
movement for the abolition
of slavery. It is a movement
which is spreading all over
the world, and which is
gaining more and more
strength every day.

It is a movement which is
based on the principle of
justice, and which is
aimed at the liberation
of all men from the
yoke of slavery. It is a
movement which is
based on the principle of
equality, and which is
aimed at the abolition of
all distinctions of race,
color, and religion. It is
a movement which is
based on the principle of
freedom, and which is
aimed at the establishment
of a government in which
all men are equal before
the law.

from that primitive state which contents itself with merely satisfying the common wants of man; and if he attempts a predatory warfare against a neighbouring tribe, his conquests are confined to the pillage or desolation of the invaded territory. But when agriculture enables man to produce an abundant supply of the necessaries of life, always keeping pace, in a favorable soil, with the increase of population, property becomes established and defined, civilization succeeds, and arts and civilization are rapidly introduced. The labors of the few, besides satisfying their own wants, are found sufficient to maintain those extensive of country, and are employed in other occupations; and hence arises that distinction of agricultural and other labors, which was at an early period introduced into the fertile regions of Egypt and India. Nor are we at a loss to suggest, from the most remote of antiquity, the introduction of the same division of labor, and the consequent progress of civilization, in the fertile regions of the East.

speedily lost the conquests they had made. And
 while luxury and indolence invaded the court of
 Assyria, and overwhelmed her princes in Eastern
 effeminacy, Egypt rose gradually by industry to
 pre-eminence, was enabled at length to punish an
 enemy who had threatened, and perhaps even in-
 vaded her territory. Foreign expeditions were then
 attempted, and succeeded; and each success took
 a pride in advancing the conquests and terms of
 the Egyptian state. Egypt could oppose mighty Assyria
 with little strength, or attack the progress of her
 army disciplined with severity, and taught to
 endure with pleasure the fatigues their rapid marches
 imposed on them, with them, and she was content
 to witness their ruin and lament their perdition.
 Her arms were not directed to subvert, or to
 destroy, but to conquer, and to rule. She was
 content to be the mistress of the East, and to
 be the centre of the world. She was the
 seat of the empire, and the seat of the
 throne. She was the seat of the
 empire, and the seat of the throne.

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of some Egyptian cities, which neither their mines could afford, nor their commerce introduce. For Egypt could export but little grain to other countries, which from their condition needed it not, or were already well supplied, excepting those of the immediate vicinity, Palestine, Arabia, and Libya; and it is probable that the spices and drugs of Arabia were sometimes only bartered for the corn of the Nile. And though the revenue, which might be derived from the exportation of her surplus produce, would have been considerable, yet as so early as period it is scarcely probable that commerce sufficiently advanced, and agriculture sufficiently cultivated, sufficiently encouraged, or enabled her to profit by a very extensive sale of grain (the corn of grain) to such a kind of a large number of countries, and that the necessity of her commerce was not so great, as to require her to export her surplus produce to such a great extent.

The first of these is the fact that the
government has been unable to
maintain a stable exchange rate.
This has led to a loss of confidence
in the currency and a consequent
inflationary pressure. The second
factor is the heavy burden of
foreign debt which the government
has accumulated. This has led to
a situation where the government
is unable to service its debt
and is forced to seek assistance
from international organizations.
The third factor is the lack of
adequate infrastructure, particularly
in the areas of transport and
communications. This has led to
a situation where the government
is unable to effectively manage
its economy and is forced to
rely on external aid.

countries; but even were this the case, and whatever
beings bought by the Phœnicians for exportation,
or their ships were hired by the Egyptians, the
quantity must have been small, and could add but
little to the revenue of a Pharaoh. It has been
judged, therefore, from the limited extension of
Egypt in an early period, and from the constant
gold and silver that they received in tribute from
the conquered tribes of Asia and Ethiopia, that
the Phœnicians were not a maritime people, but
that the greater part of their commerce was carried
on by land, and that their principal power was
derived from their position as a great inland
empire, and from the extensive territory which they
possessed in the interior of Asia and Ethiopia.

and the severe and regular discipline of her troops; not can we judge of the former state of Egypt by its degraded condition at the present day, and our weak

priority, and on her possession of a poor country
designed to conquer, was of a shorter duration than
that of the Egyptian predecessor, and the small
army of Alexander made an easy conquest of the
lordly Persia. But Persia recovered from the blow
under a new race of kings, and Egypt was doomed
to be a prey of powerful invaders, whose successive
aggressions have been invited by the richness of

the soil. It is true, that the soil is rich, but the
? Much, however, will depend on the cultivation and
tenures of a country, even when attacked by a
formidable enemy; and it is possible that if the
harvests of Egypt had not been diminished by the in-
roads of the Bedouins, and by that decay of force
which the native is destined to experience, the
conquerors would not have been able to

conquer a country so fertile, and so populous. It is
certainly true, that the soil is rich, but the
tenures of a country, even when attacked by a
formidable enemy, and it is possible that if the
harvests of Egypt had not been diminished by the in-
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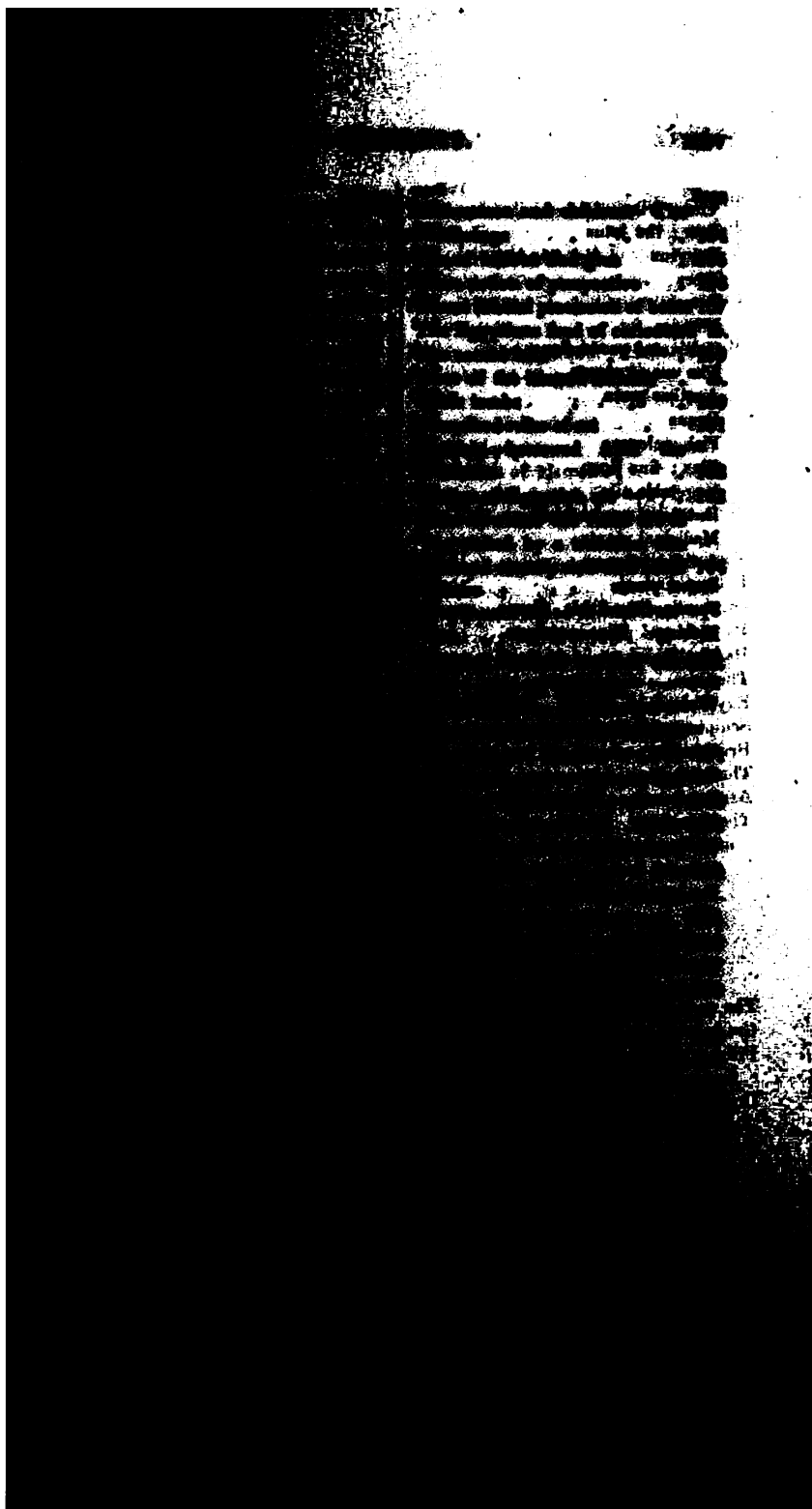
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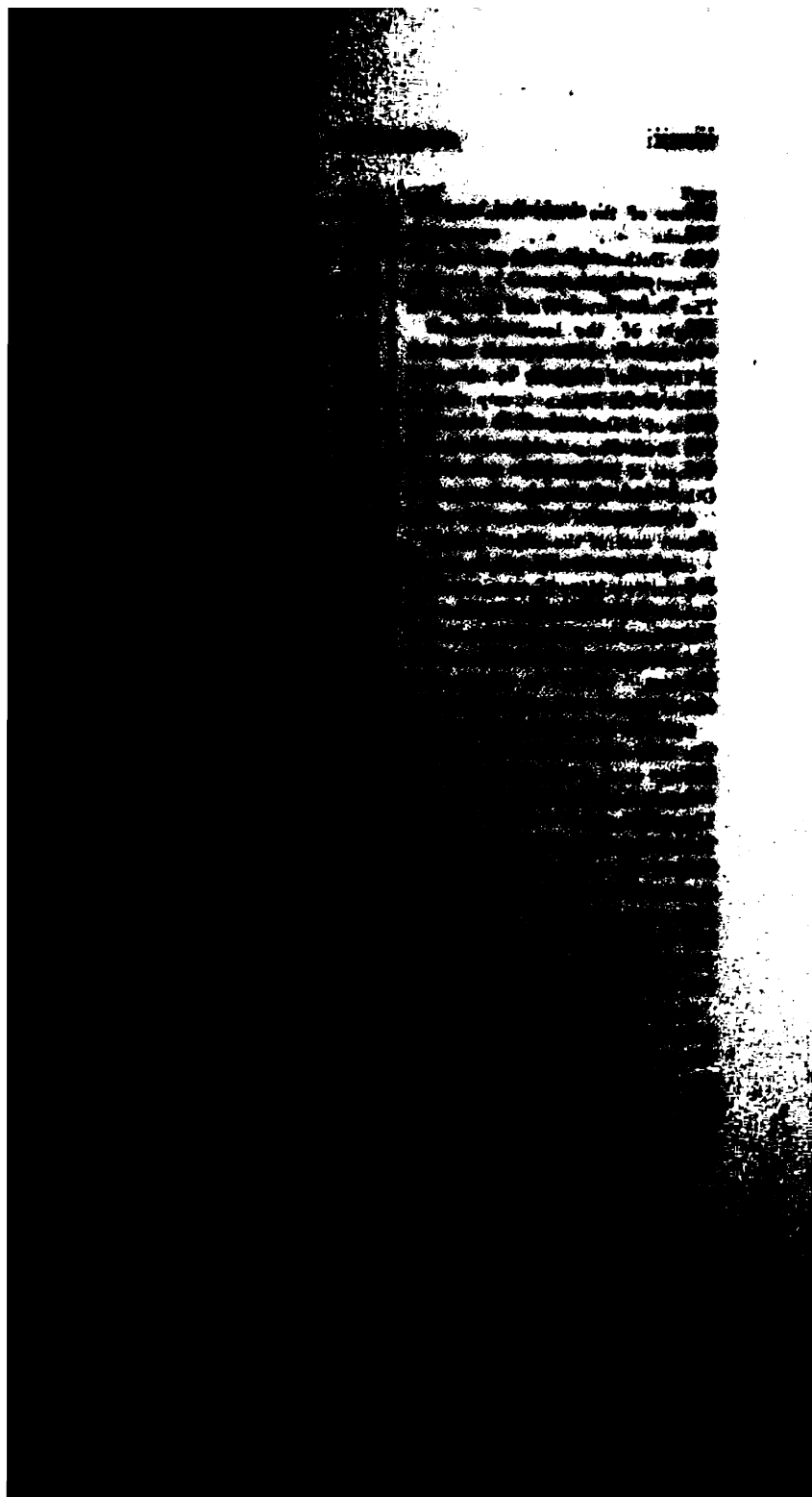
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Picture, Egyptian	Page 63	Sculpture and style of building	Page 61
Judgment scenes	64	Its phyllade	62
Interest of one of the side chambers	66	Question respecting Amenemh-gur, the founder	93 and 96
Room in reading Ptolemaic version	67	Peculiar vaulted chambers	94
Highway connected by wooden bridge	68	Supposed communication to the tombs of the kings	95
Door of Balcony	69	Road to the tombs of the kings	96

CHAPTER II

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The first step in the process of
the development of a new product is
the identification of a need or a
problem that exists in the market.

The next step is to conduct a
thorough market research to
determine the size of the market
and the potential for the product.

Once the market research is complete,
the next step is to develop a
business plan that outlines the
financial and operational aspects of the
business.

The final step is to secure the
necessary funding to start the
business. This can be done through
a variety of sources, including
venture capitalists, banks, and
angel investors.

Once the funding is secured, the
next step is to start the business.
This involves hiring staff, setting
up the infrastructure, and launching
the product.

The final step is to monitor the
business's performance and make
adjustments as needed. This is an
ongoing process that requires
constant attention and effort.

By following these steps, you can
increase your chances of success
in the competitive market.

Remember, the key to success is
to be persistent and to never
give up on your dreams.

Good luck!

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CONTENTS.

xxx

	Page		Page
Baharite Memlook kings of		Circassian or Borgite Memlook	
Egypt	551	kings of Egypt	555
Salahééh Baharite kings	552	Conquest of Egypt by Soltan	
		Seleem	557

APPENDIX.

A.—Things required for travelling in Egypt, and general instructions to those who visit it either from Europe or India	559
B.—English and Arabic Vocabulary	569
C.—On the Steam Communication with India through Egypt	585

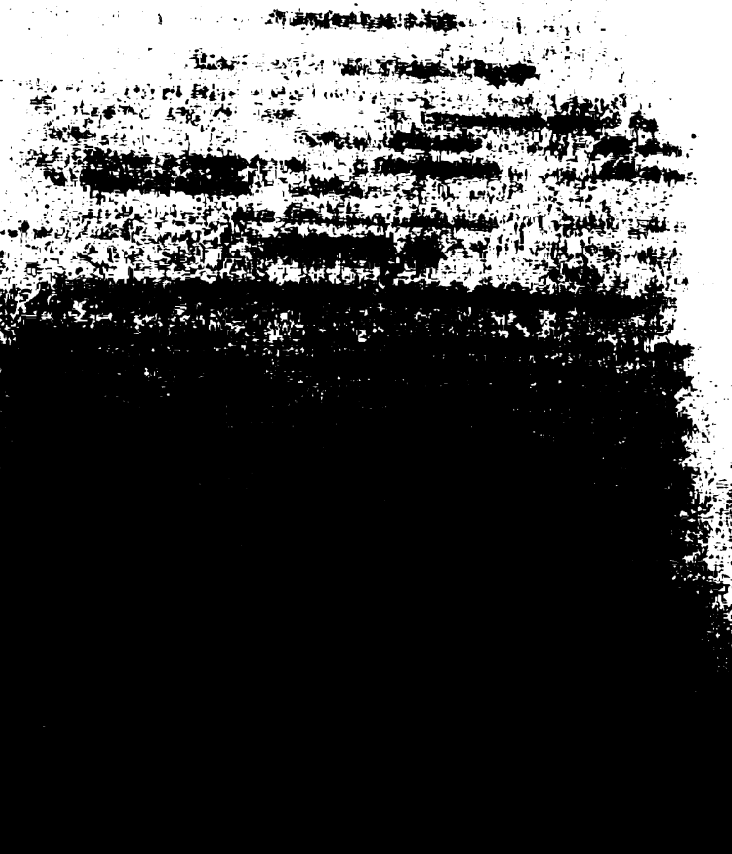
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CONTENTS

1. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
2. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
3. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
4. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
5. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
6. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
7. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
8. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
9. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
10. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230

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1. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
2. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
3. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
4. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
5. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
6. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
7. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
8. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
9. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230
10. - Long testing in Egypt and general instructions to those who are to enter from Europe	230



ERRATA, CORRECTIONS, AND NOTES.

PAGE

4. Note †, for "Beni Hasan," read "Beni Hassan."
 6. Line 14, on Pthah-se-pthah," § add this note, § "This name is also written Pthah-men-Se-pthah."
 15. Note *, for "on the corresponding wall," read "on the S. face of the corresponding wall."
 18. L. 4, for "panegyrica," read "panegyrica."
 21. L. 7, for "Mandoo with Atmoo," read "Mandoo and Atmoo."
 40. Note †, for "Jyam," read "Iyam."
 42. L. 10, "the time of Menes."
- Note.—Though Menes is not the monarch mentioned by Diodorus as the founder of Thebes, but Busiris II., his sixty-first successor, I take the liberty of preferring received opinion to that of the historian, and of using the name of Menes, whenever there is a question about the founder of Thebes.
46. L. 4, for "Eneh," read "Esné."
 57. Note †, "Before his departure from Cairo to Upper Egypt," to be within inverted commas.
 69. For "Qahirah," read "Qaherah."
 76. Last line, for "characters that," read "characters which."
 81. L. 15, for "these and the brick," read "them and the brick."
 110. Note ‡, for "hábh sodh," read "hábh soda."
 118. Last line but two, for "Pthah-ma-Se-pthah," read "Pthah-men-Se-pthah."
 127. L. 7, "(Qoornet Murraee)," omit the parentheses.
 143. Note †, for "we find them singly," read "we find them again at Eilethyas, and singly."
 174. L. 2, for "grand hall, one hundred," read "grand hall, which is one hundred."
 193. L. 8, for "offerings of," read "offerings of his."
 198. Note §, "a name given to their tombs," add "vide Diod. i. 51."
 207. Under "Trees:" for "were the sycamore, fig," read "were the date tree, *dôm*, sycamore, fig."
 214. Note †, for "Qahirah," read "Qaherah."
 216. Note †, for "repiantur," read "reperiantur."
 233. Note §, for "Genesis xvii.," read "Genesis xlvii."
 235. For "Hermotybies took it by turns to do the duty of royal guards, and 1000 of each were selected," read "Hermotybies furnished an equal number of men to do the duty of royal guards, and 1000 of each were annually selected."

xxxiv ERRATA, CORRECTIONS, AND NOTES.

PAGE

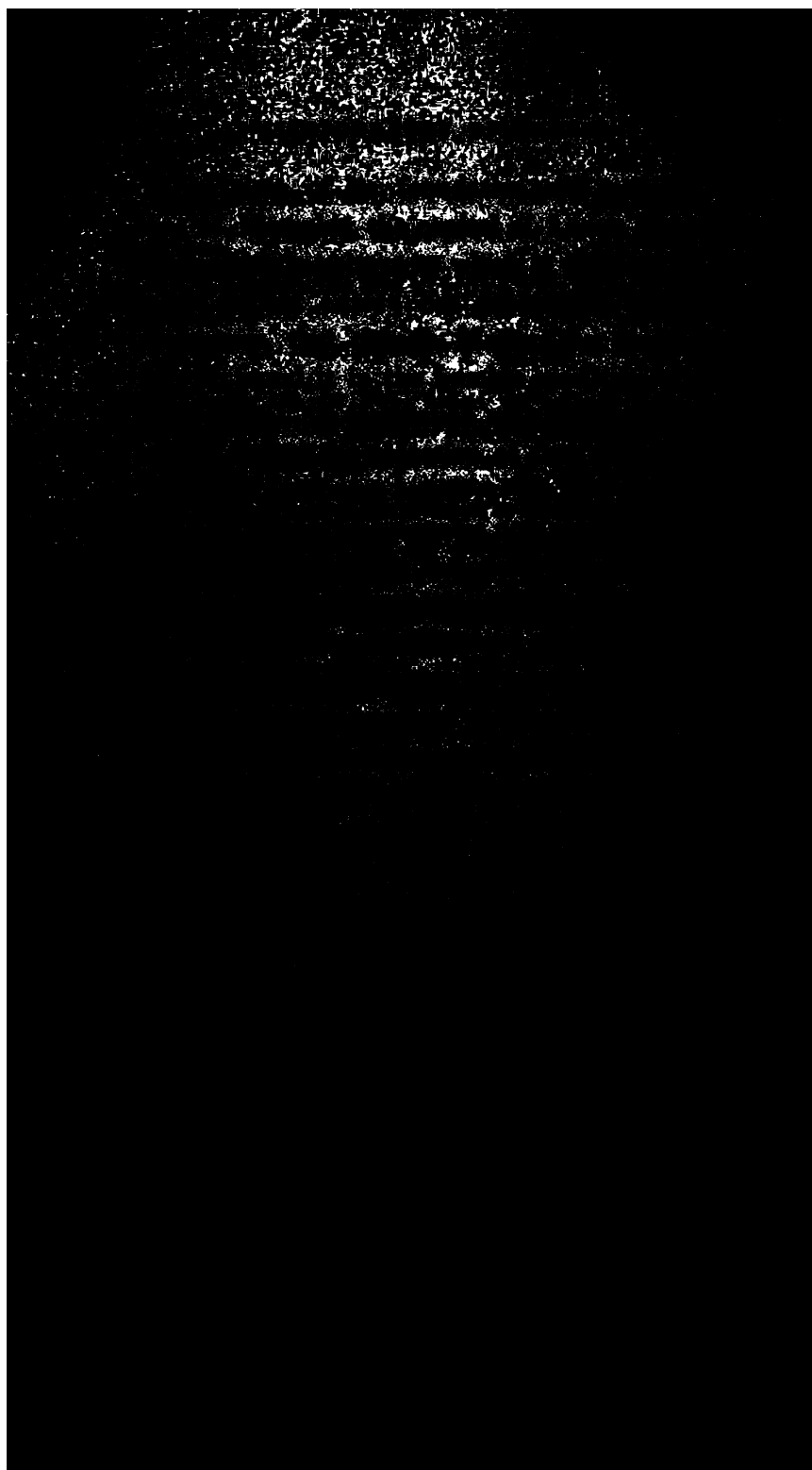
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ERRATA, CORRECTIONS, AND NOTES. XXXV

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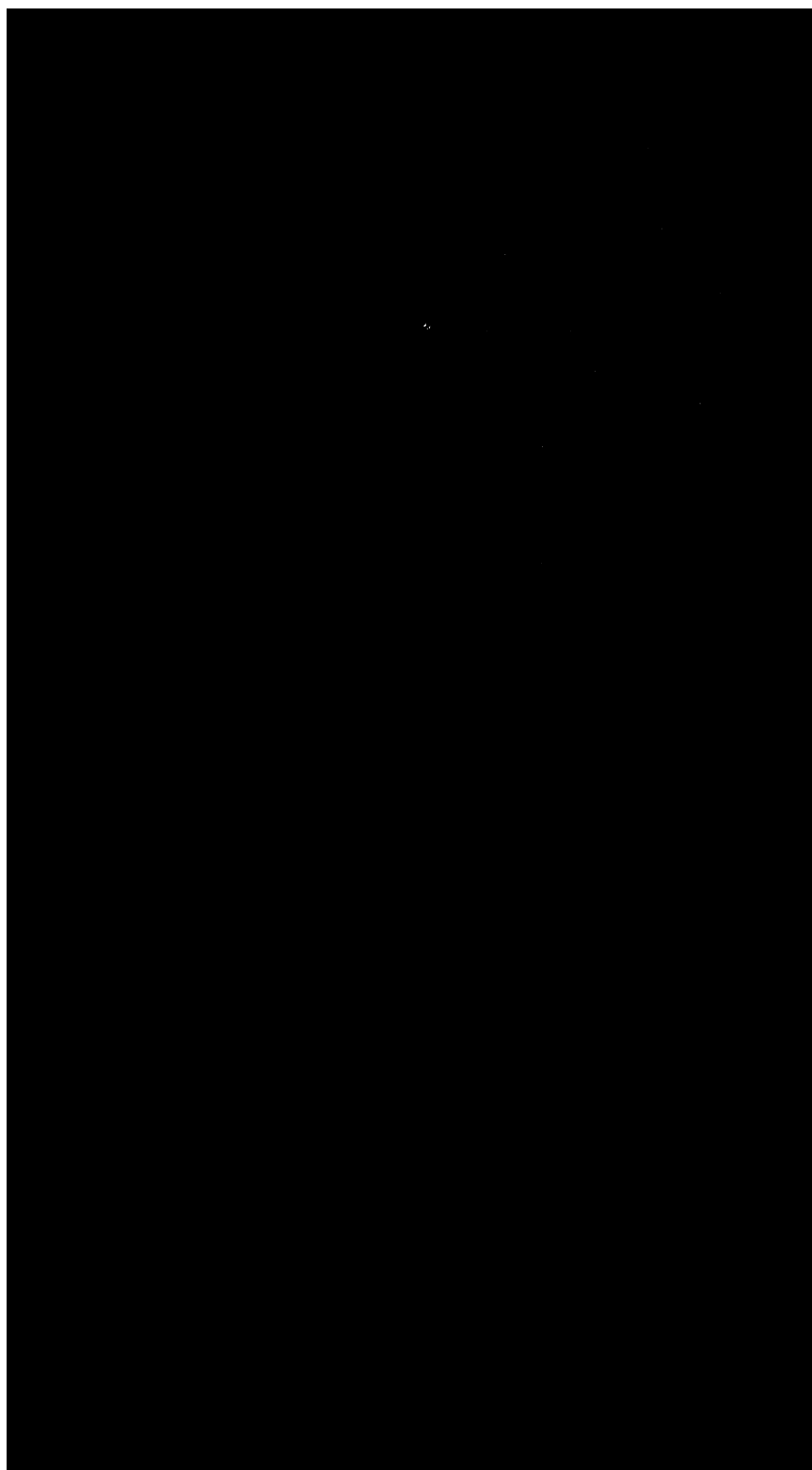
545. Note † refers to the "Fowatem," and *ibid.*, for "Ismaeel, sixth Imam." read "Ismaeel or Ismaël, seventh Imam." Note.—The seventh Imam, according to the tenets of most of the Shiite sectaries, is not Ismaël, but Moosa; and the twelve Imams are Alee (or Ali), his two sons, Hassan and Hossayn, Ali the son of Hossayn, Mohammed the son of Ali, Gâfer or Jâfer the son of Mohammed, Moosa the second son of Gâfer, Ali the son of Moosa, Mohammed the son of Ali, Ali the son of Mohammed, and Mohammed the son of Ali, the last of whom has the title of El Mahdee or the Guide, and who is believed by them to be still living. Some, however, of the Shiites dispute this succession on the following grounds: Ismaël, who was the eldest son of Gâfer, had been nominated to succeed his father, but having died before him, Gâfer declared his second son Moosa his successor. Ismaël, however, had left children, and those Shiites, who looked upon the Imamite as hereditary, denied the rights of Moosa; and consequently, in reckoning the Imams, they stopped at Ismaël, whom they considered the seventh, and rejected all those whose claims were derived from the younger brother. From Ismaël the Fatemite caliphs pretended to be descended, and the founder of their dynasty assumed the title of El Mahdee, which was usually applied to the last of the Imams. A secret association, called Ismaëlian, which had been previously framed by one Abdallah, a native of Khuzistan, received their immediate protection, its mysteries were rendered peculiarly sacred, and lodges were established in the capitals of their dominions, both in Western and Eastern Africa. From these Ismaëlians were derived the Druses, a new sect, founded by Soltan Hâkem, third king of the Fatemite dynasty; and another secret association, under the name of Assassén, also borrowed its origin from them about the middle of the eleventh century. They soon became powerful in Egypt, and in Persia, Syria, and other parts of Asia. The caliphs were unable to resist them, and their conquests continued to spread throughout the East until the close of the thirteenth century.
548. Opposite "1155," for "E' Dthafarbeada," read "E' Dthafar be-ada."
551. Left, line 4, for "Ahmed el Rasheed," read "Ahmed e' Rasheed."
553. Left, line 3, for "Naser III.," read "Naser."
557. The note † refers to the name "Abou Saeed."
558. L. 6, for "Mahommed," read "Mohammed."
595. L. 9, for "I shall make a few remarks," read "I shall only make a few remarks."

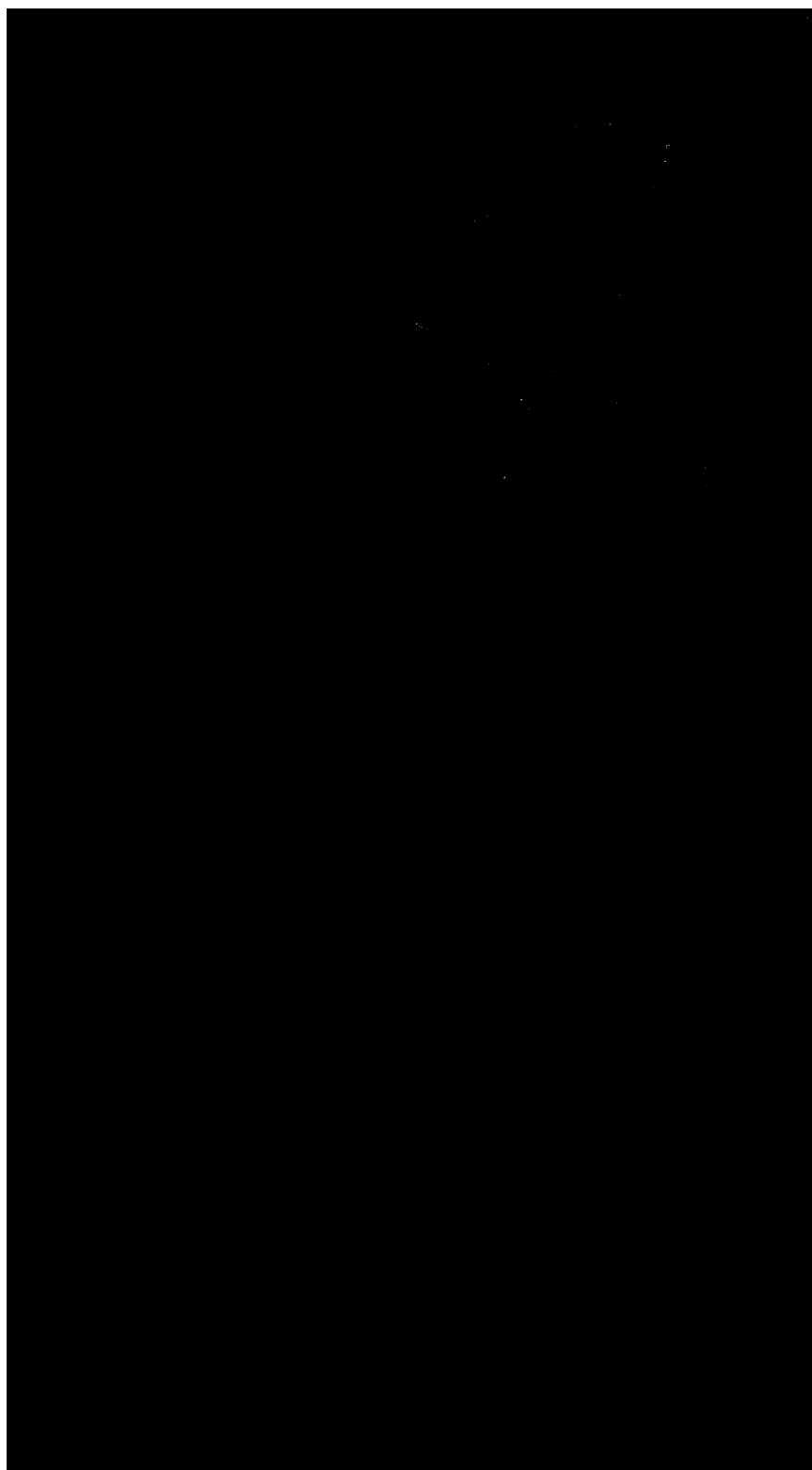


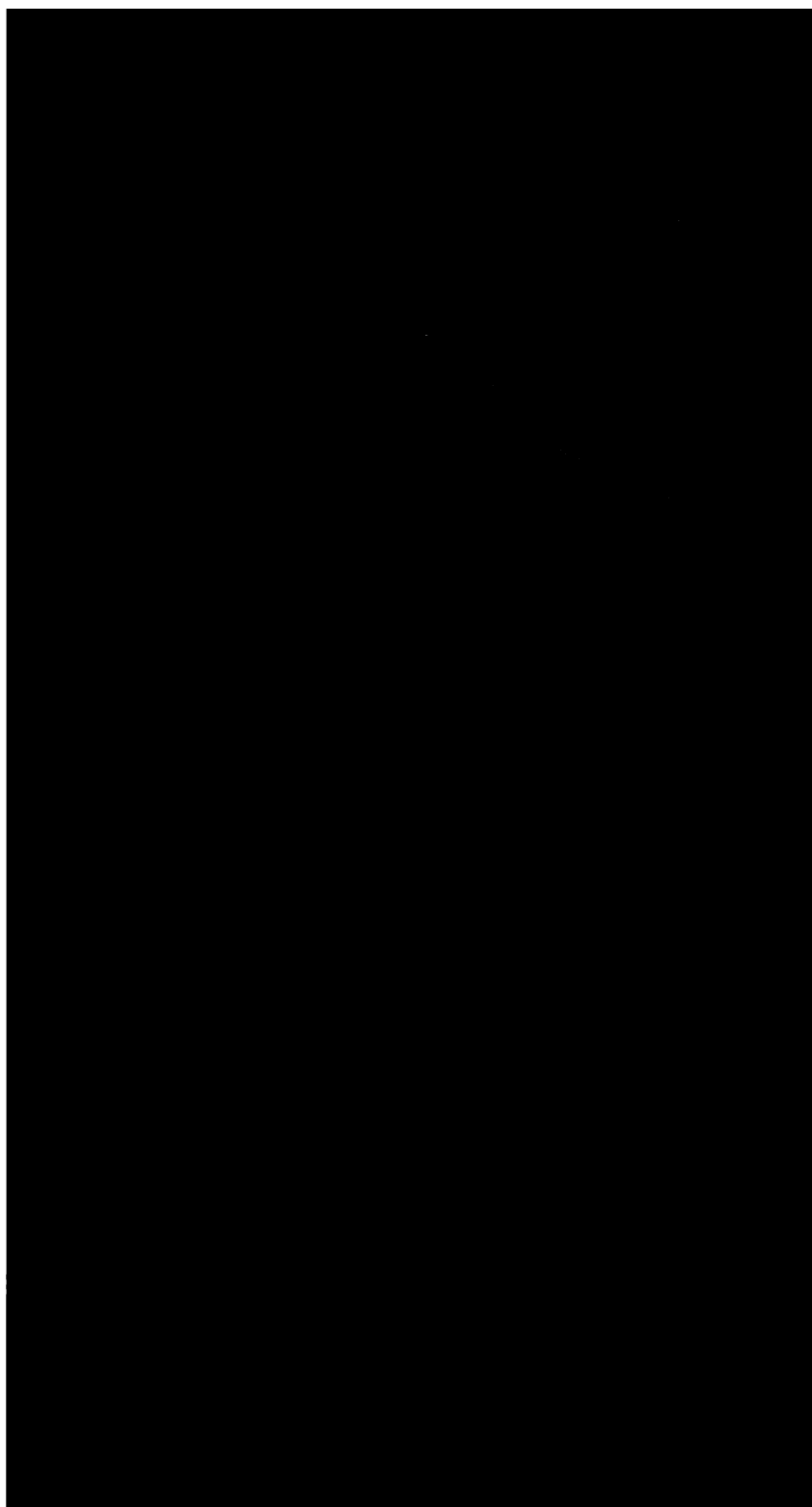










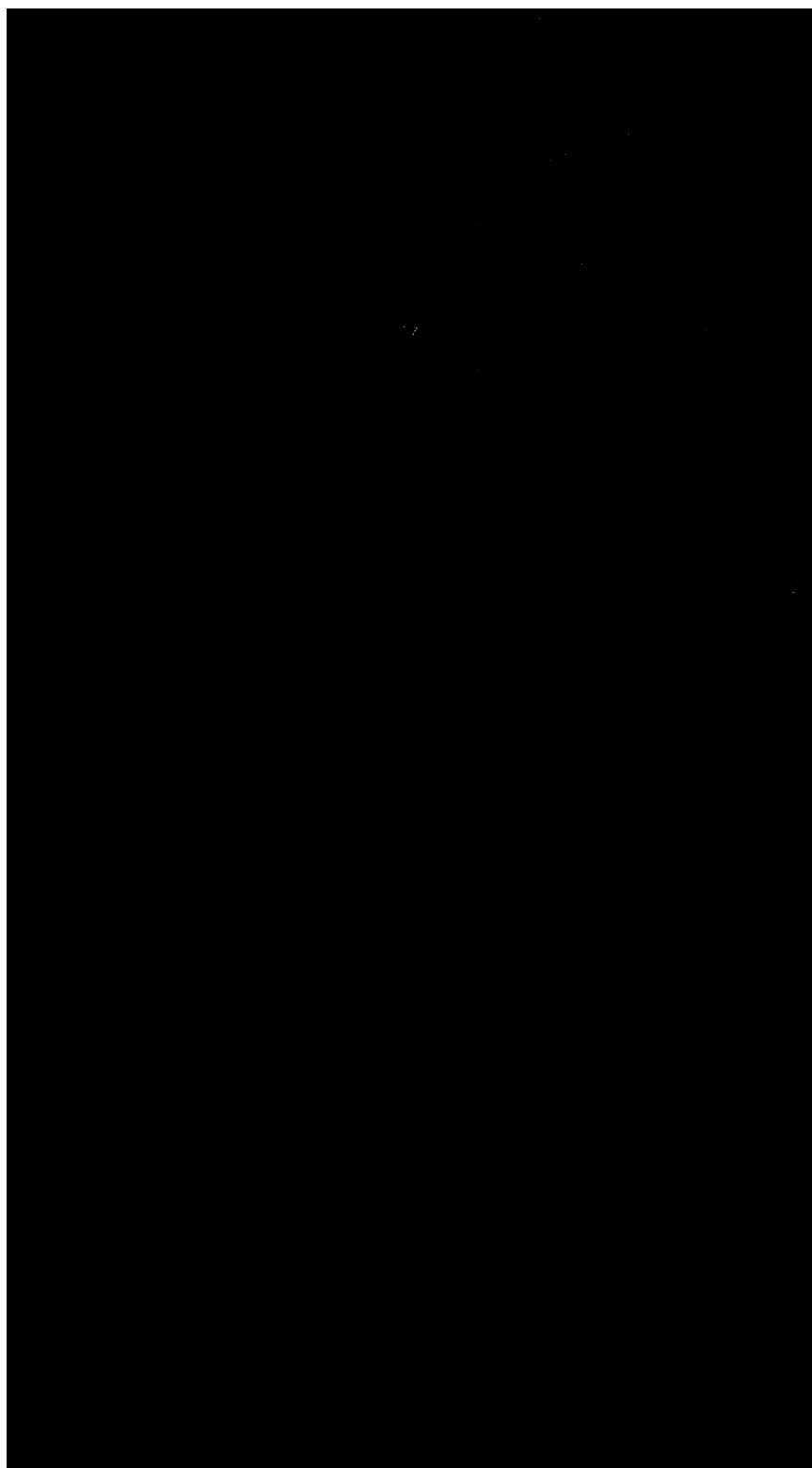


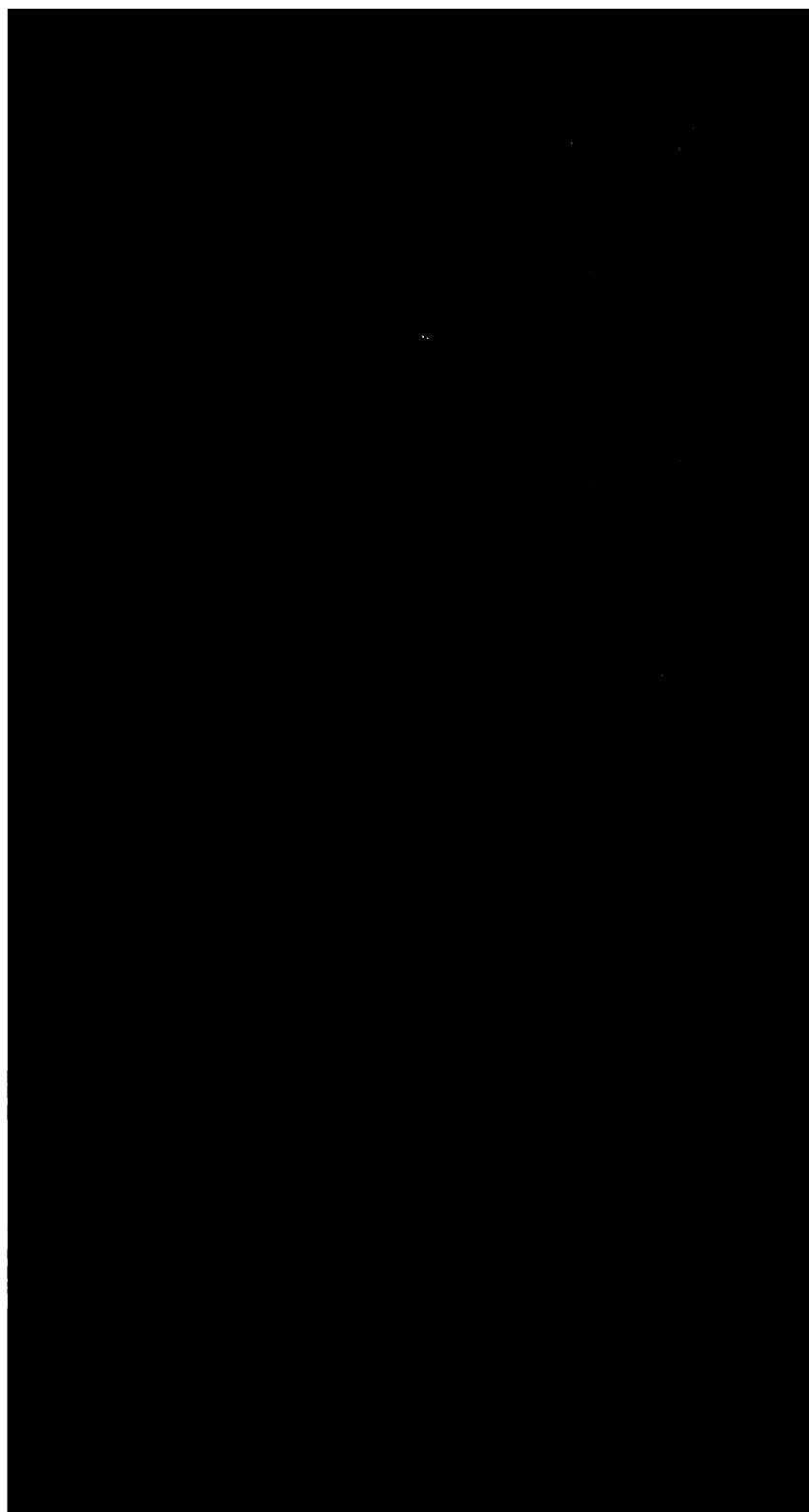
the "new" American literature, and the "new" American literature, in turn, has been the subject of a new wave of scholarship. This scholarship has been largely concerned with the question of race and ethnicity, and with the role of the writer in the construction of national identity. The most influential of these scholars is Henry Louis Gates Jr., whose book *The Black Atlantic* (1992) has been widely cited. Gates argues that the "new" American literature is a product of the "Black Atlantic" – a term he uses to describe the movement of African Americans from the Americas to Europe and back again. He argues that this movement has created a new, hybrid culture that is neither fully American nor fully European. This new culture is the "new" American literature.

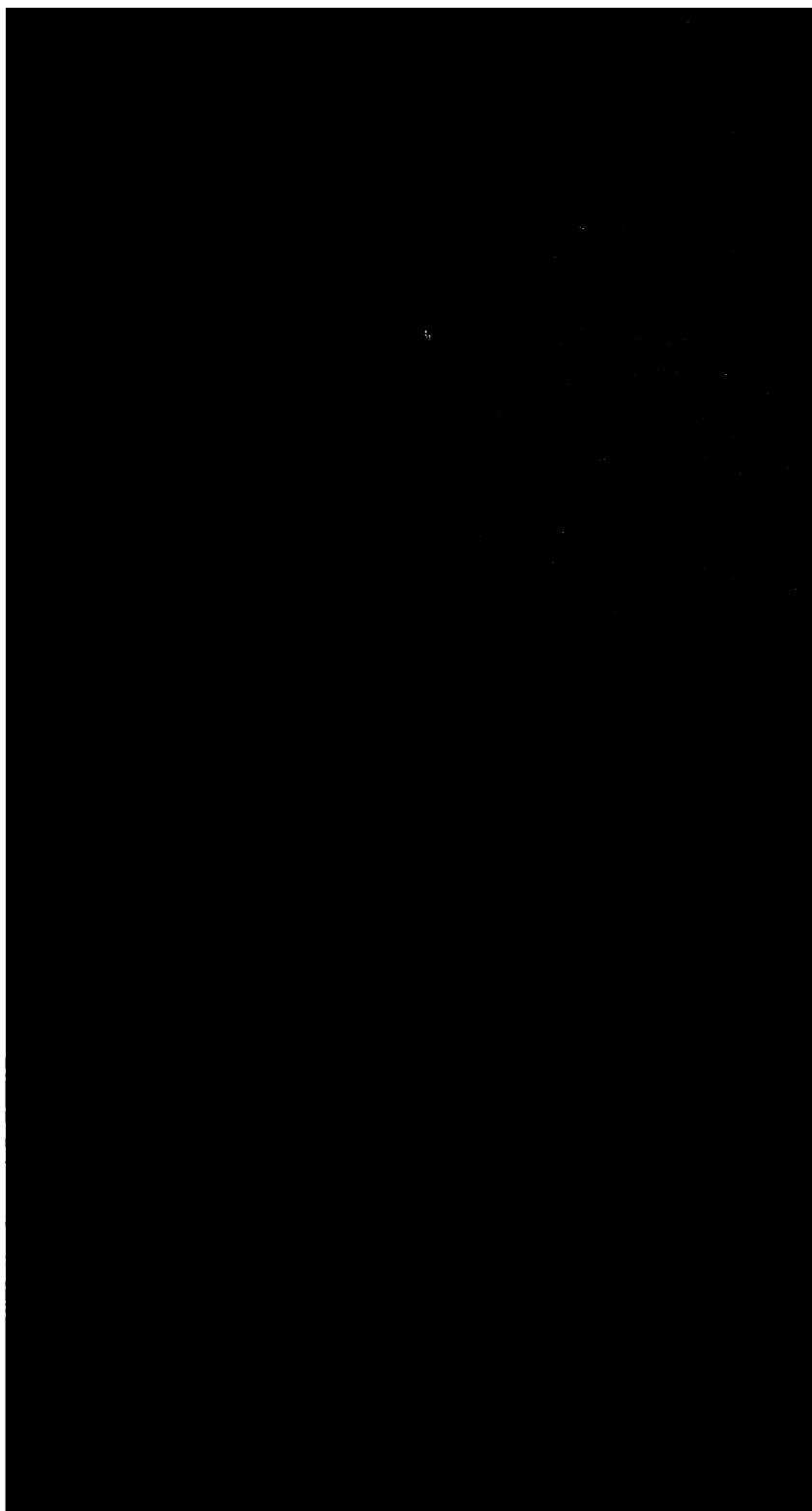
Another influential scholar is Henry James, who has been widely cited for his work on the "new" American literature. James argues that the "new" American literature is a product of the "new" American culture – a culture that is characterized by a new sense of individualism and a new sense of national identity. He argues that this new culture is the "new" American literature.

Finally, there is a third wave of scholarship, which is concerned with the question of gender and sexuality. This scholarship has been largely concerned with the role of the writer in the construction of national identity, and with the role of the writer in the construction of gender and sexuality. The most influential of these scholars is Judith Butler, whose book *Gender Trouble* (1990) has been widely cited. Butler argues that gender and sexuality are not fixed, but are instead constructed through language and culture. She argues that the "new" American literature is a product of this construction.

In conclusion, the "new" American literature is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It is a product of a new wave of scholarship, and it is a product of a new sense of individualism and a new sense of national identity. It is a product of a new culture, and it is a product of a new construction of gender and sexuality.











diers ; while they in vain, with out-stretched hands, implore the clemency of their heedless conqueror.

The sculptures on the gateway refer to the panegyrics of the king, to whom different divinities are said to “ give life and power.” Over this gate passes a staircase, leading to the top of the building, whose entrance lies on the exterior of the east side.

Upon the west tower is represented a battle, in which the king discharges his arrows on the broken lines and flying chariots of the enemy ; and his figure and car are again introduced, on the upper part, over the smaller sculptures. In a small compartment beyond these, which is formed by the end of the corridor of the area, he stands armed with a battle-axe, about to slay the captives he holds beneath him, and who, in the hieroglyphics above, are called “ the chiefs of the foreign countries.” In the next compartment, attended by his fan-bearers, and still wearing his helmet, he approaches the temple ; and to this the hieroglyphics before him appear to allude. On the north face of the south-east wall of the next area, is another historical subject,* representing Remeses II. pursuing an enemy, whose numerous chariots, flying

* On a fallen block of this wall is the date of his fifth year and the month Epiphi. Remeses II., the founder of this edifice, appears throughout the sculptures. The other names, found here and there on its walls and columns, are of his son and successor, and of Remeses III., IV., and V.

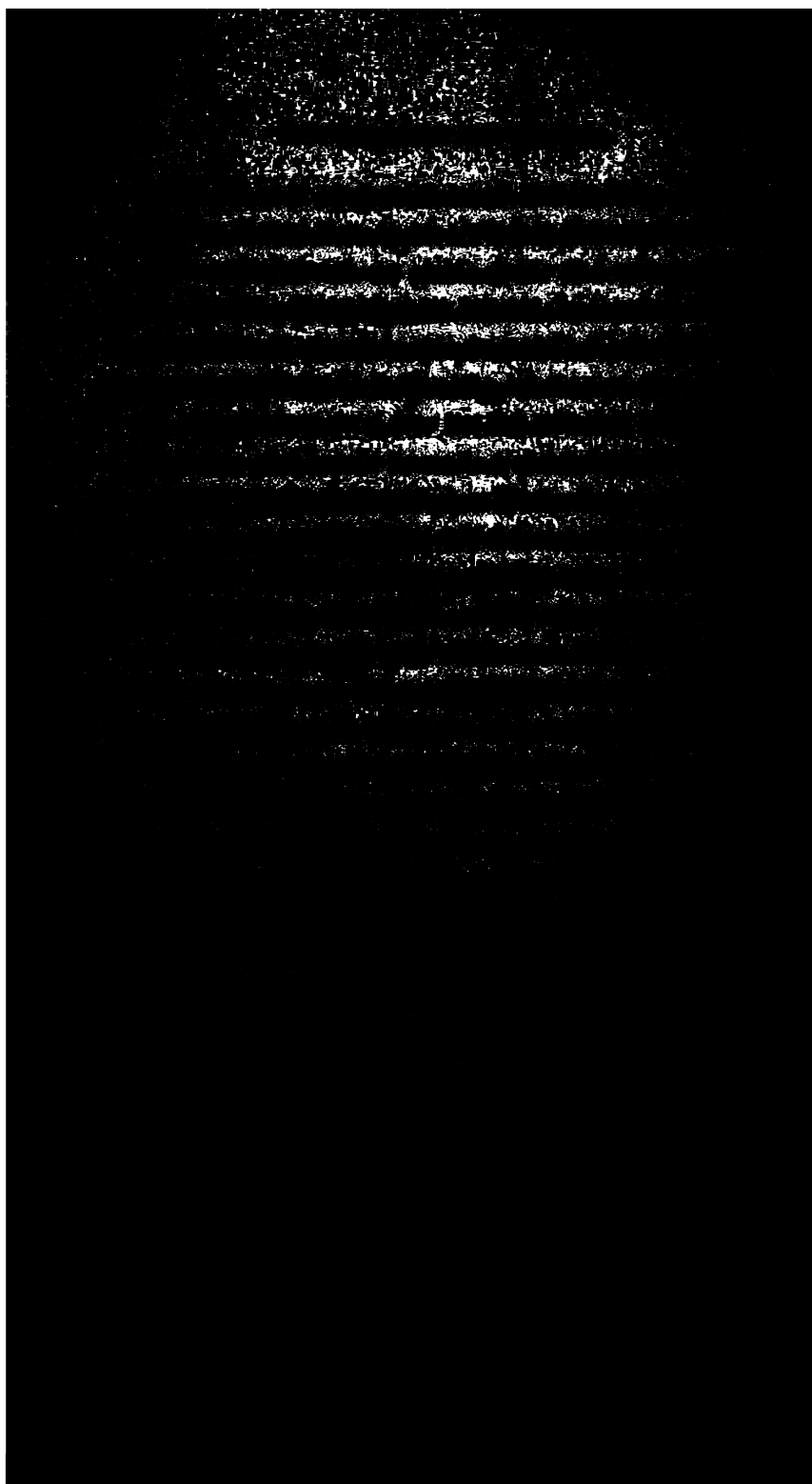
over the plain, endeavour to regain the river, and seek shelter under the fortified walls of their city. One cannot fail, in looking at the details of this picture, to call to mind the battles of the Iliad; and the similarity of these subjects with the descriptions of that poem suggests that Homer * may perhaps have been indebted to his visit to Egypt for some of those scenes he has so beautifully drawn.

In order to check the approach of the Egyptians, the enemy had crossed the river, whose stream, divided into a double fosse, surrounded the towered walls of their fortified city, and opposed their advance by a considerable body of chariots; while a large reserve of infantry, having crossed the *bridges*,† was posted on the other bank, to cover the retreat or second their advance; but, routed by the Egyptian invaders, they are forced to throw themselves back upon the town, and many, in recrossing the river, are either carried away by the stream, or fall under the arrows of the advancing conqueror. Those who have succeeded in reaching the opposite bank are rescued by their friends, who, drawn up in three phalanxes,‡ witness the defeat of their comrades, and the flight of

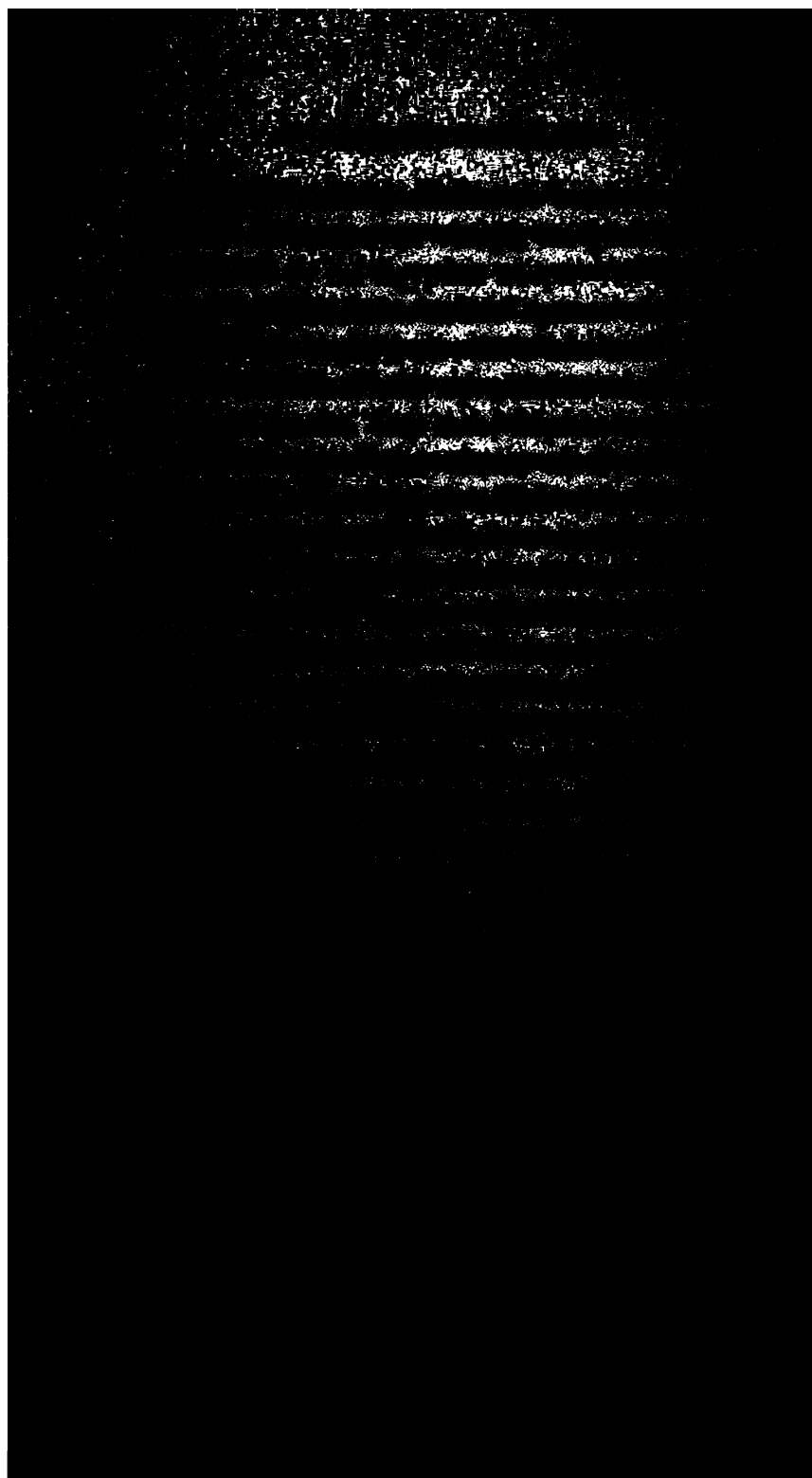
* Homer flourished about 900 B. C., a little more than 400 years after the erection of this temple.

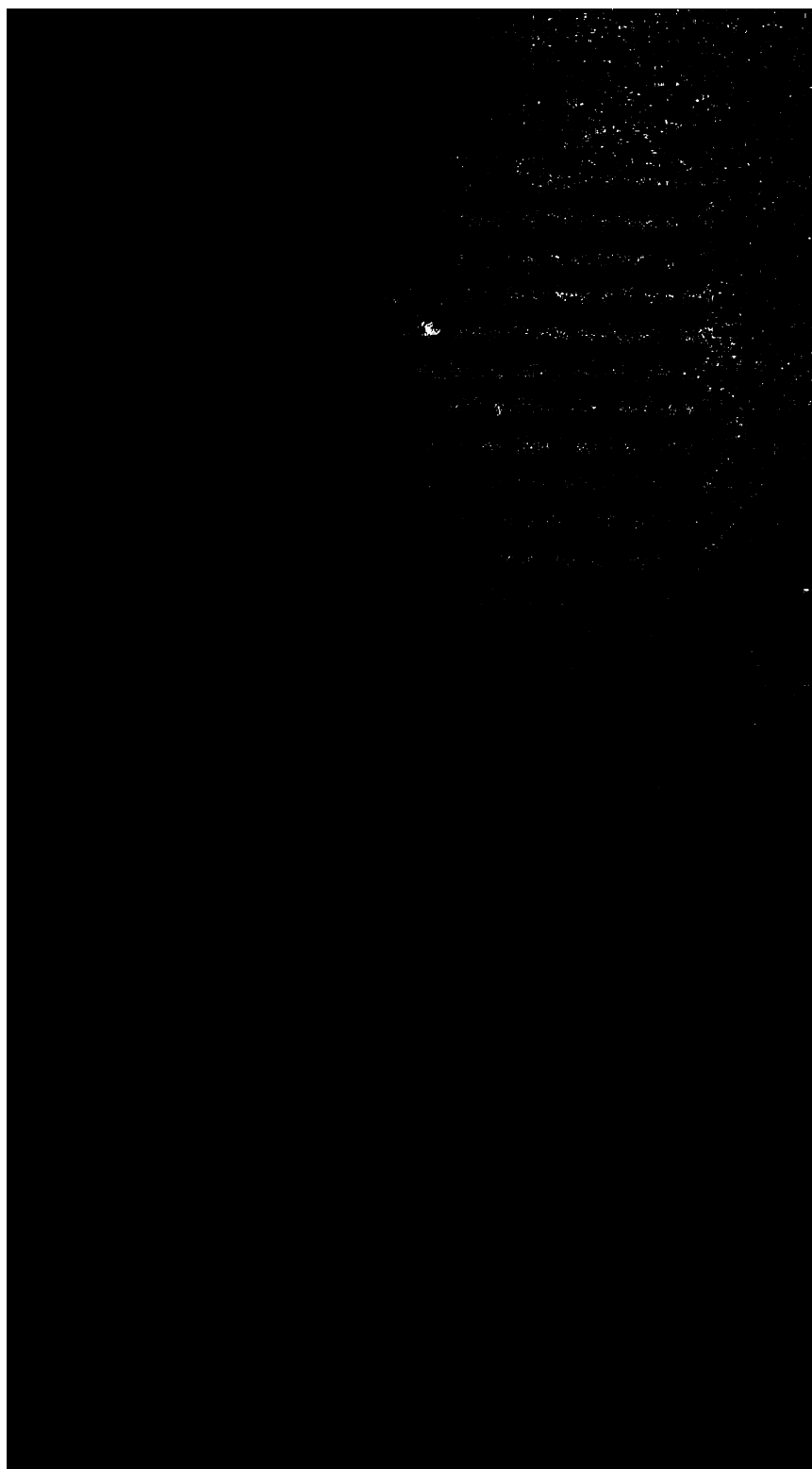
† These bridges are represented as if seen from above; so that it is impossible to decide if they were formed of arches or of horizontal layers of timber.

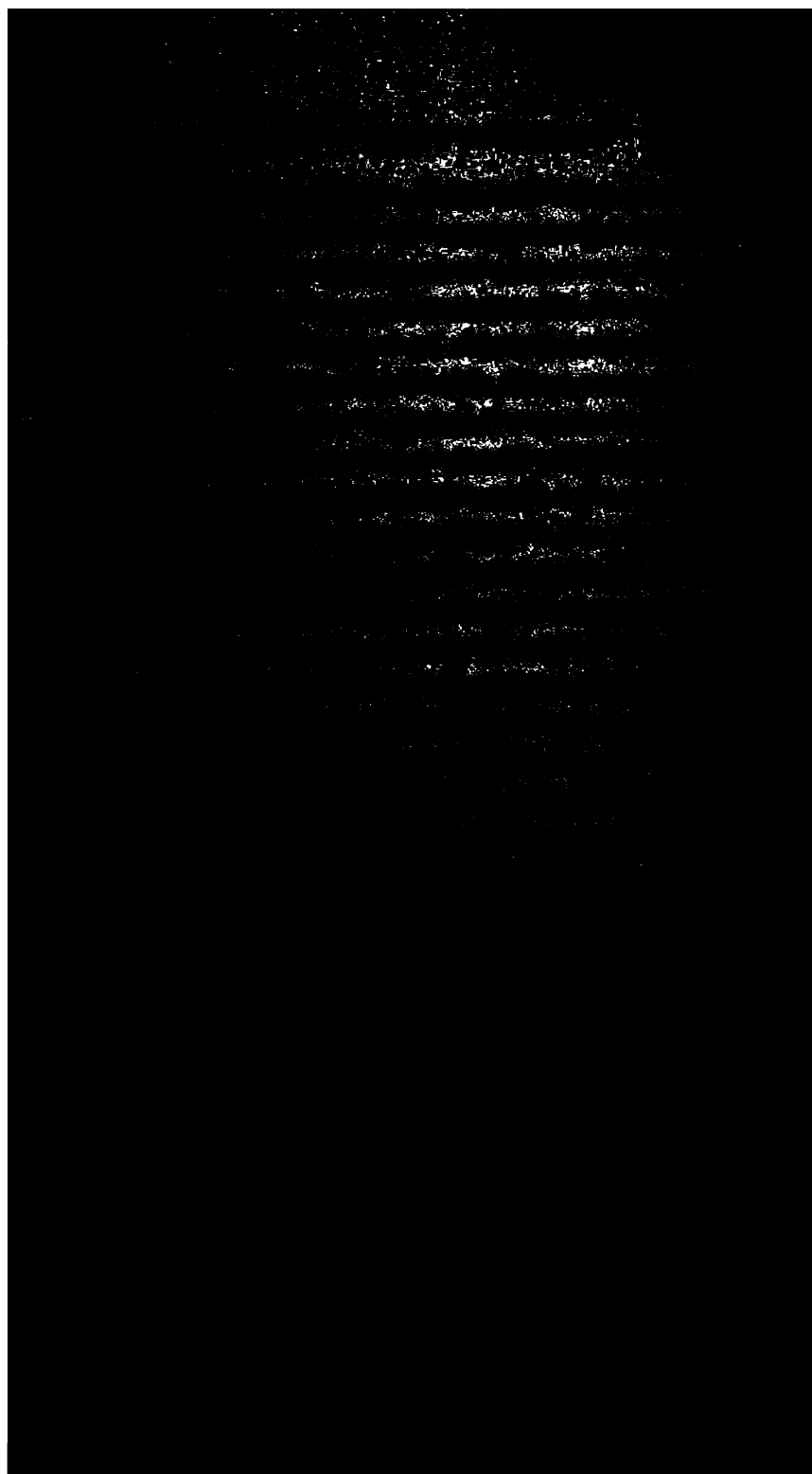
‡ Over one of them is the number 8000.

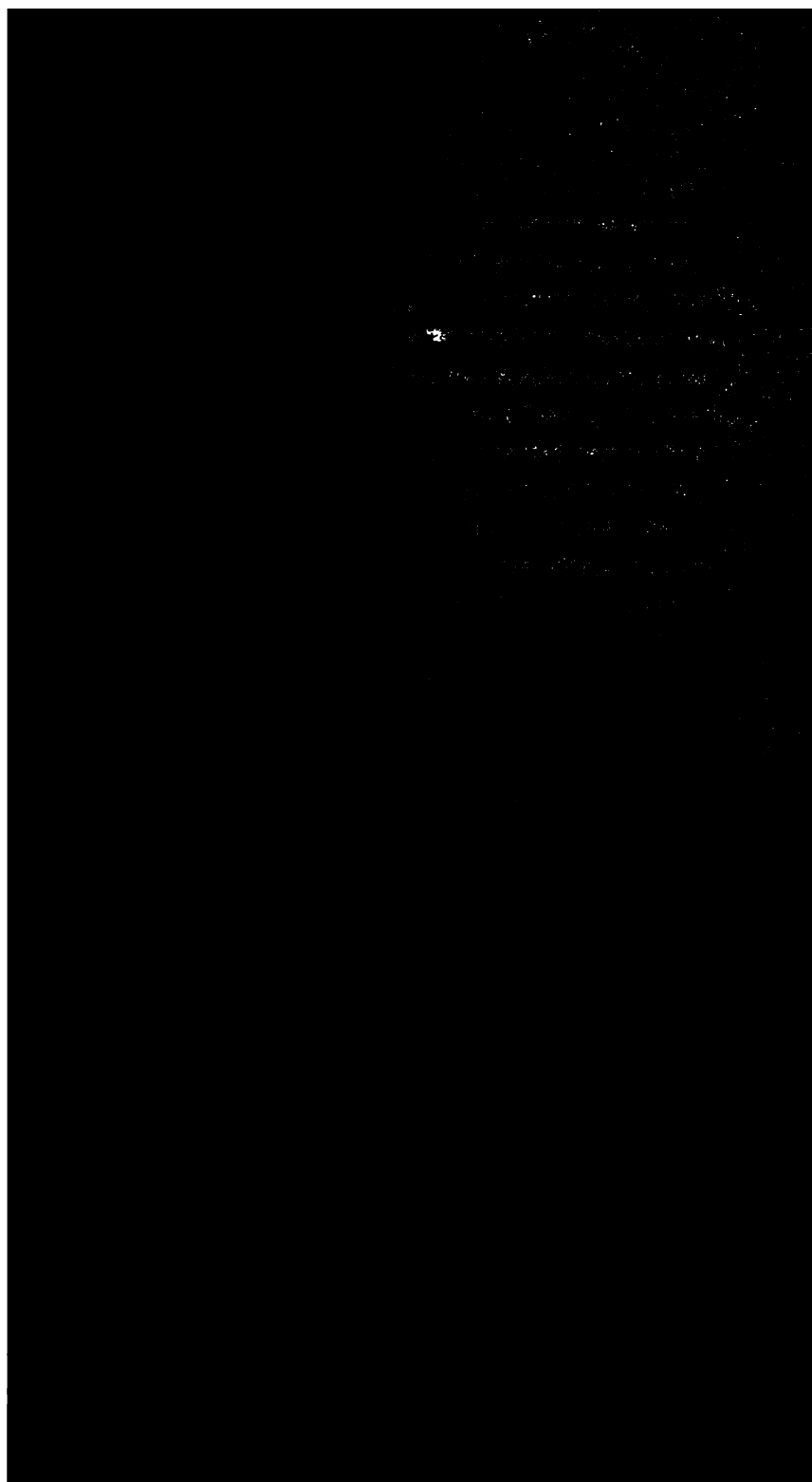


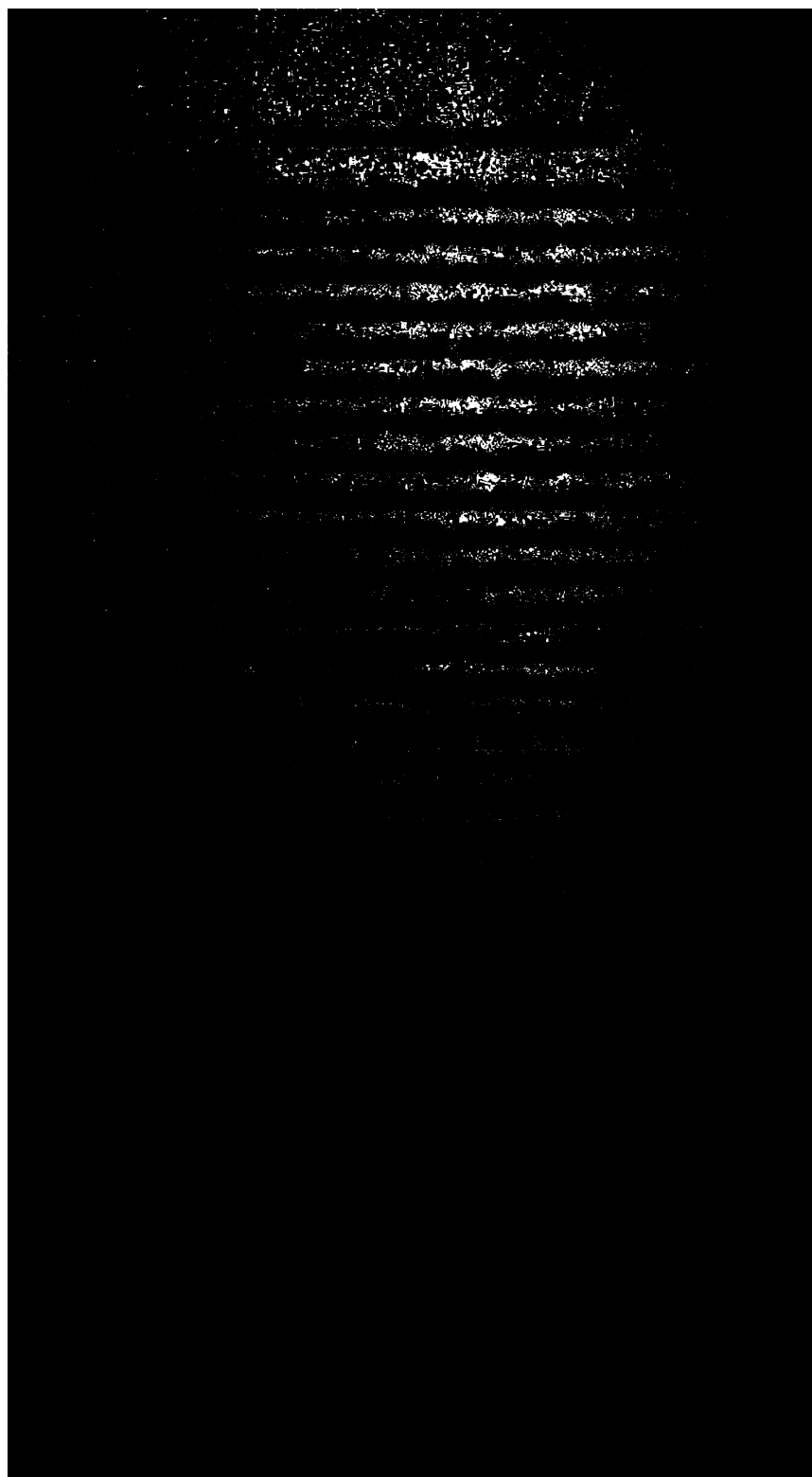


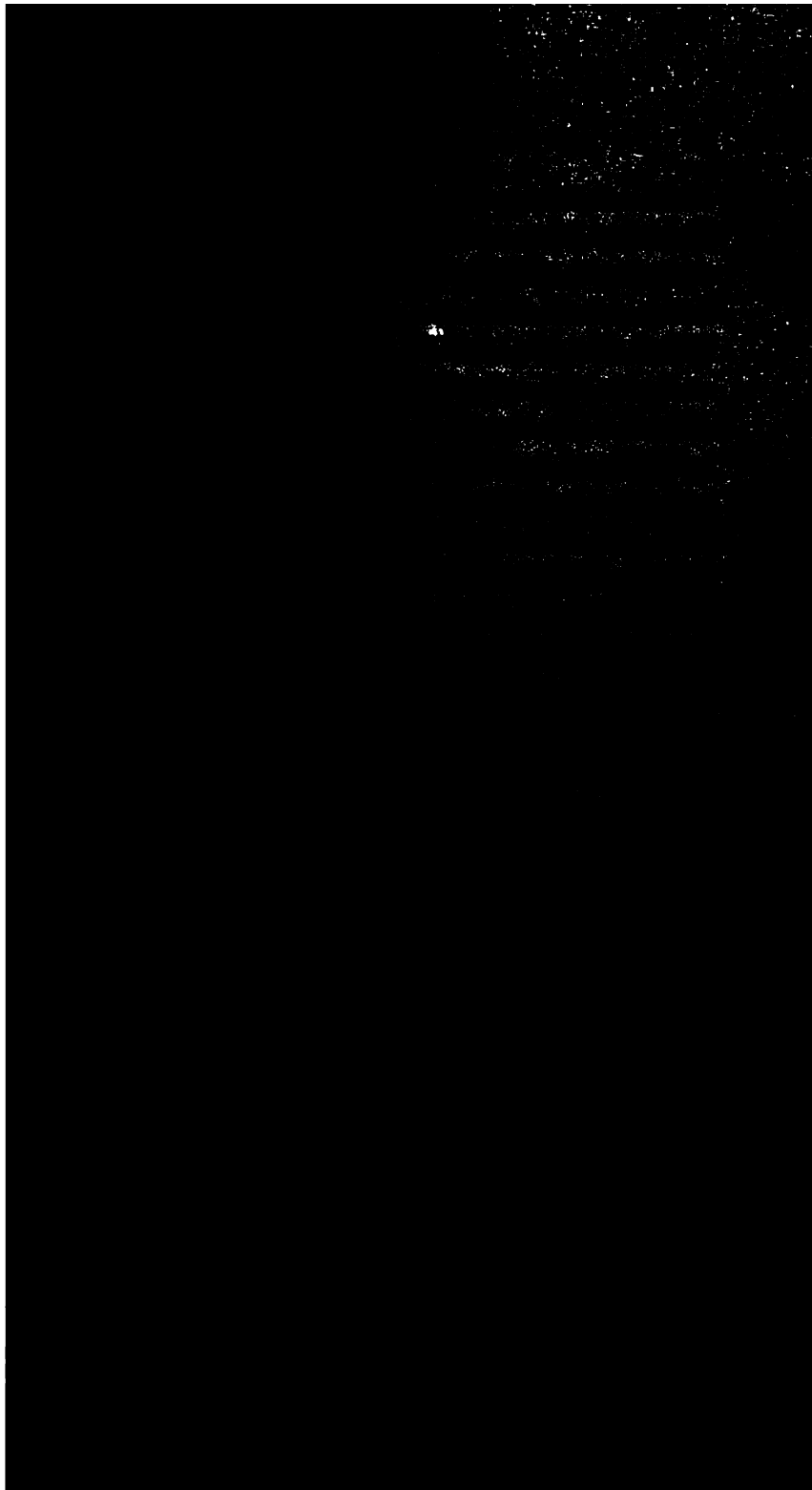


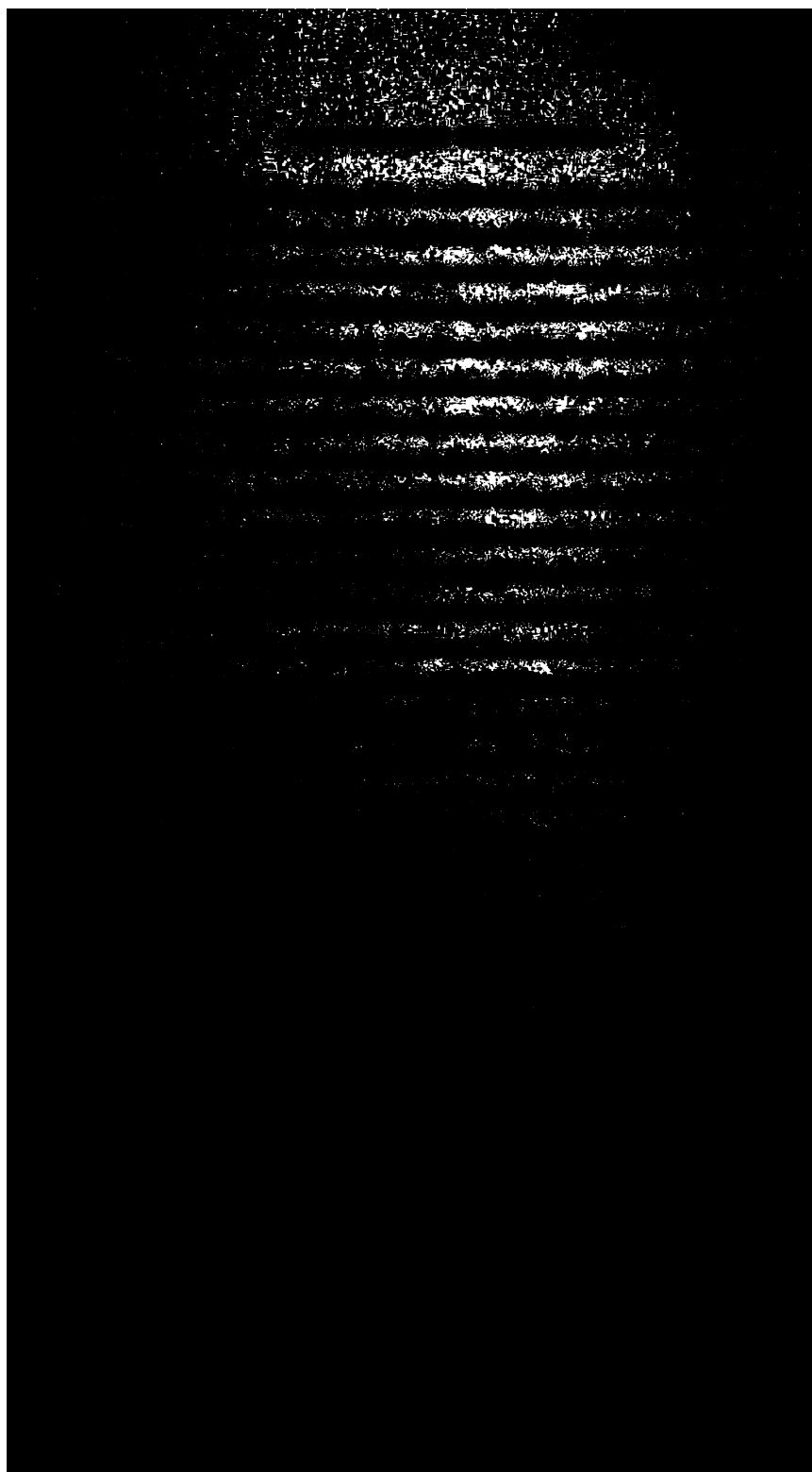


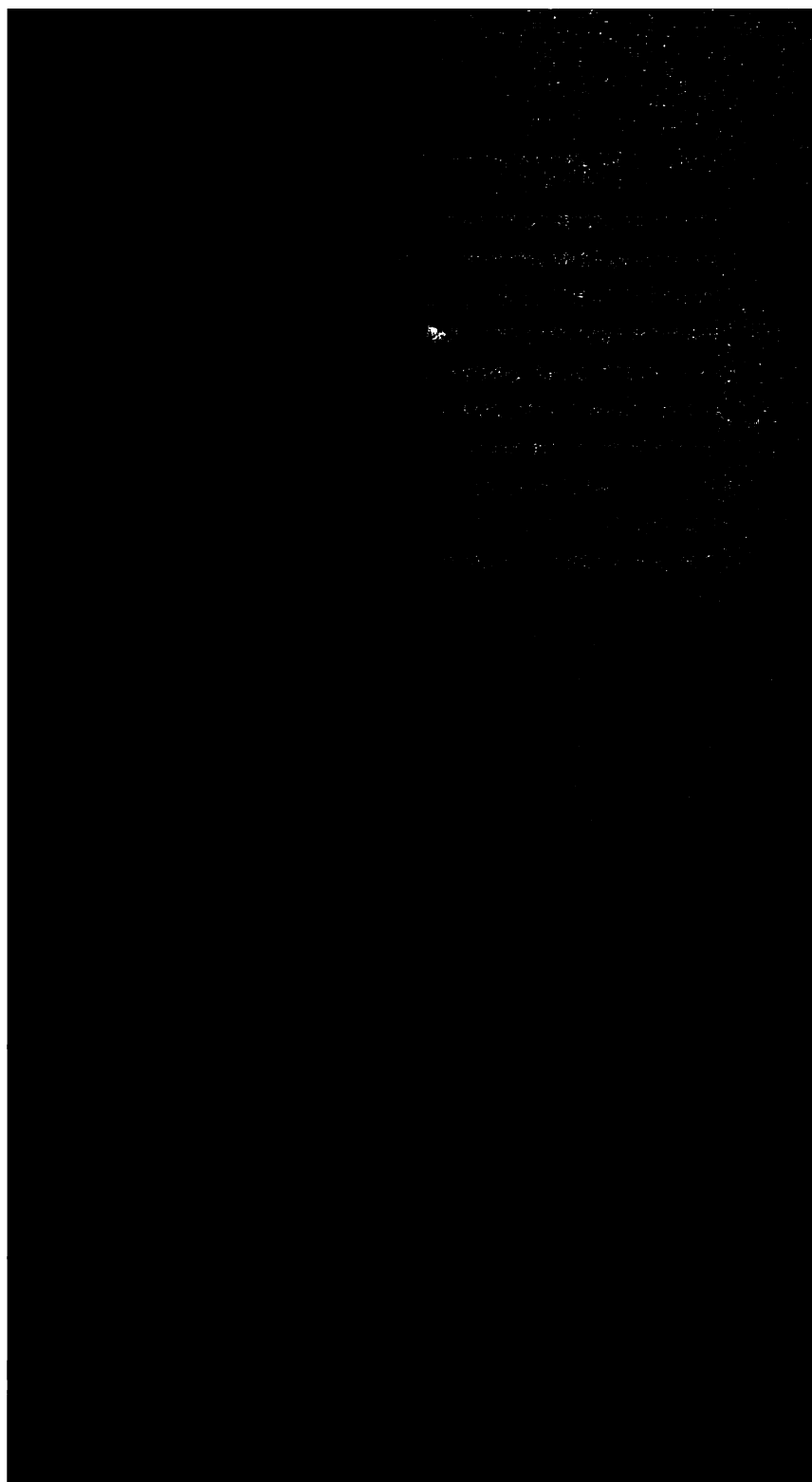


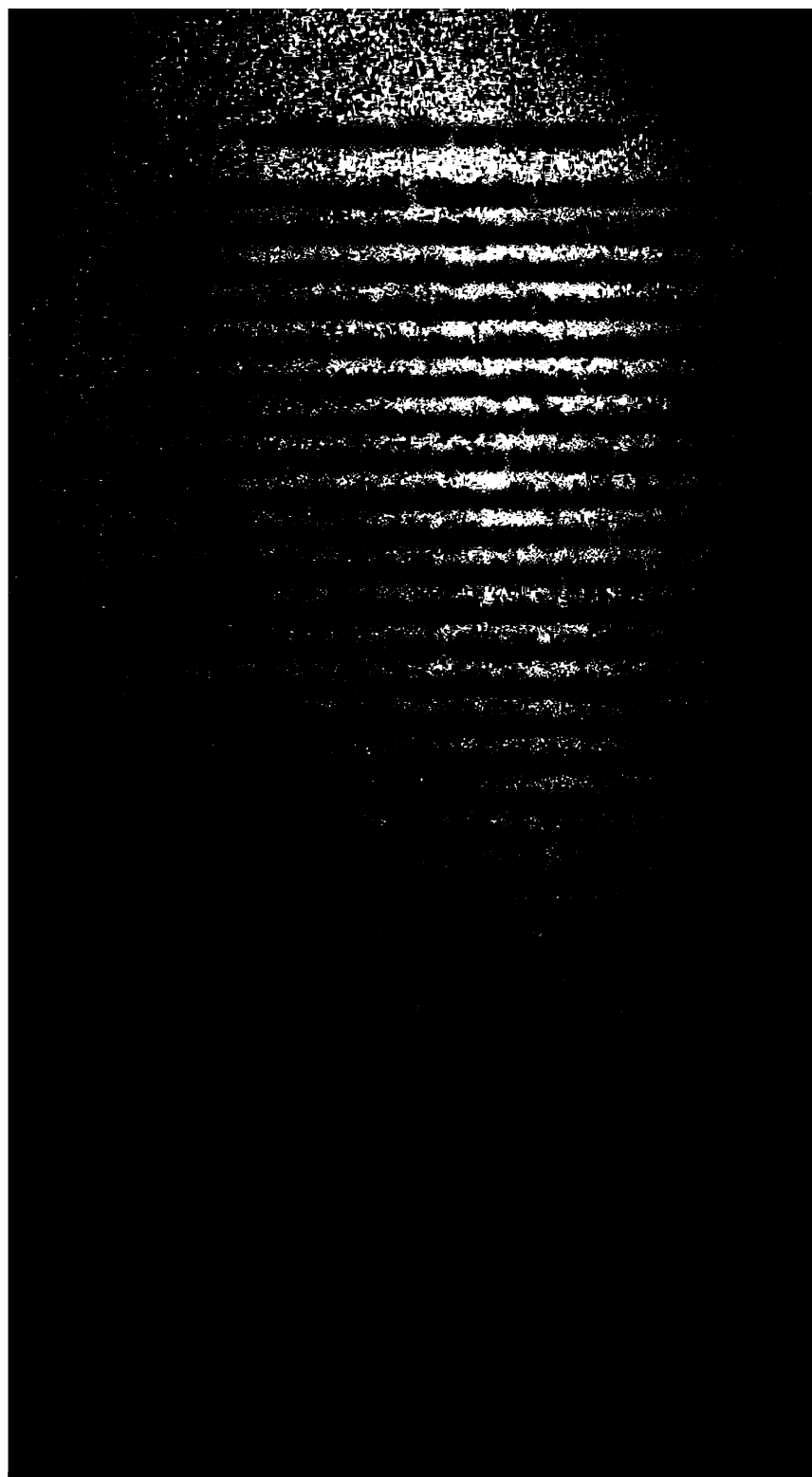


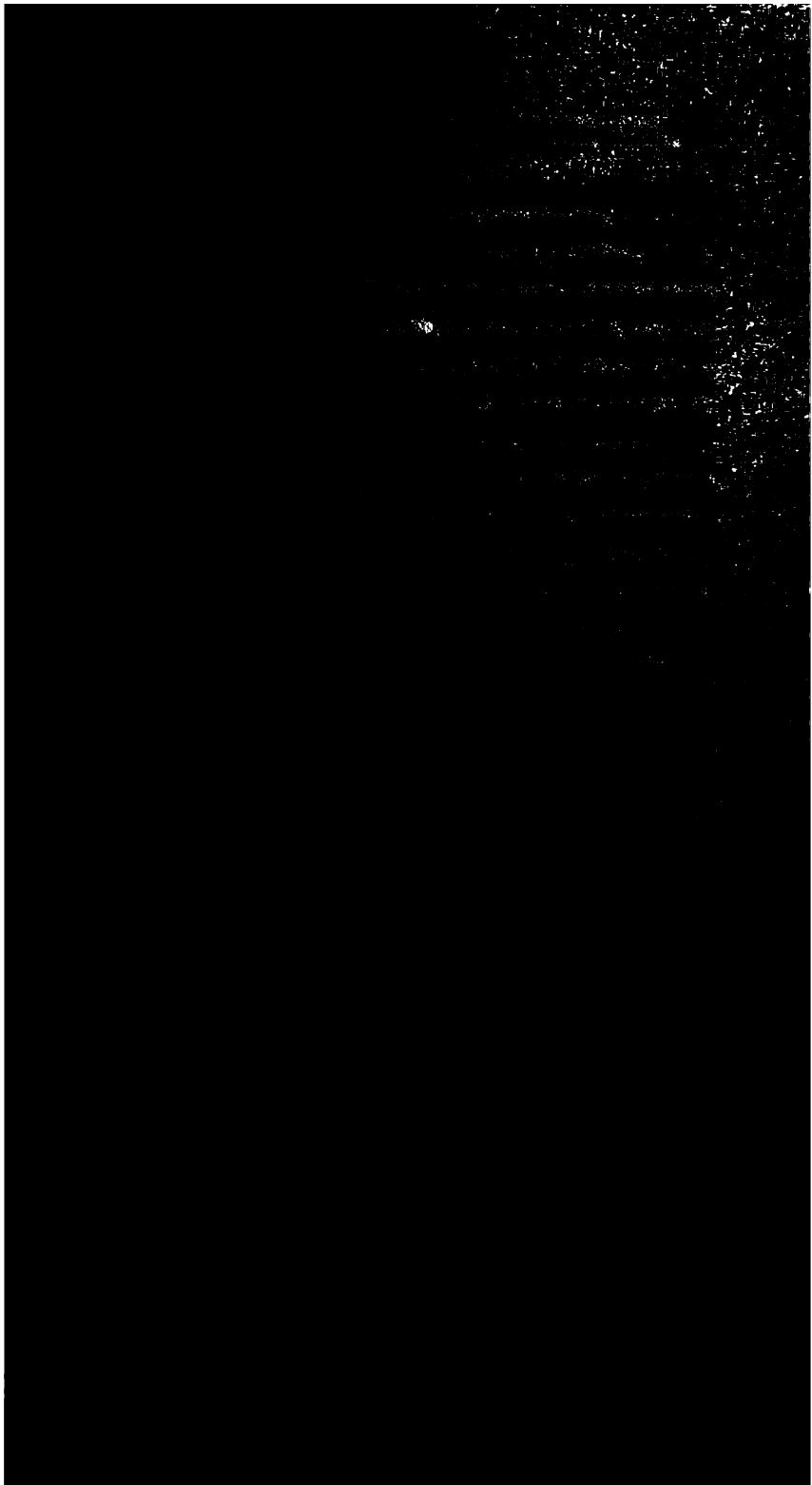












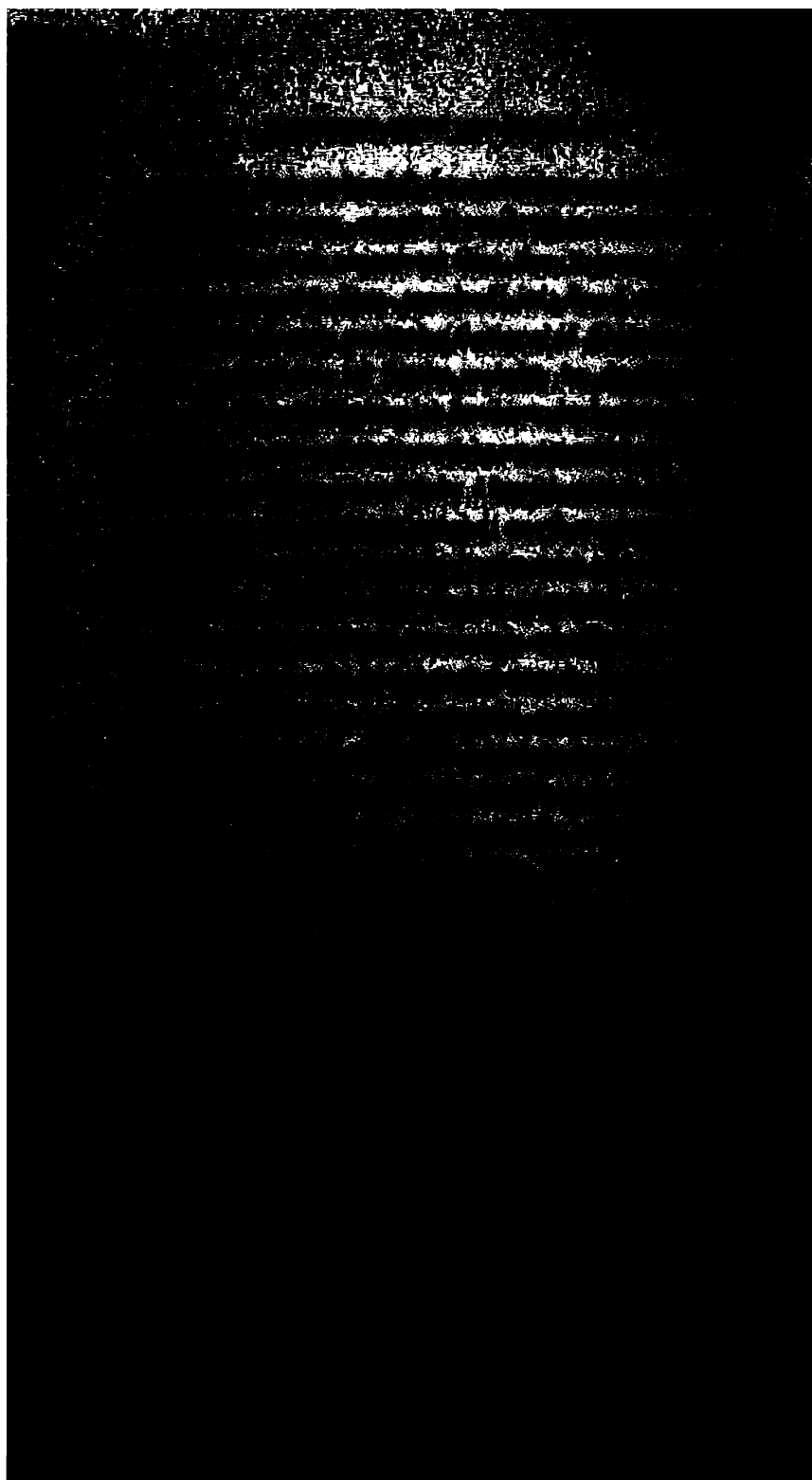
the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

The World Bank has estimated that the number of people who are undernourished in the world will increase from 800 million in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2020. The number of people who are malnourished will increase from 1.5 billion in 1990 to 2.2 billion in 2020. The number of people who are obese will increase from 300 million in 1990 to 600 million in 2020. The World Bank has also estimated that the number of people who are undernourished in the world will increase from 800 million in 1990 to 1.2 billion in 2020. The number of people who are malnourished will increase from 1.5 billion in 1990 to 2.2 billion in 2020. The number of people who are obese will increase from 300 million in 1990 to 600 million in 2020.

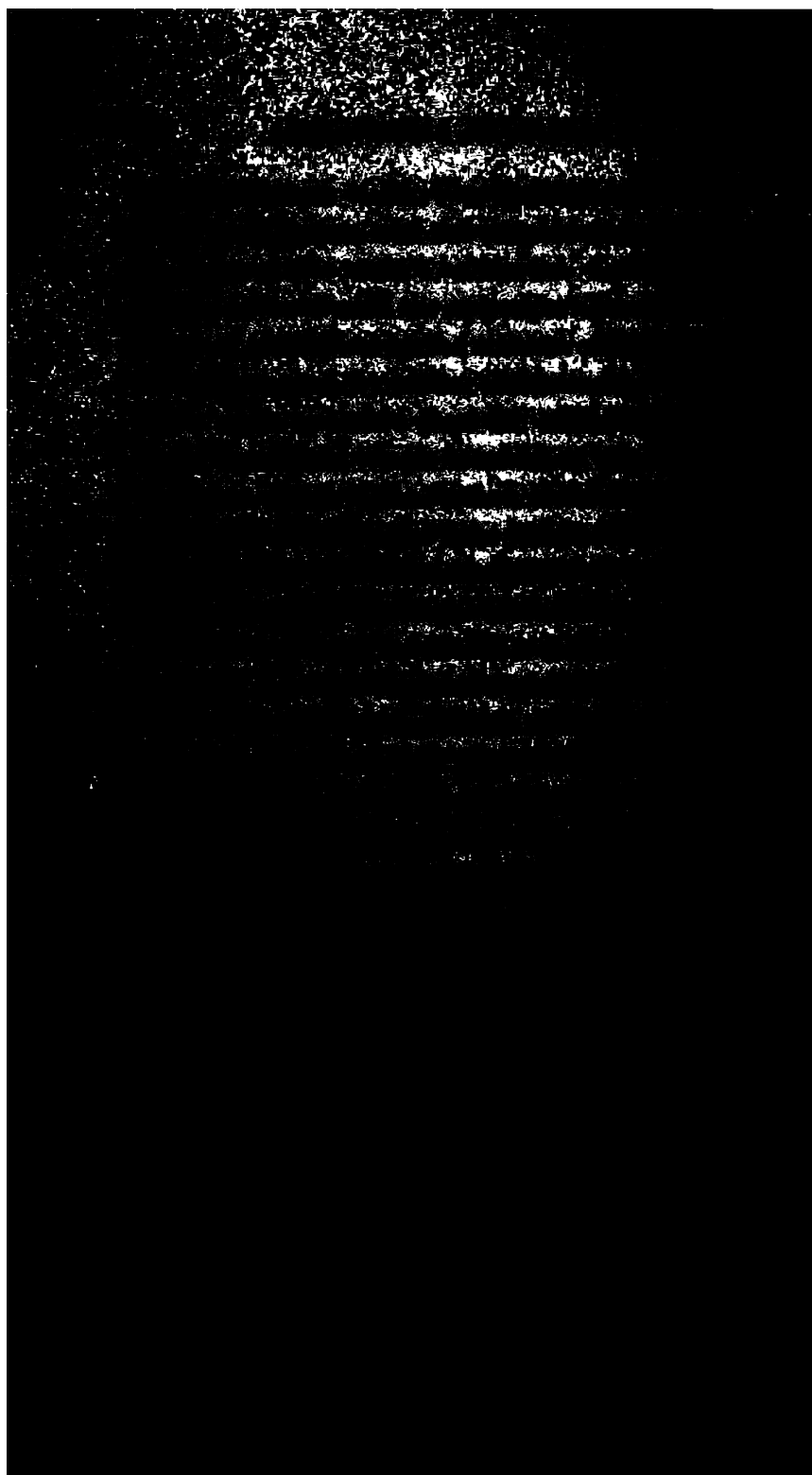
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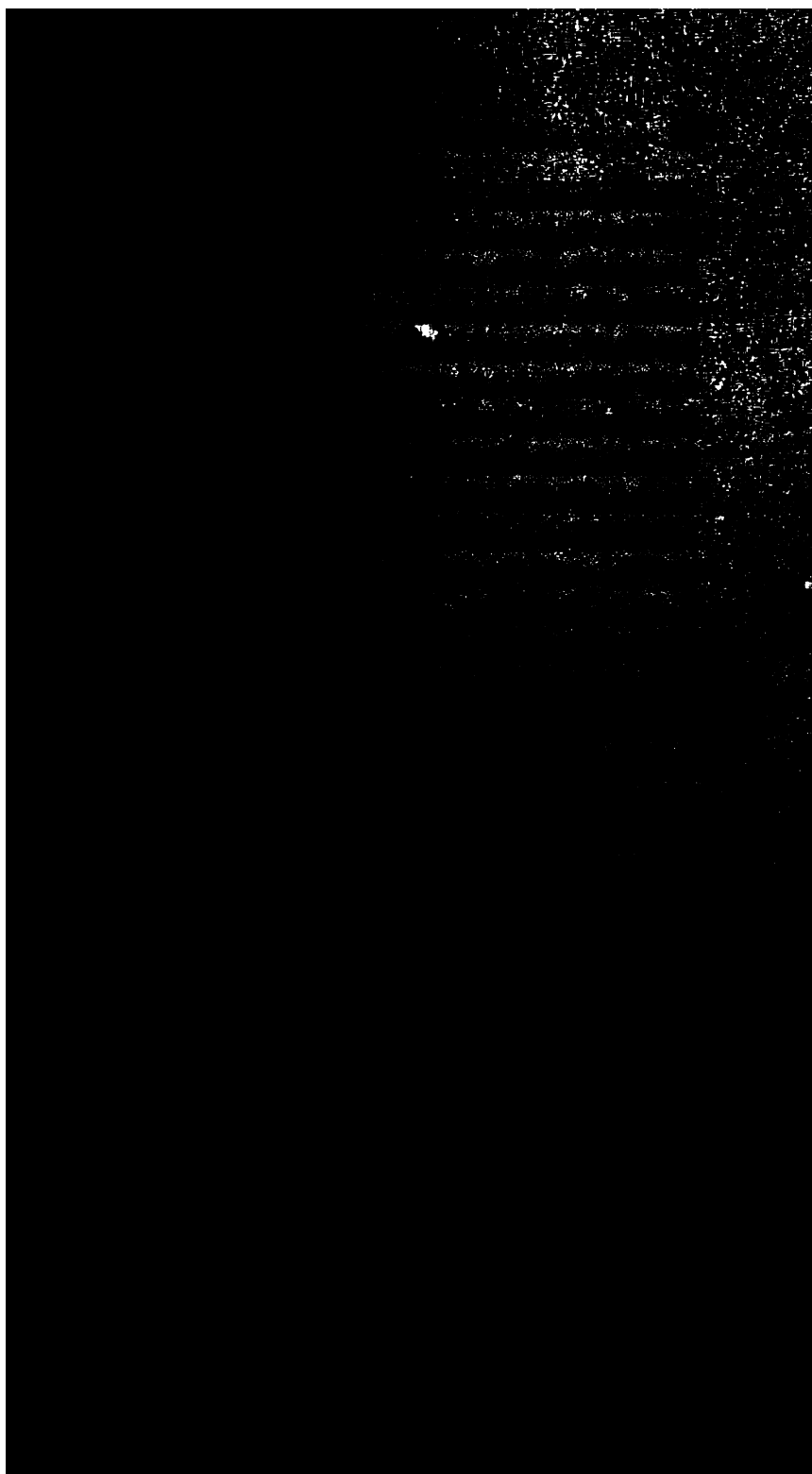
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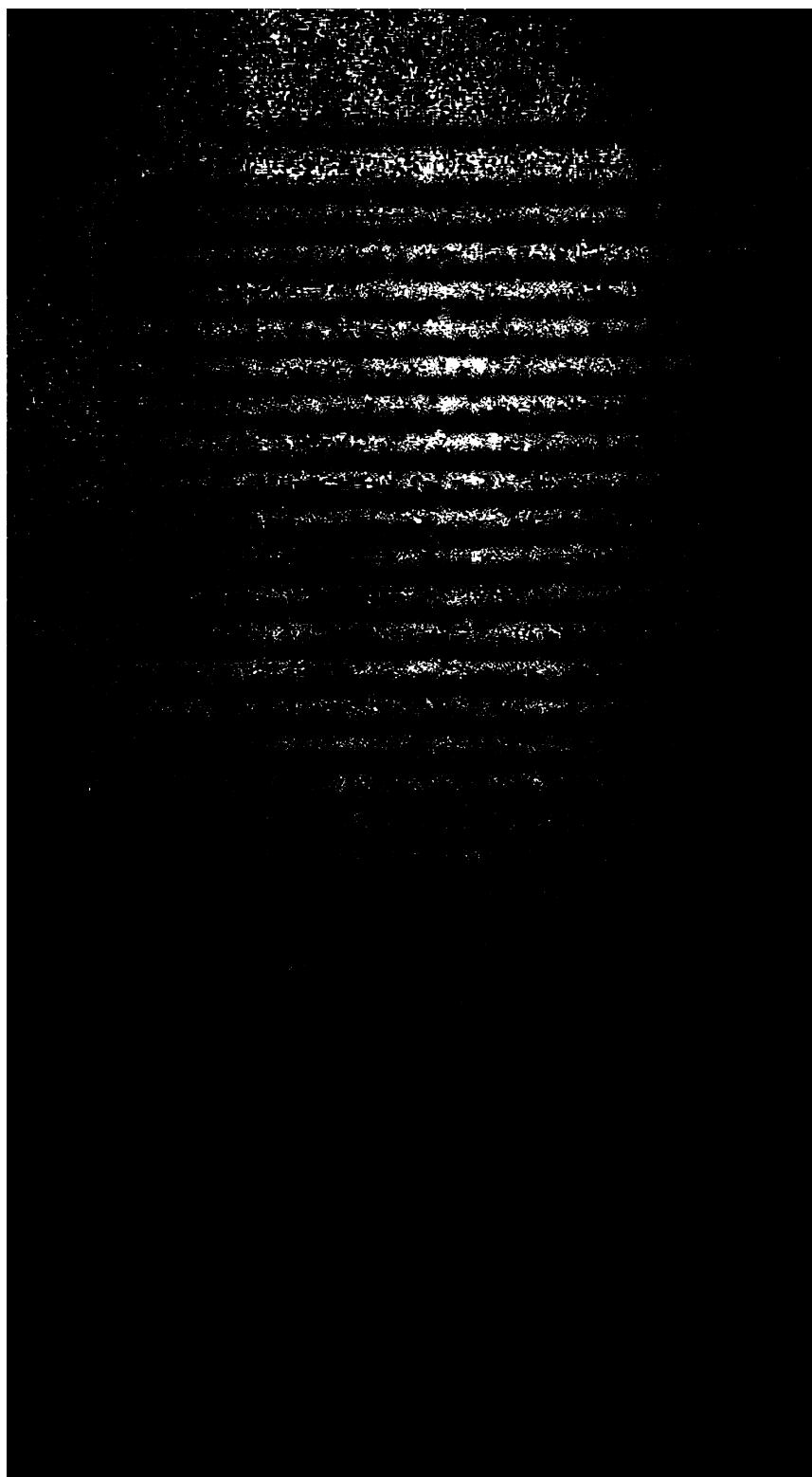


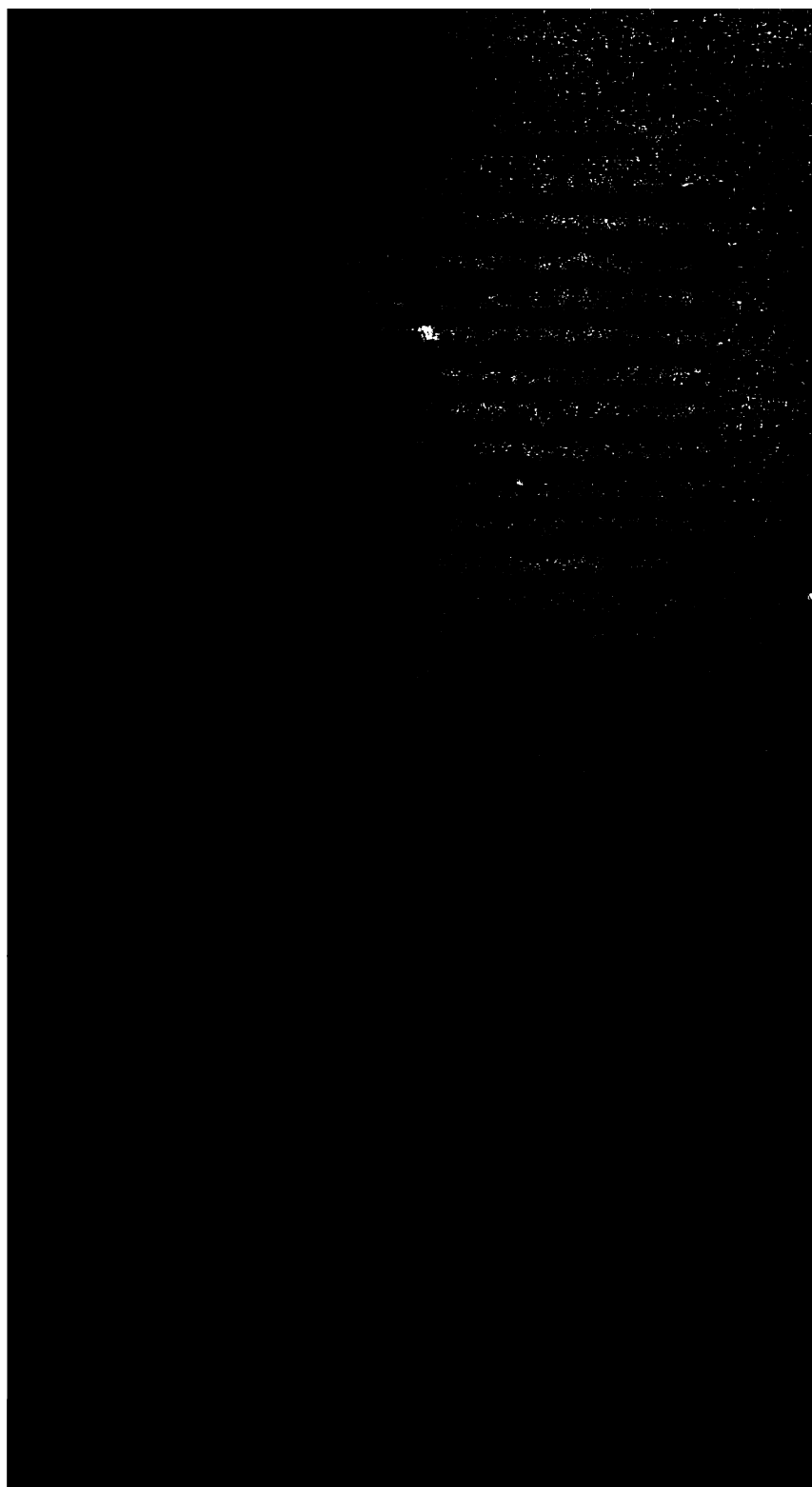


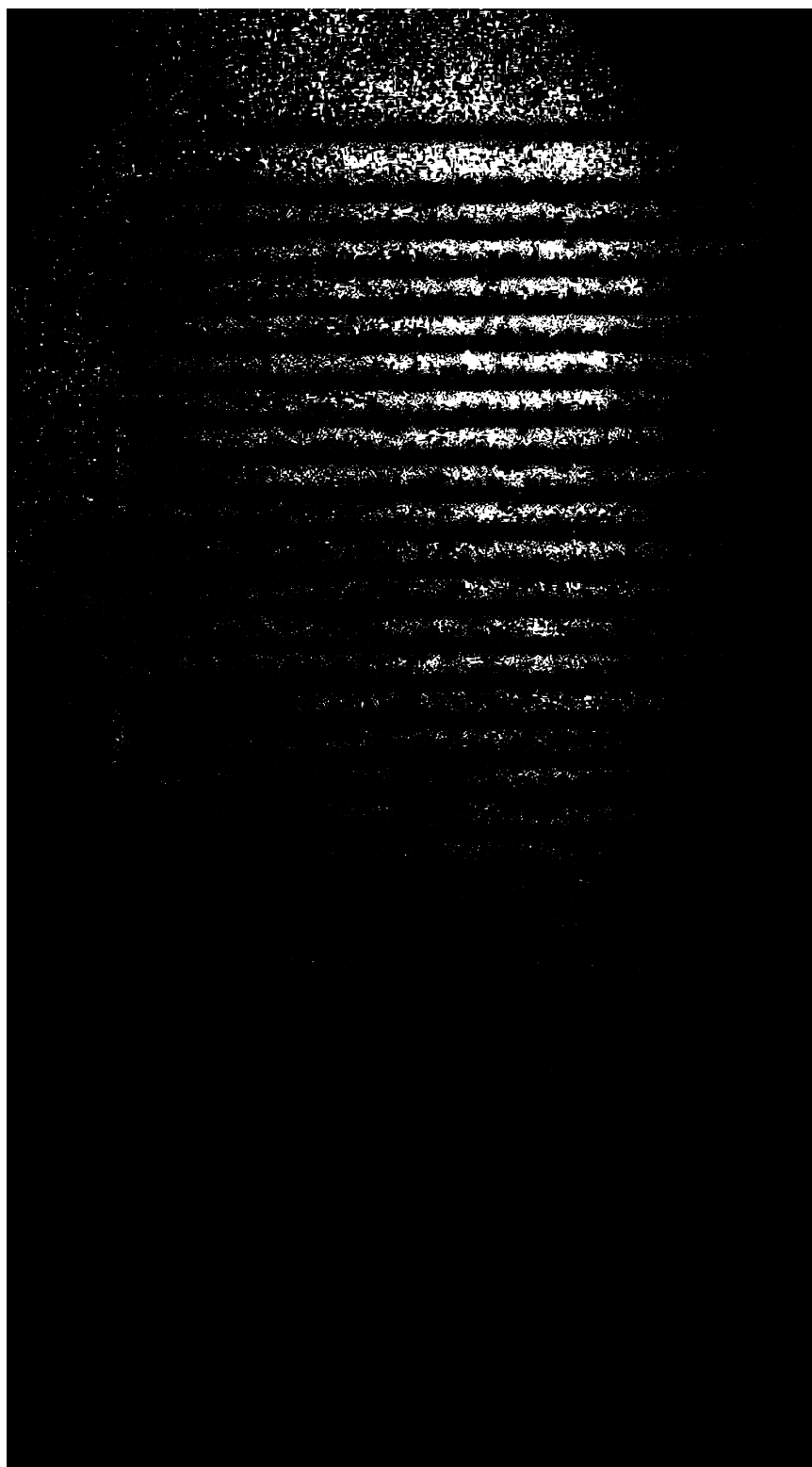


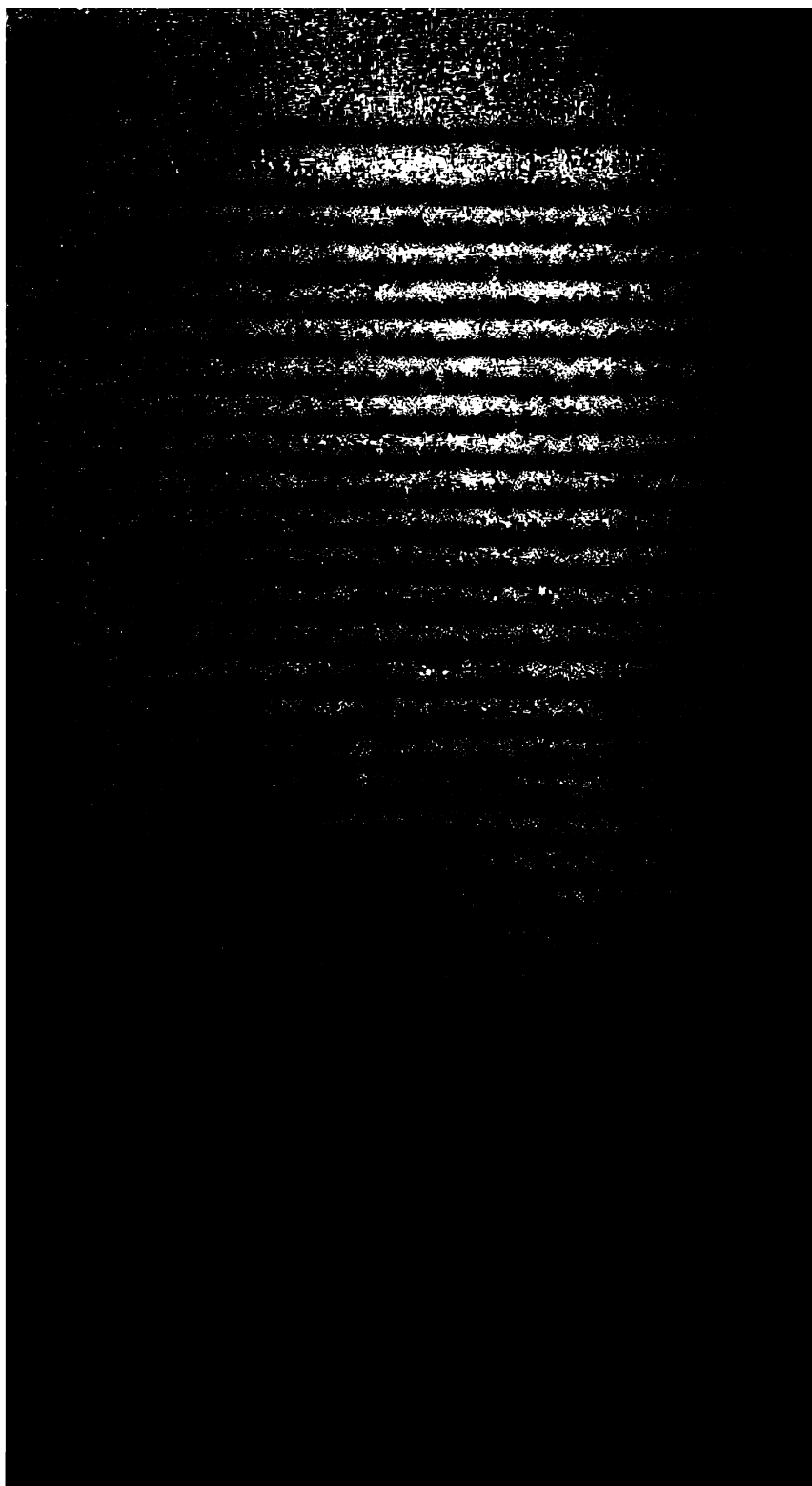




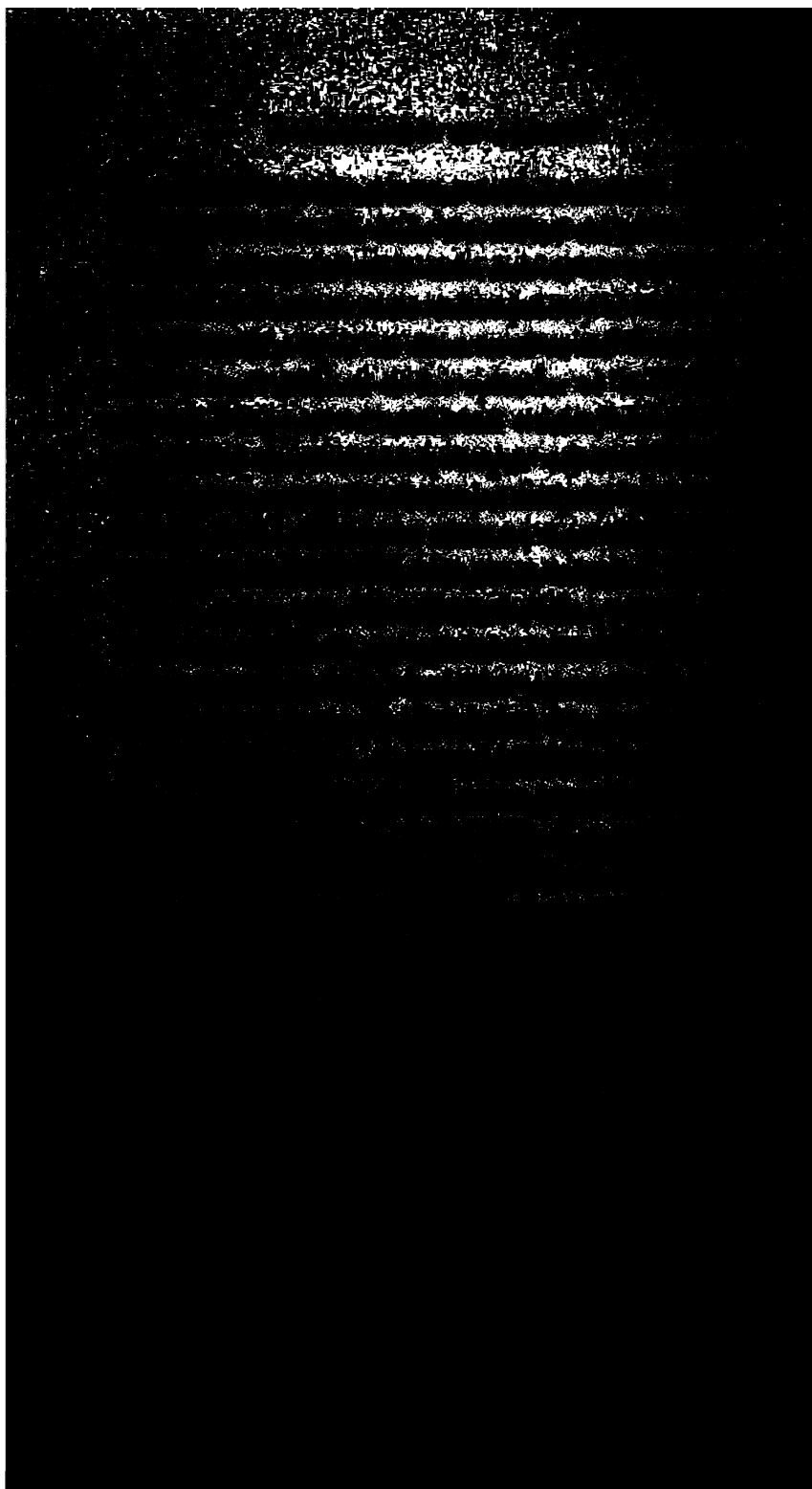












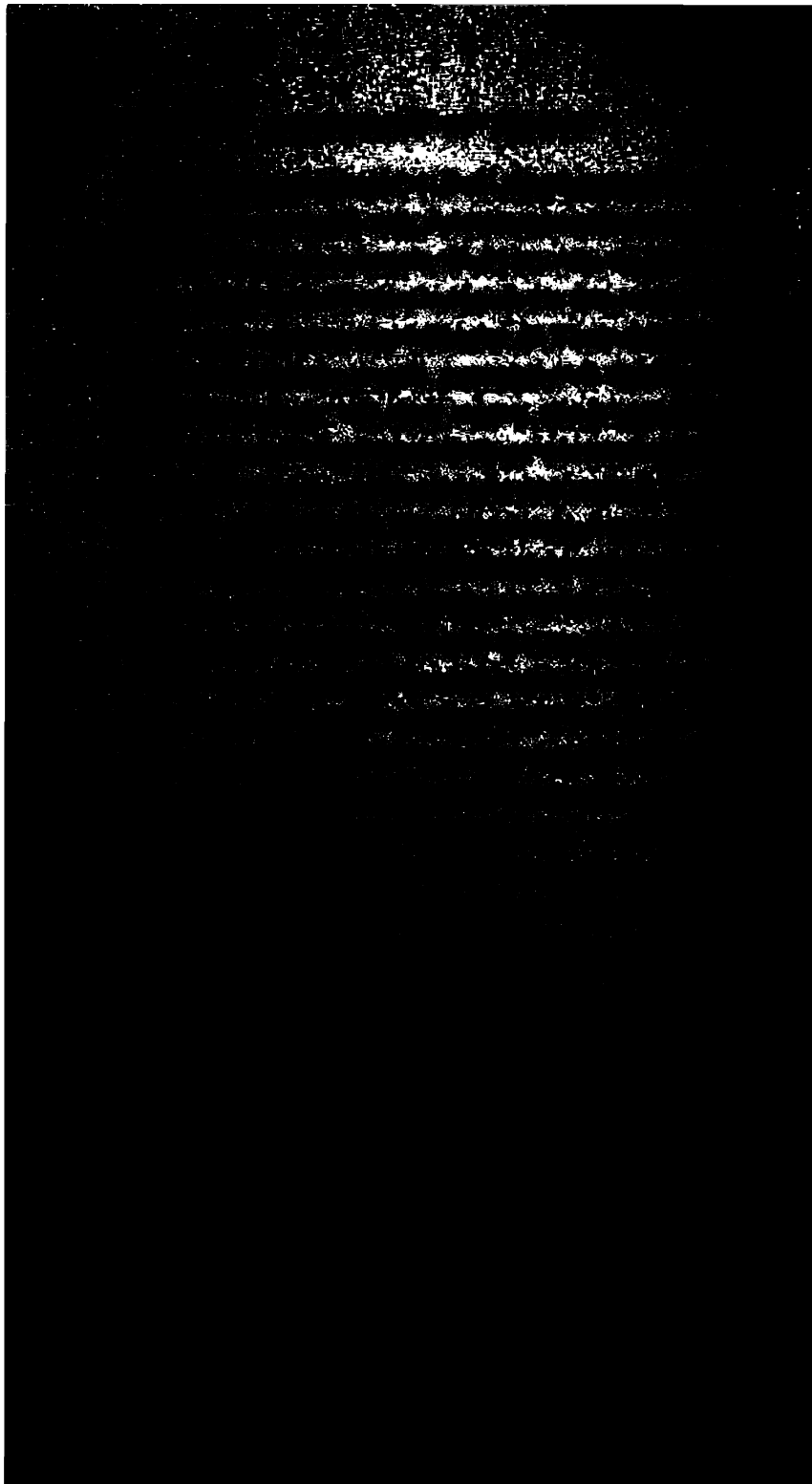
lay on the east bank, that on the opposite side, which contained the quarter of the Memnonia and the whole of its extensive Necropolis, bore the name of the Libyan suburb.* It is not certain whether or no cultivated spots of land were in early times admitted amidst the houses; but it appears from the sculptures of the tombs that the principal inhabitants had extensive gardens attached to their mansions, independent of their villas and farms without the city; and, in the reign of the Ptolemies, several parcels of land† were sold and let within the interior of the Libyan suburb.

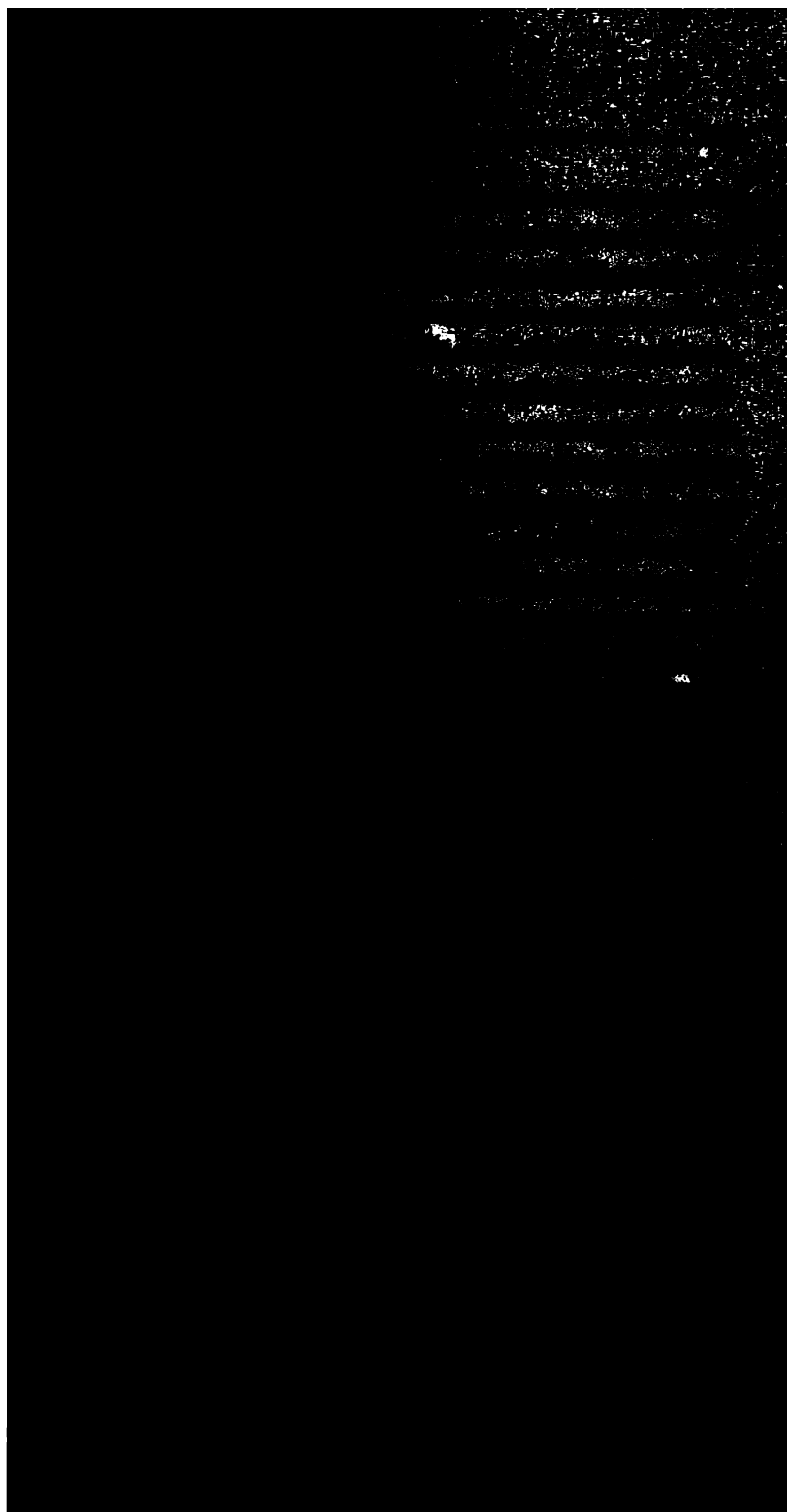
During the empire, the village of Medéenet Háboo was still inhabited, and the early Christians converted one of the deserted courts of the great temple into a more orthodox place of worship by constructing an altar at the east end, and concealing with a coat of mud the idolatrous sculptures of their Pagan ancestors. The small apartments at the back part of this building were appropriated by the priests‡ of the new religion, and houses of crude brick were erected on the ruins of the ancient village and within the precincts of the temple. The size of the church, and extent of the village, prove that its Christian population was considerable, and require that Thebes must have held a rank among the principal dioceses

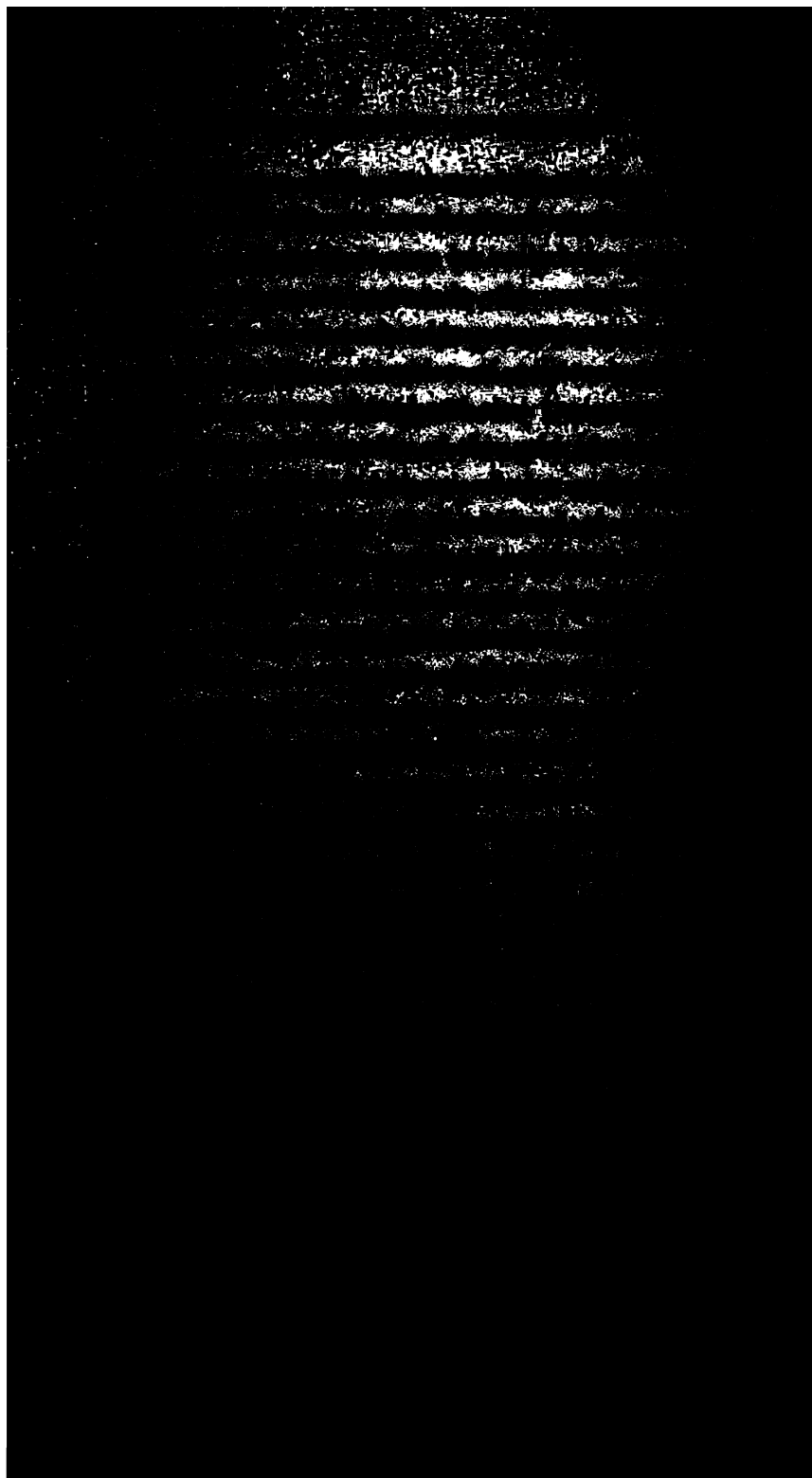
* Papyri of Paris of S. D'Anastasi and Mr. Grey.

† Ibid.

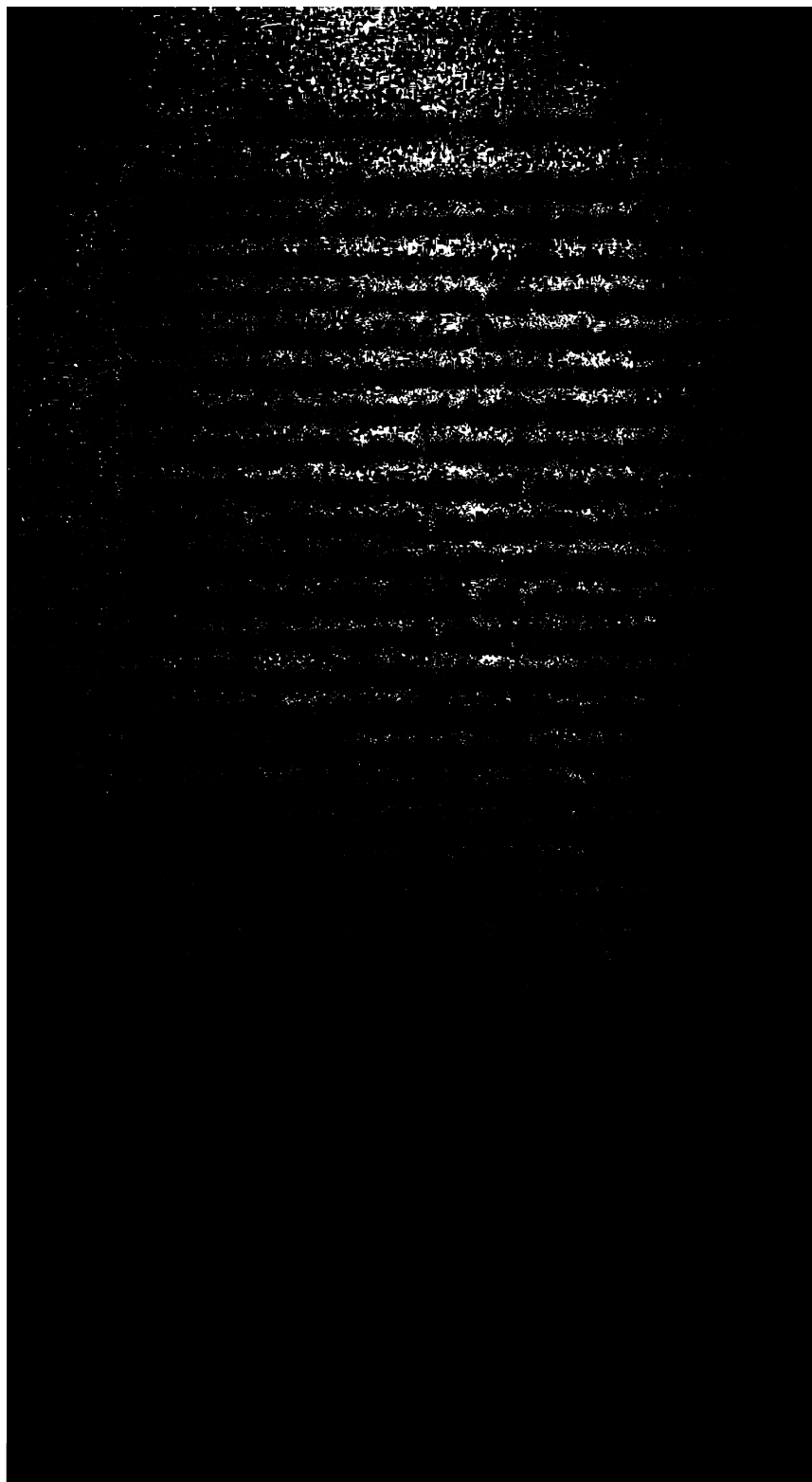
‡ I have been led to this conclusion by finding in them the large gilt crosses which ornamented the dresses of the priests.









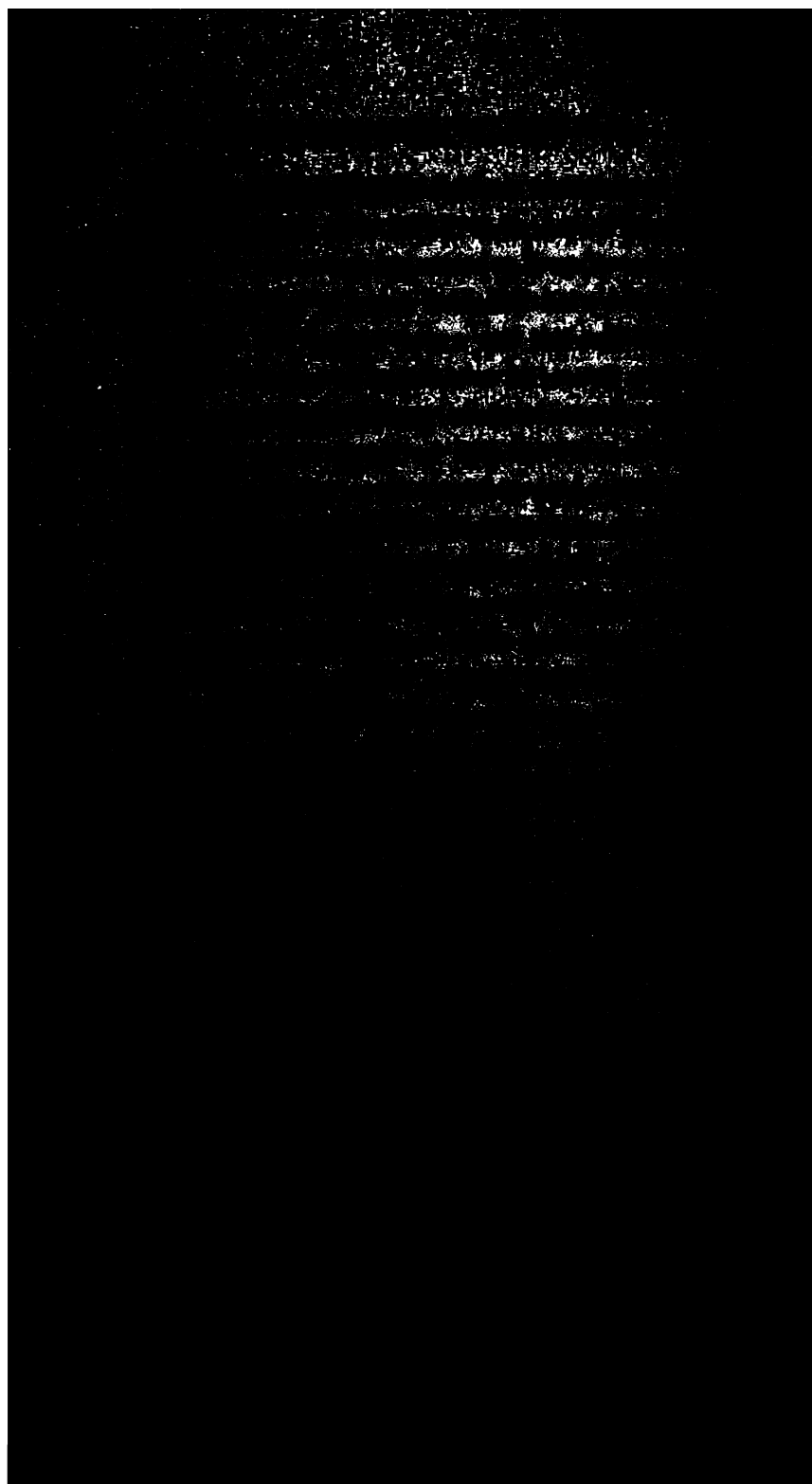


private apartments are the more interesting, as they are singular instances of the decorations that adorned the interior of an Egyptian palace. Here the king is attended by his haréem, some of whom present him with flowers, or wave before him fans and flabella; a favourite is caressed or invited to divert his leisure hours with a game similar to chess;* but they are all obliged to stand in his presence, and the king alone is seated on an elegant *fauteuil*, amidst his female attendants,—a custom still prevalent throughout the East. On the front walls the conqueror smites his suppliant captives in the presence of Amunre, who, on the north-east side, appears under the form of Re, the physical Sun, with the head of a hawk. An ornamental border, representing “the chiefs” of the vanquished nations, extends along the base of the whole front; and on either side of the oblong court or passage of the centre, Remeses offers similar prisoners to the deity of the temple, who says,—“Go, my cherished† and chosen, make war‡ on foreign nations, besiege

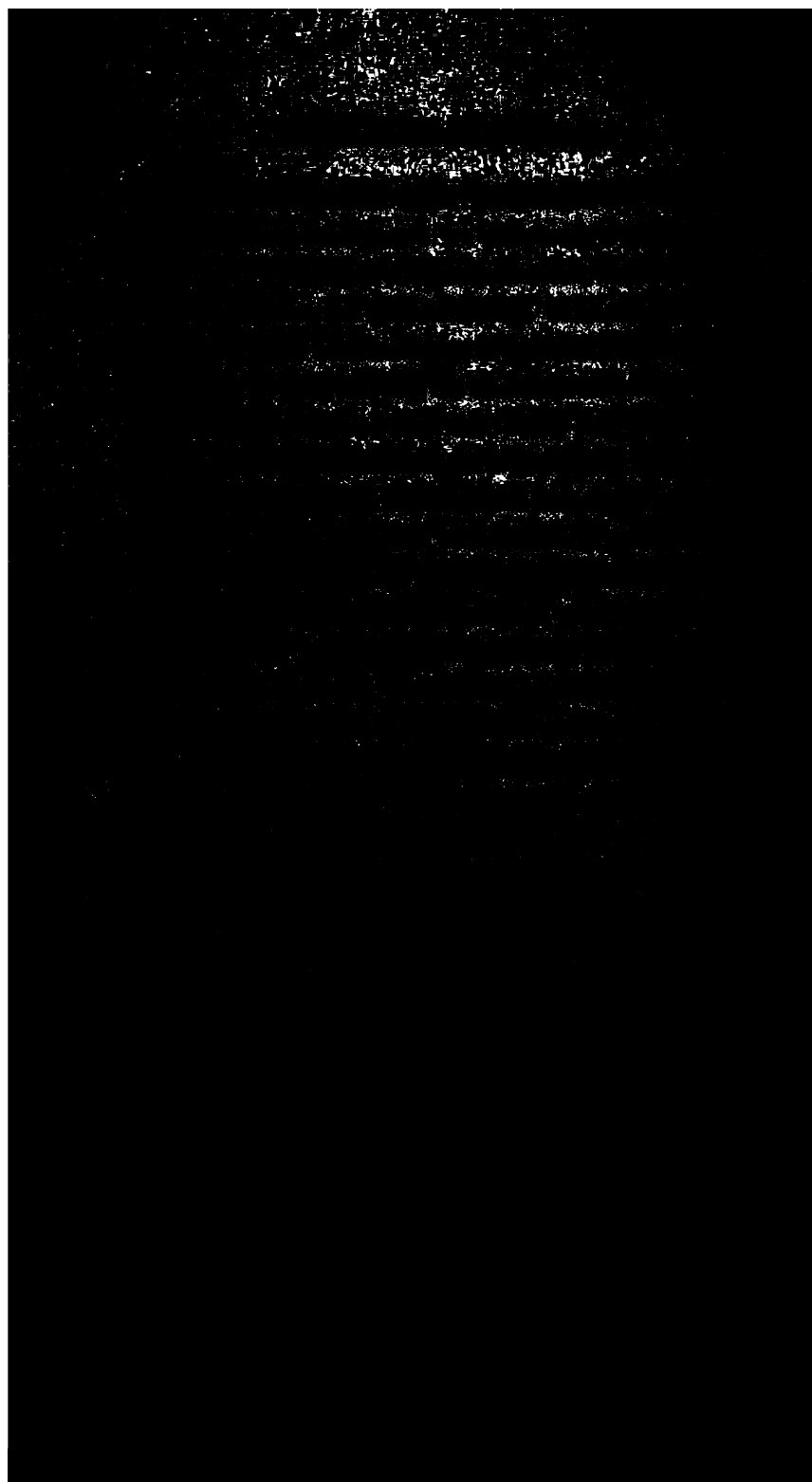
* The same game is represented in the grottos of Beni Hassan, of a much more early period than the era of the third Remesea. It is not however the same as chess, since the men are all of similar size and form. M. Champollion supposes his partner to be the queen, but she is evidently only one of the members of his haréem, and no mention is here made of his consort. Indeed her oval is always blank, wherever it occurs, throughout the temple.

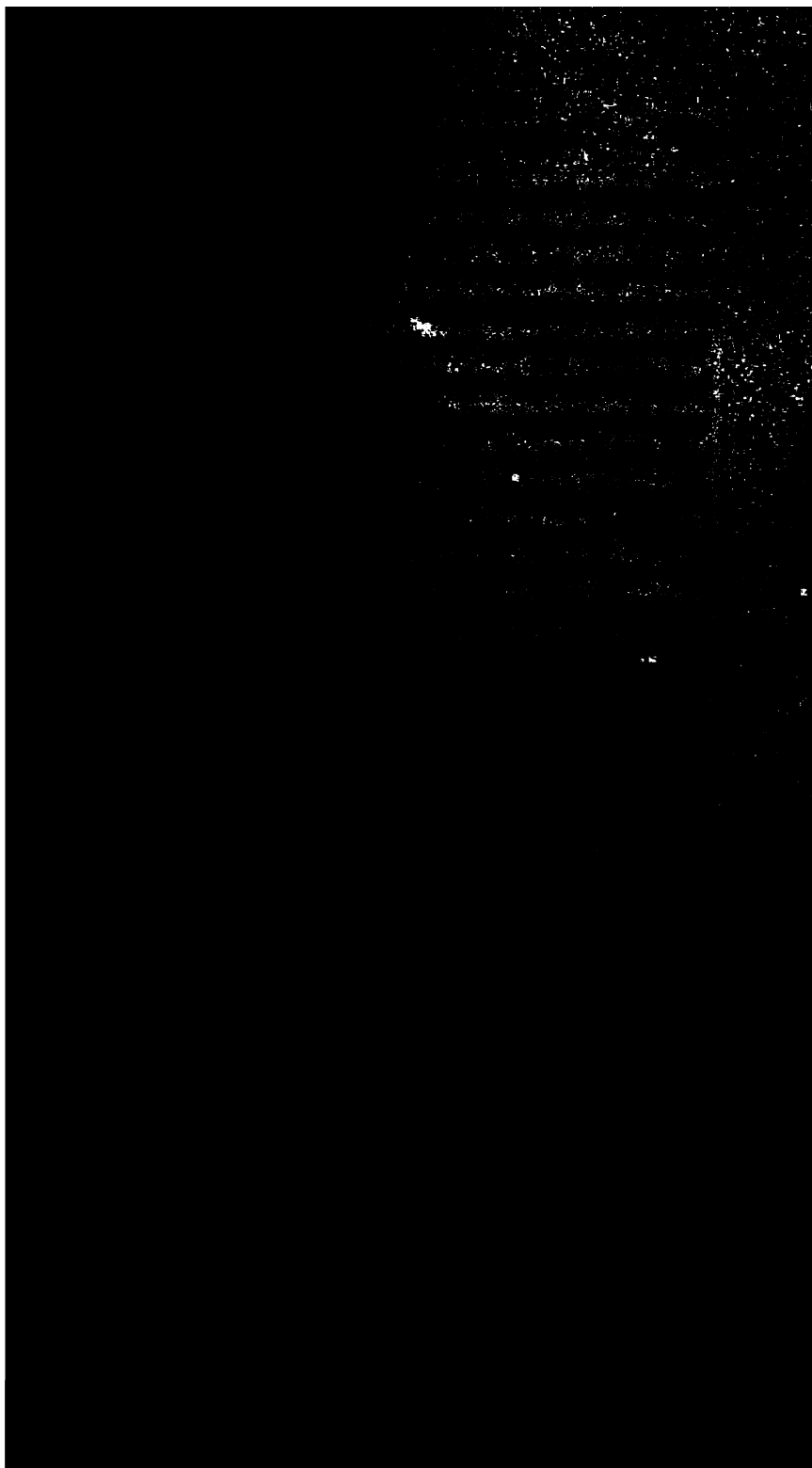
† From *temmo*, *nutrire*.

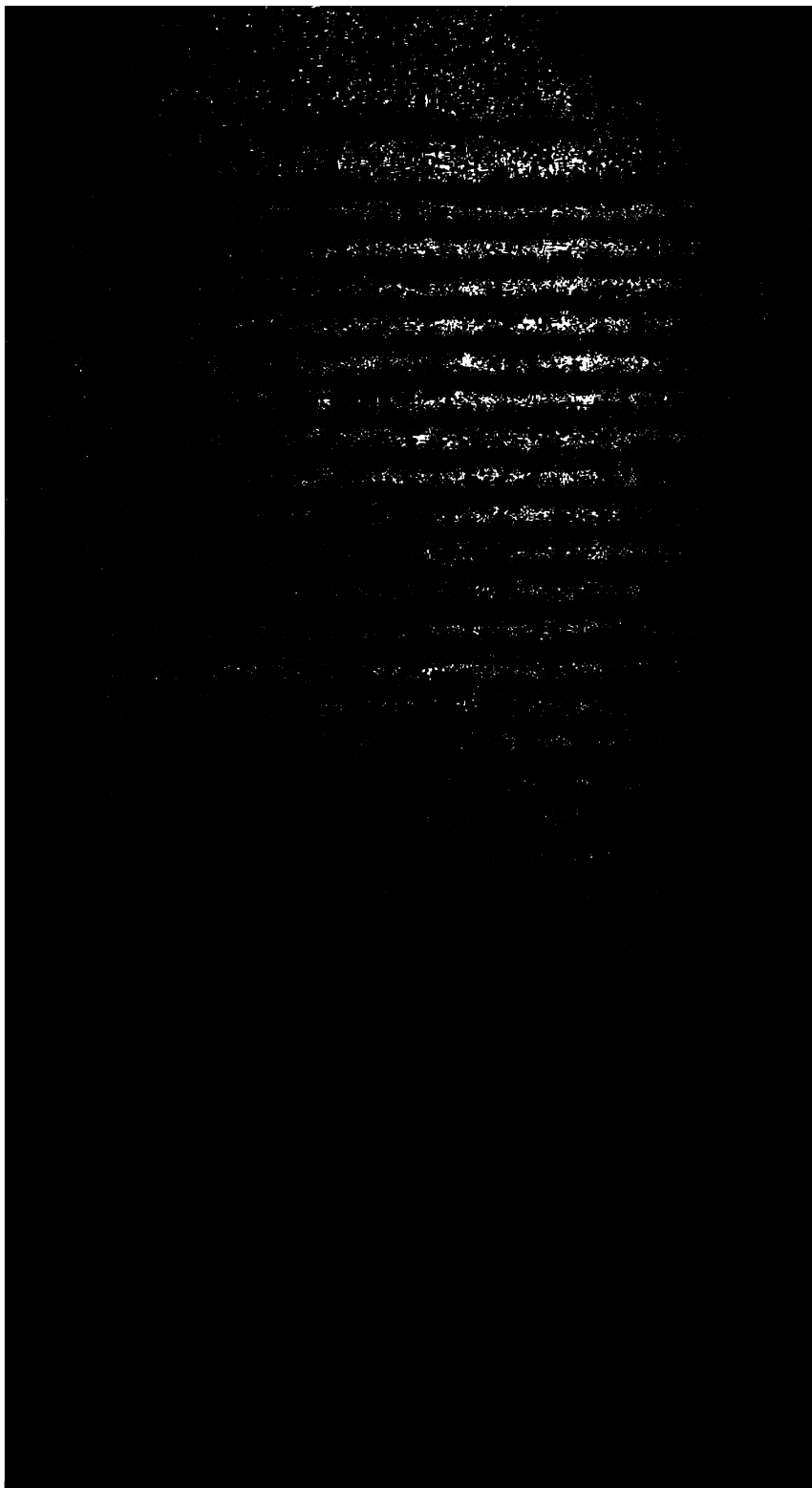
‡ From *shogé*, “to contend.”



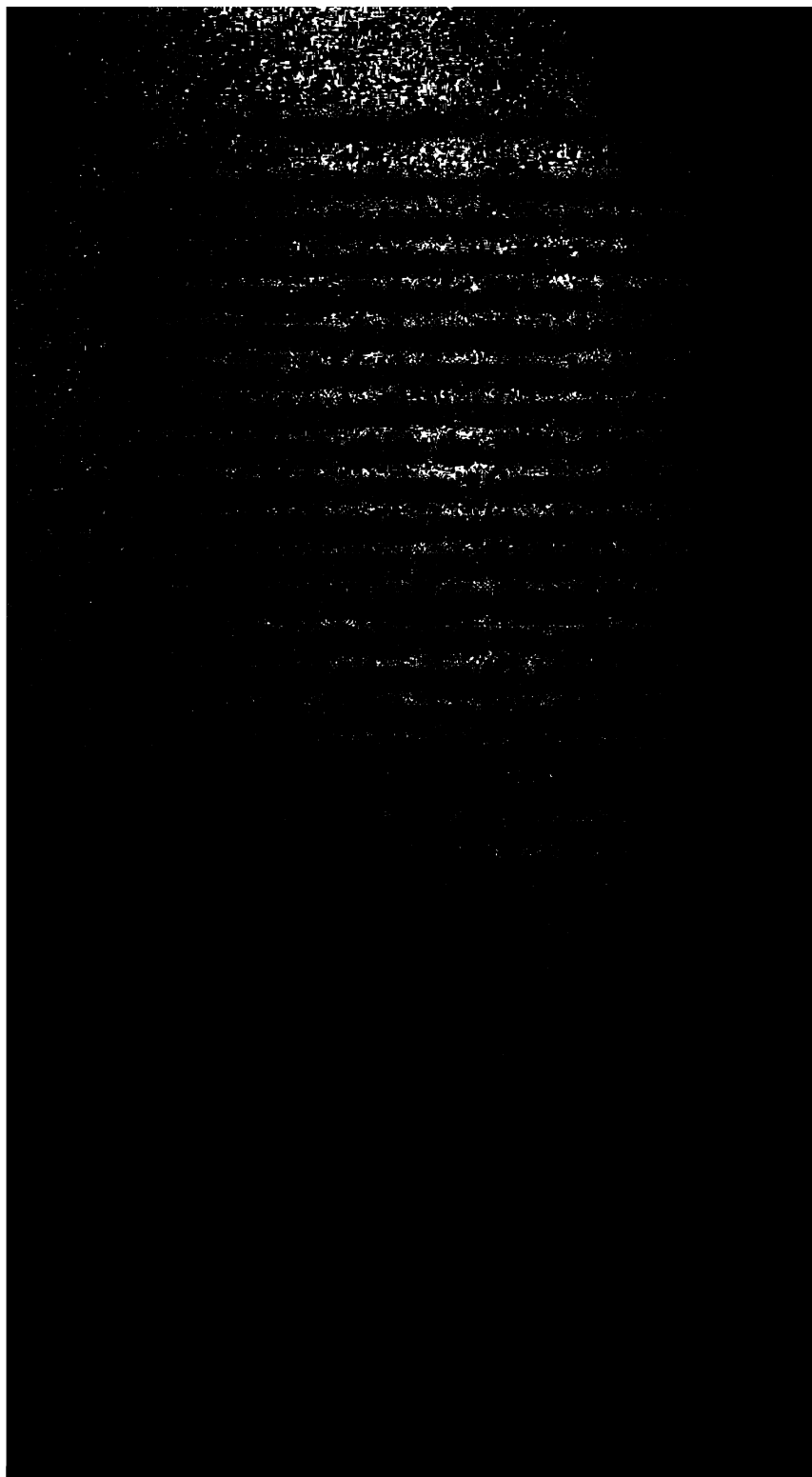




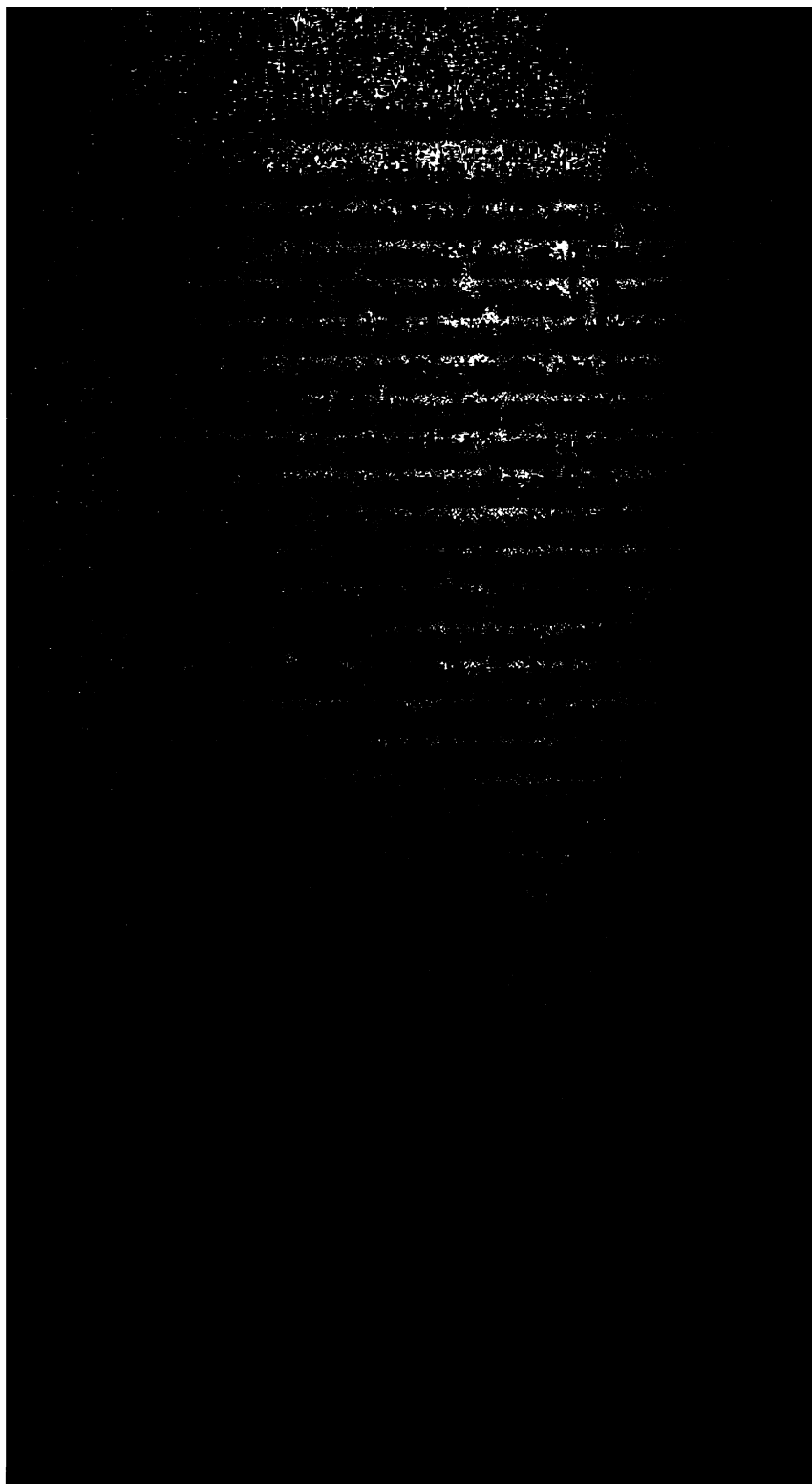




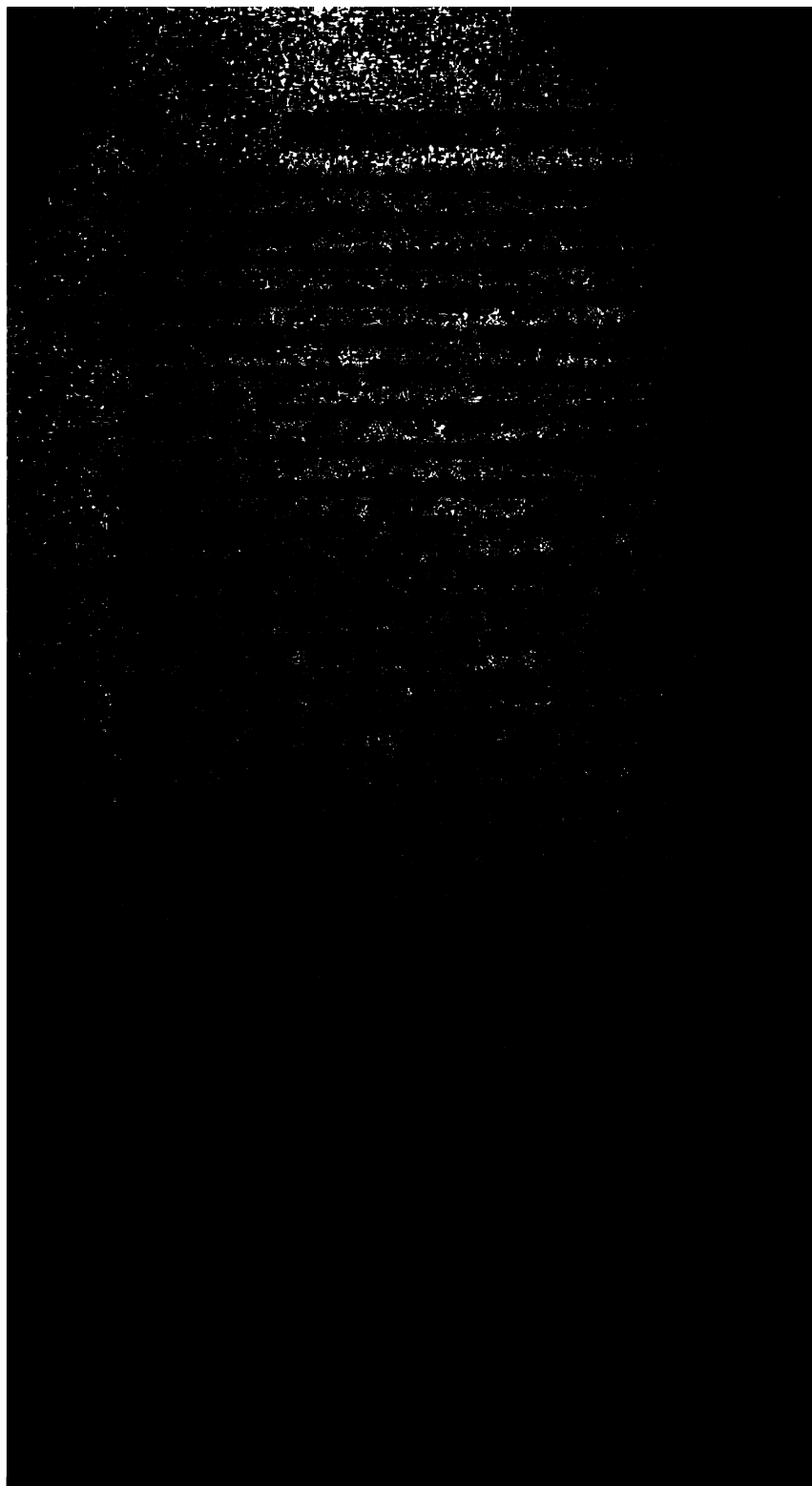




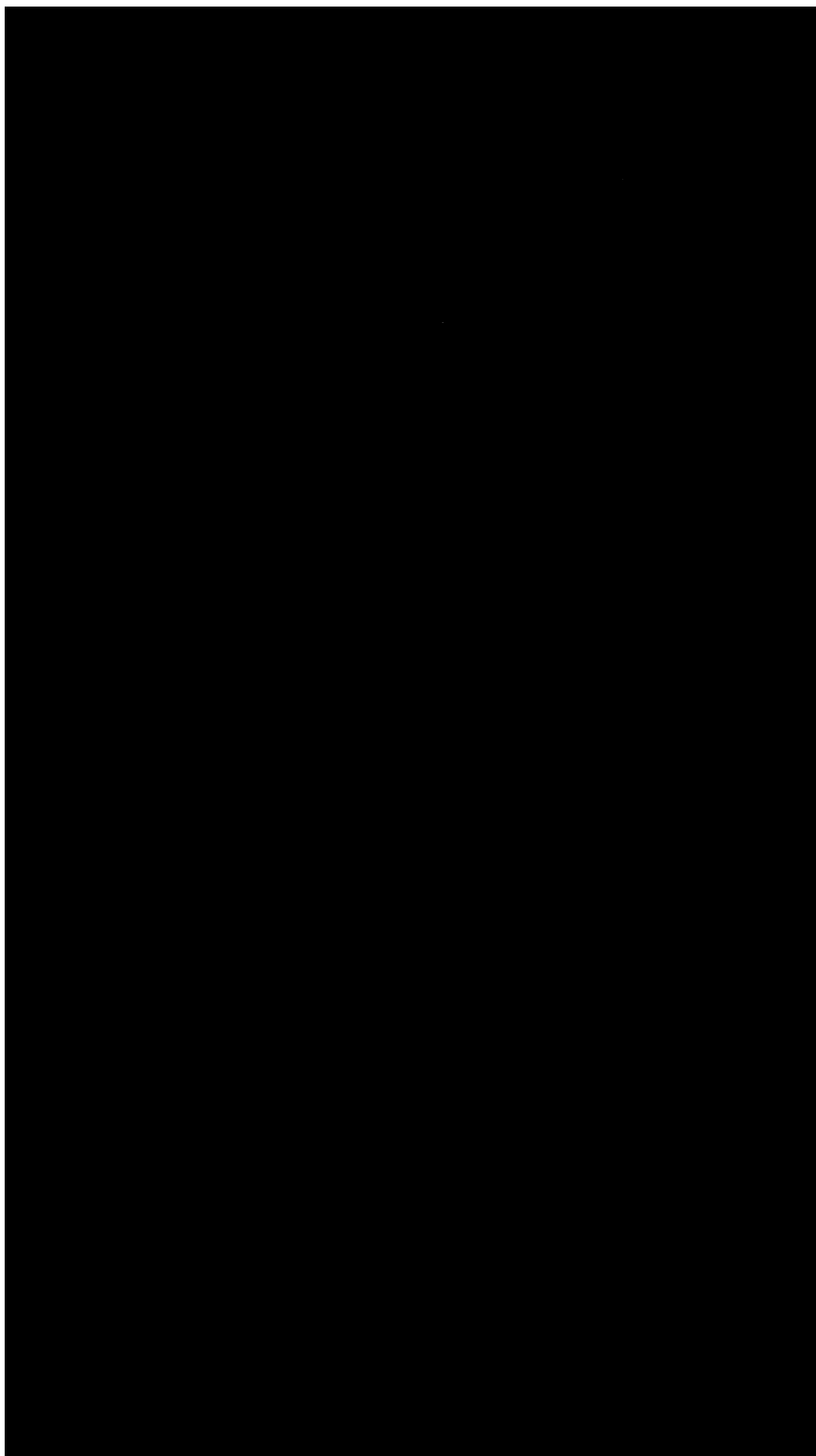




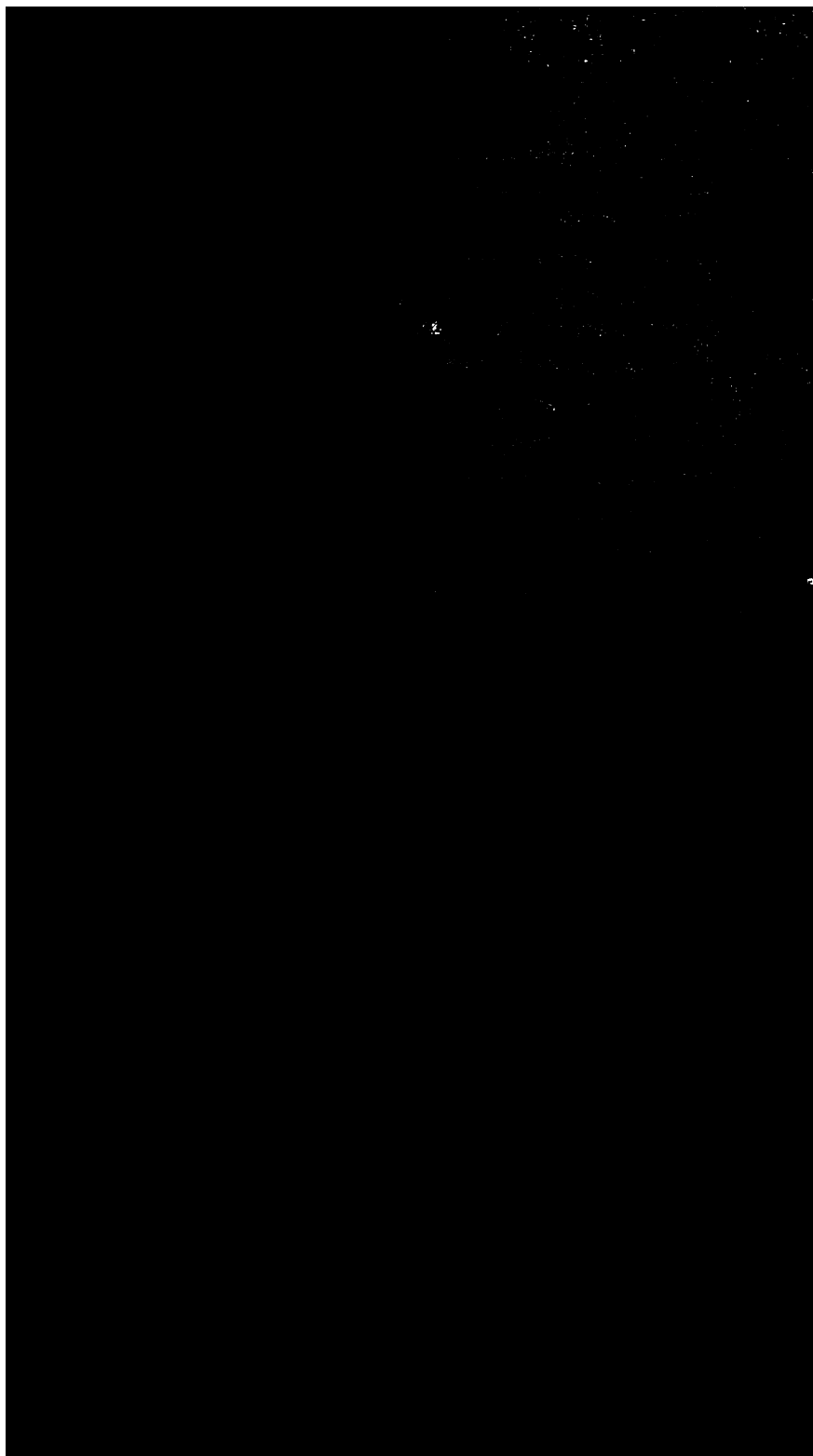


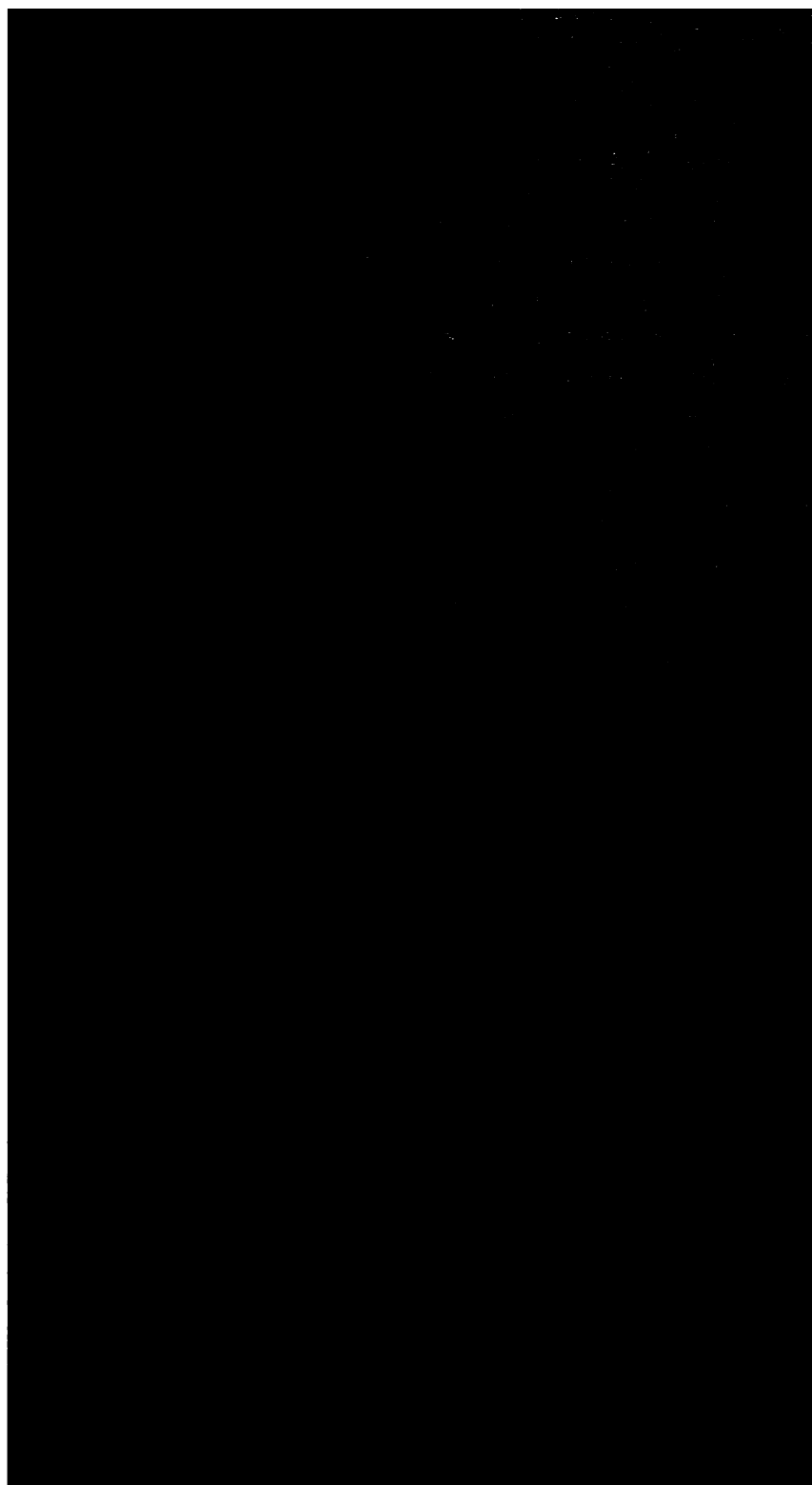


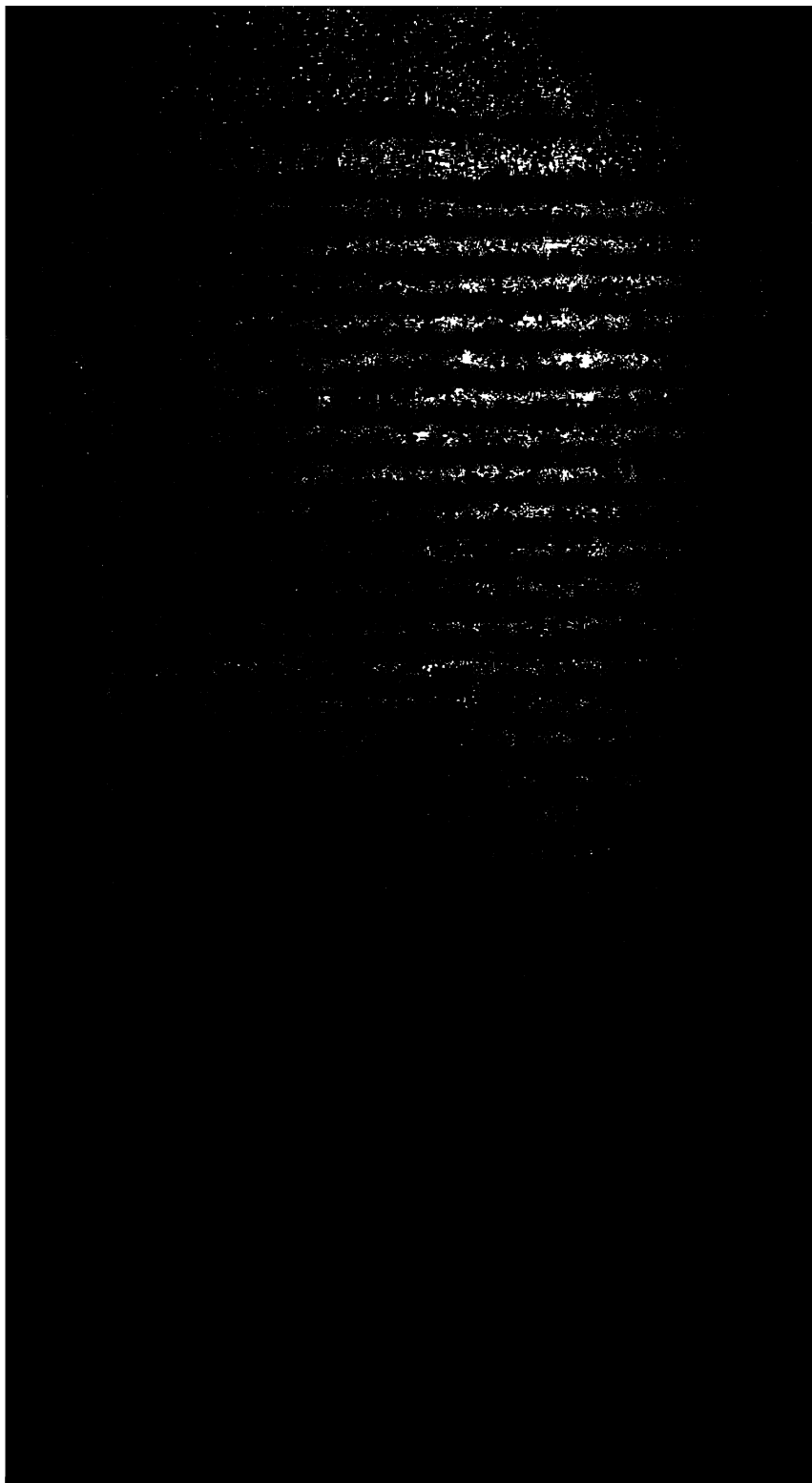


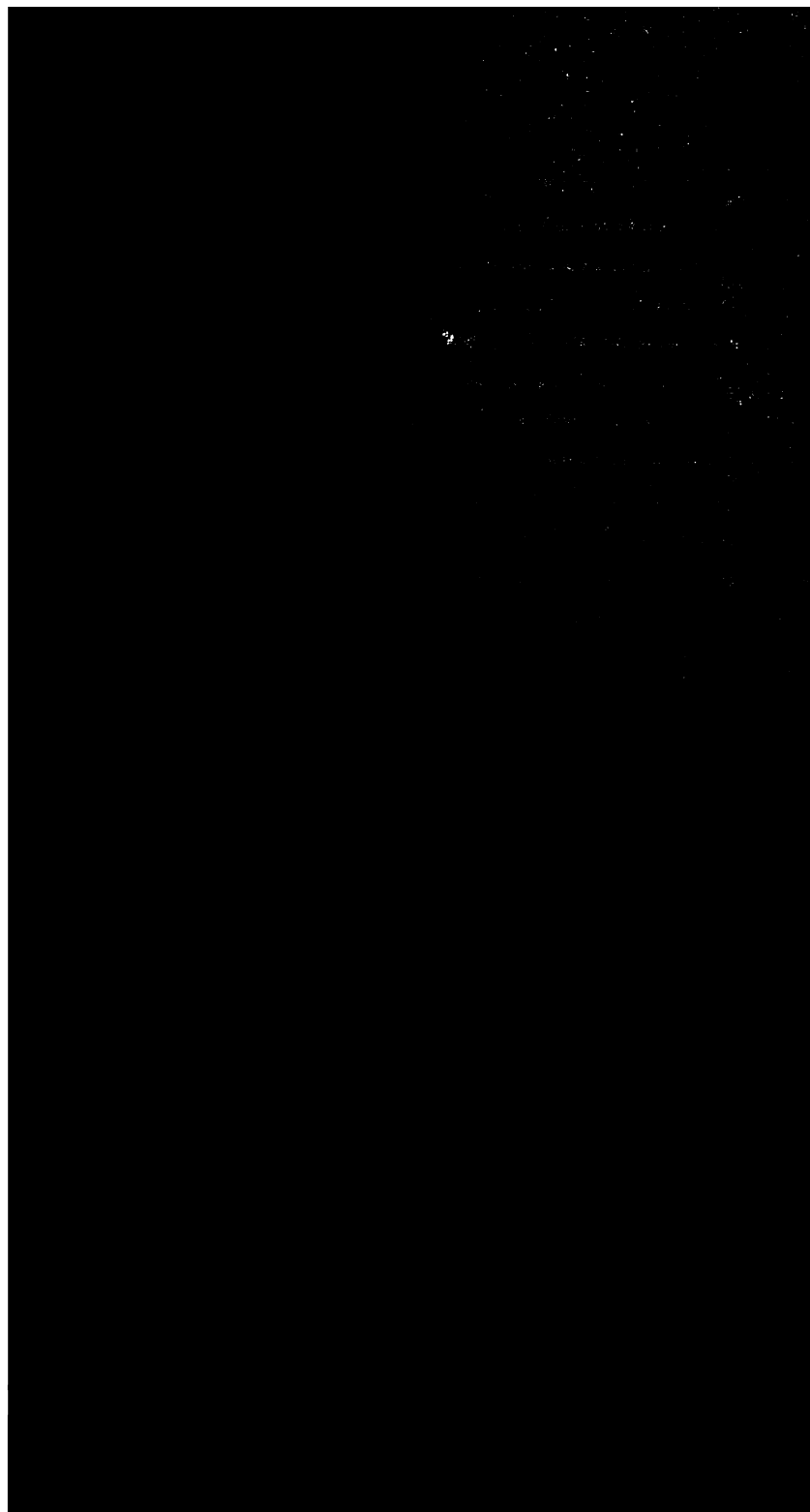


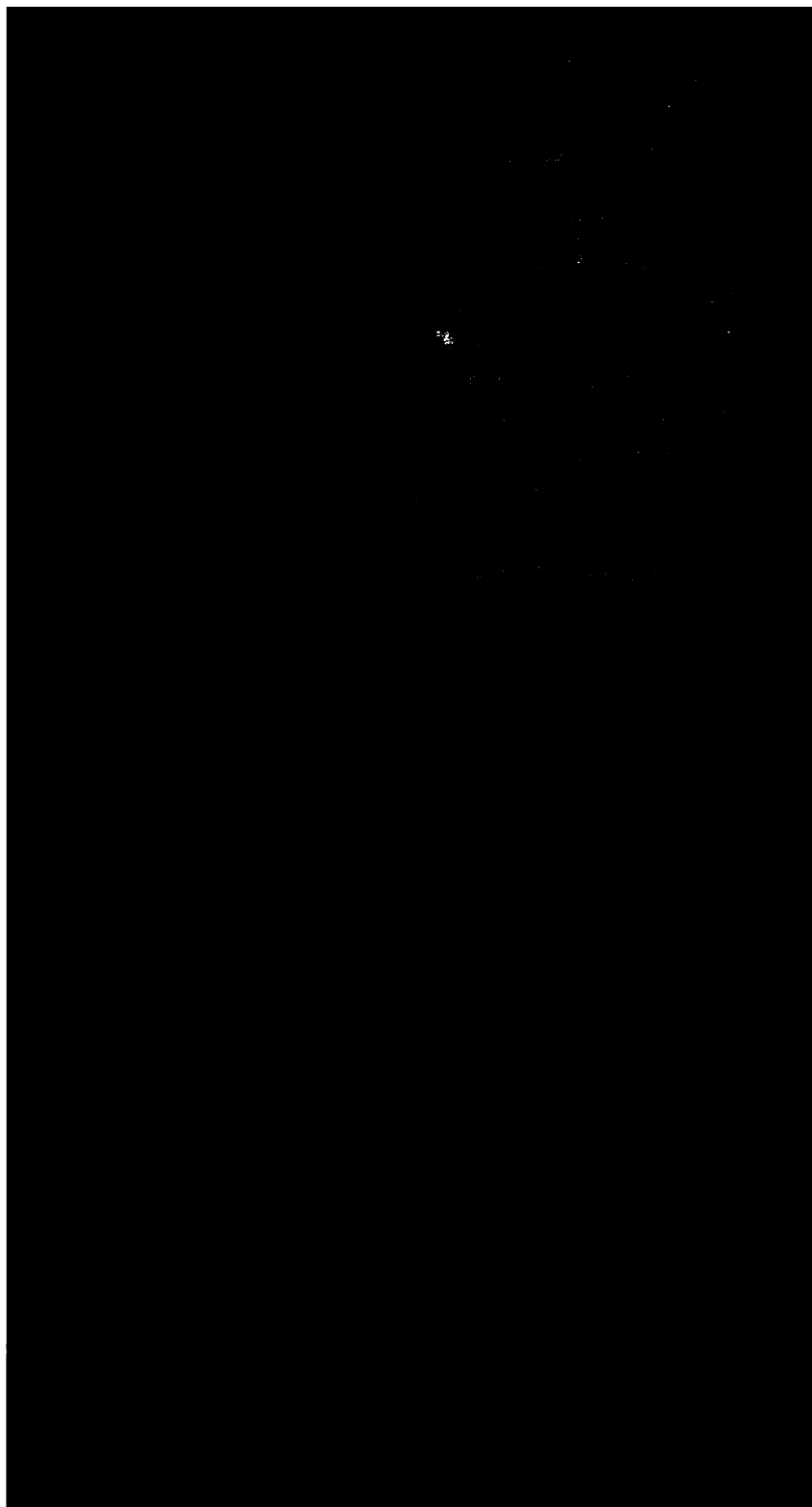
















the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the private sector has increased by 1.2 million (1990–1999).

There is a growing emphasis on the need to improve the quality of public services and to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective. This has led to a number of initiatives, including the introduction of performance indicators and the establishment of public service bodies.

The public sector is also facing a number of challenges, including a growing demand for services, a need to improve the quality of services, and a need to ensure that the public sector is efficient and effective.

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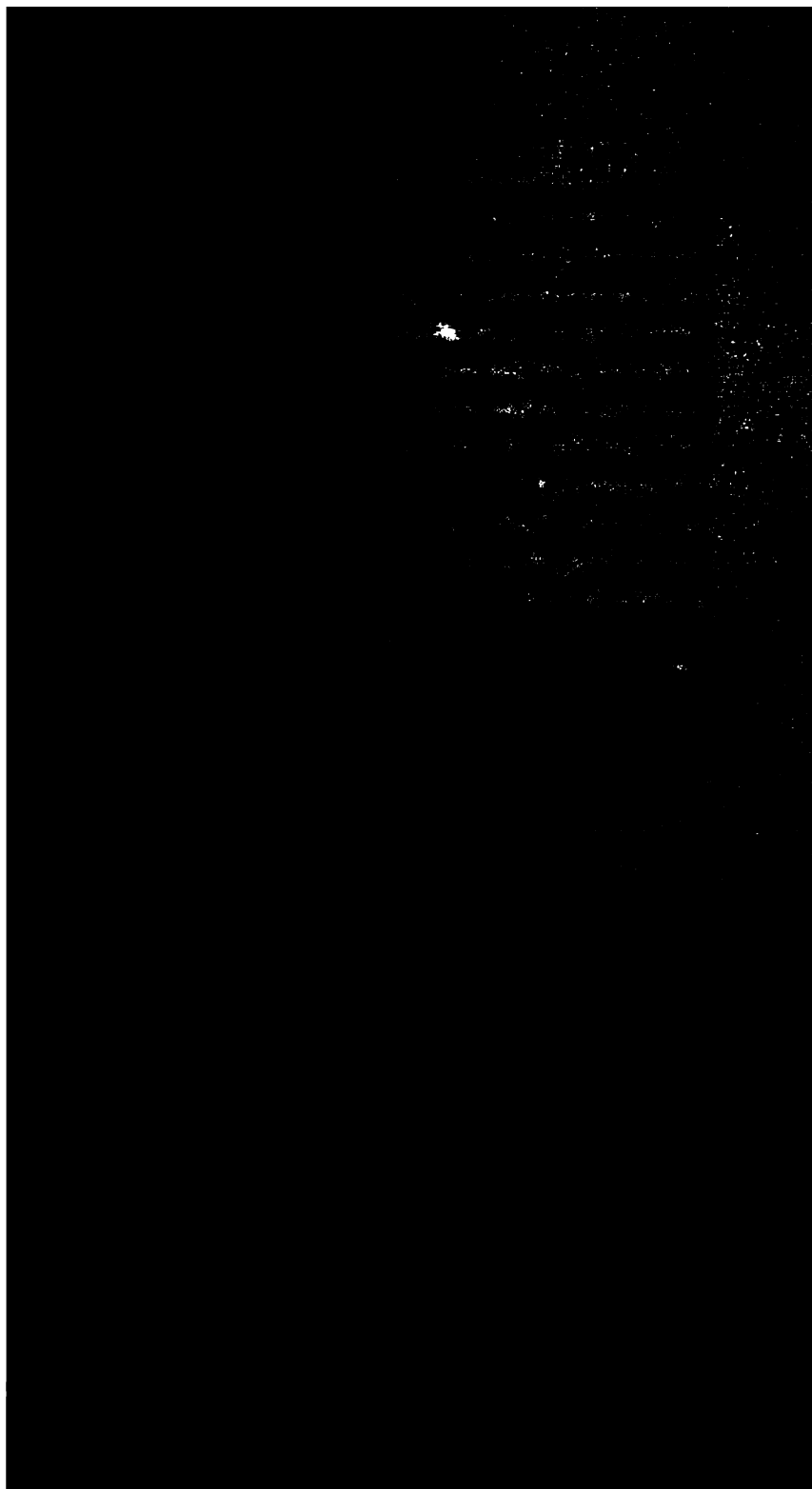
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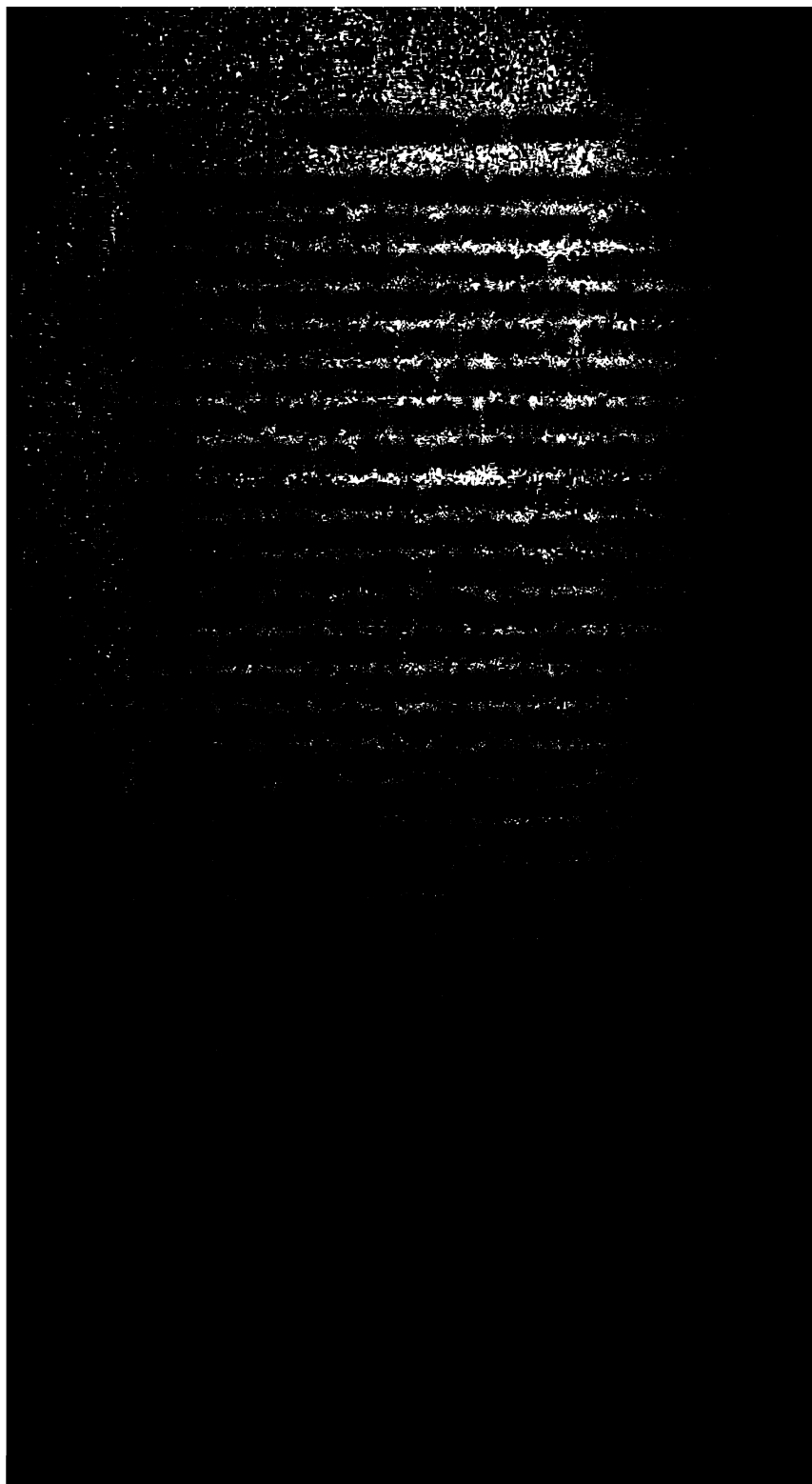
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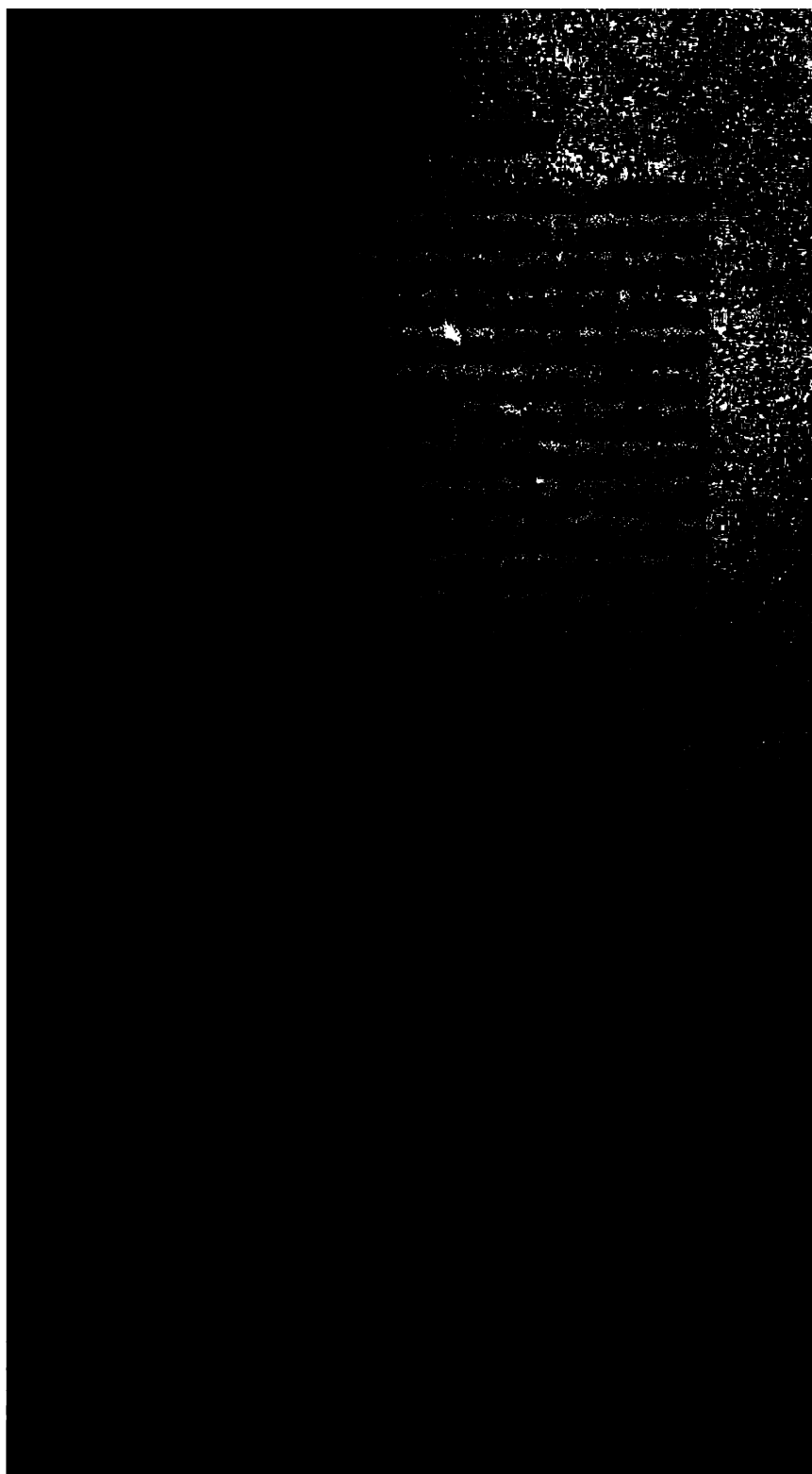
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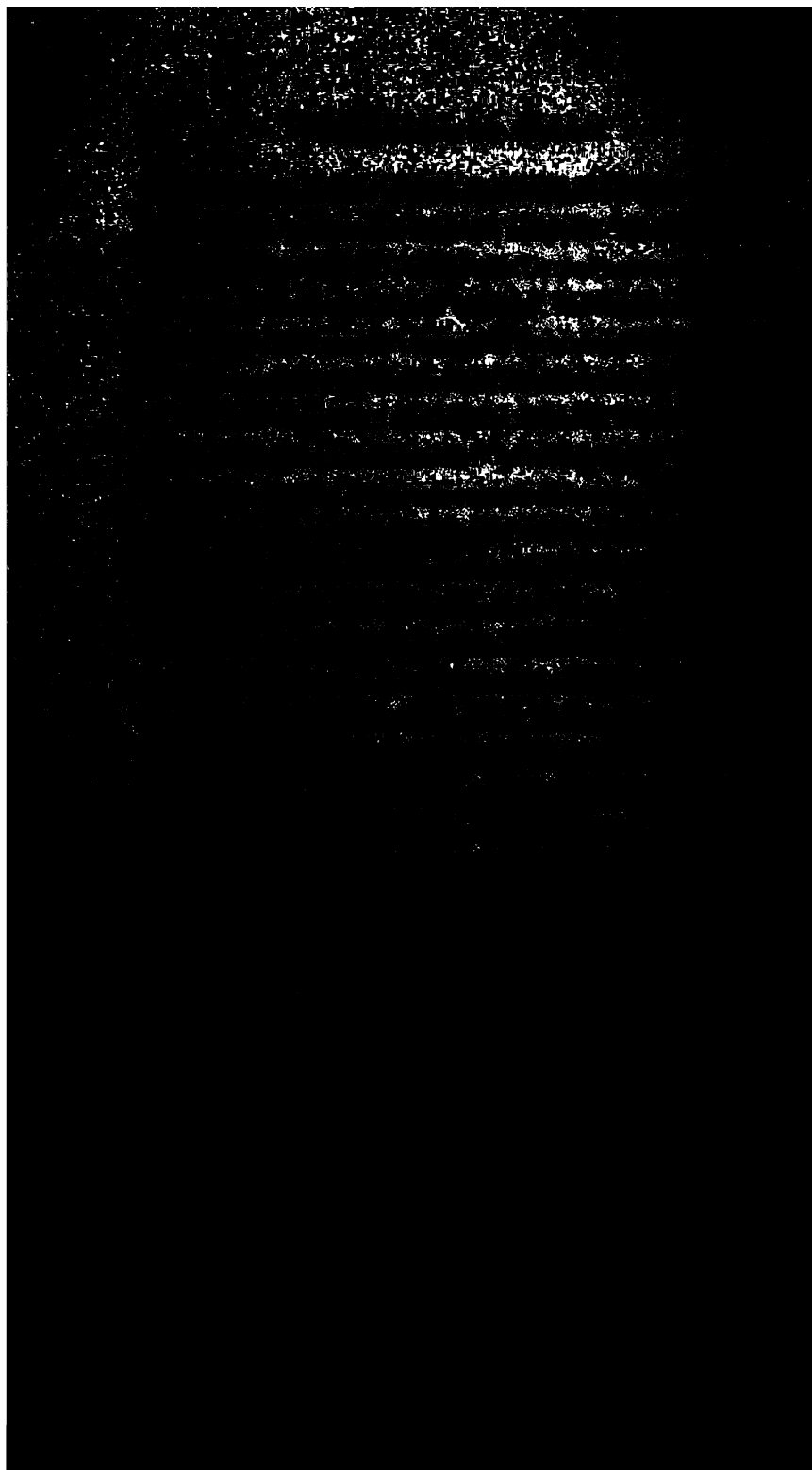
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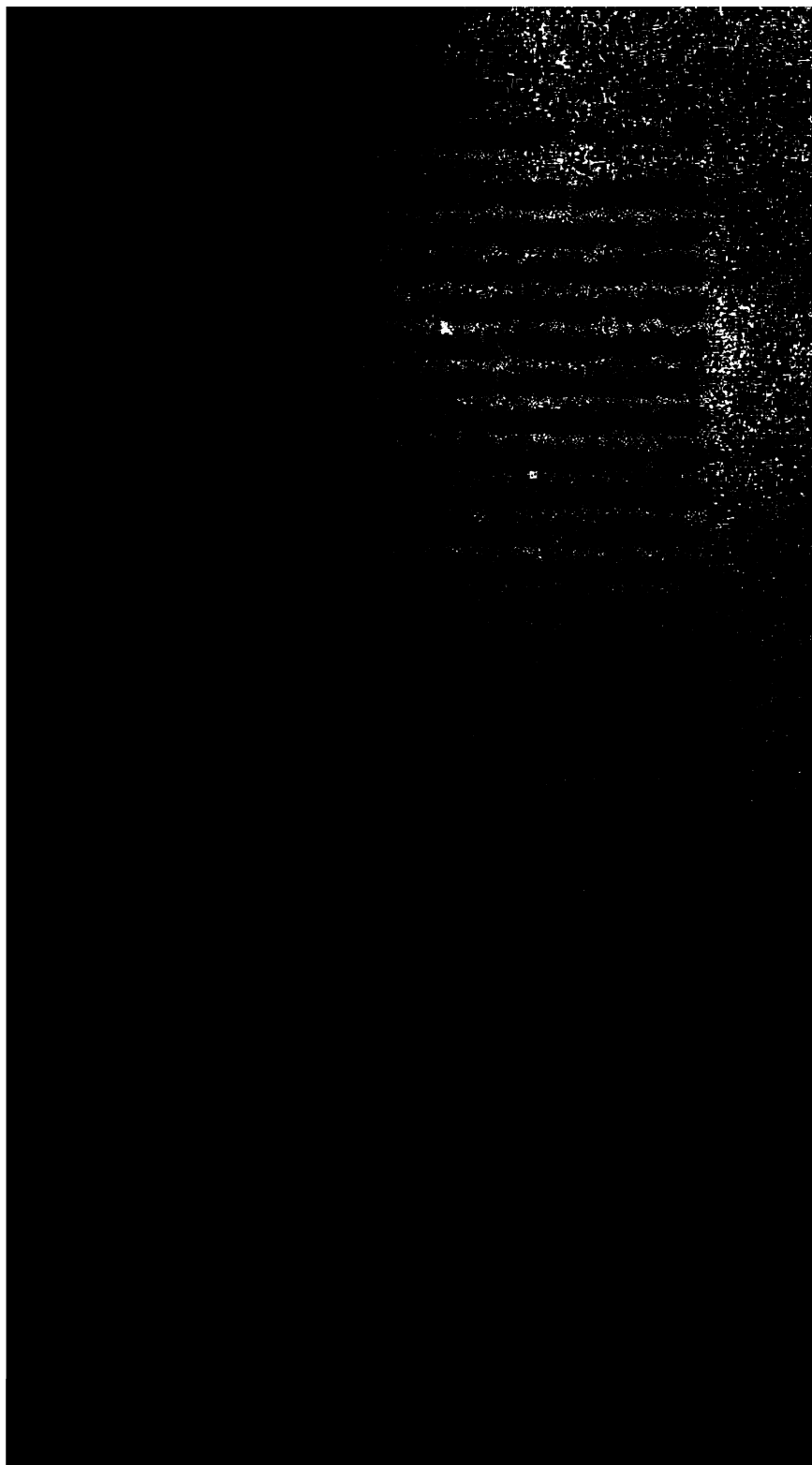


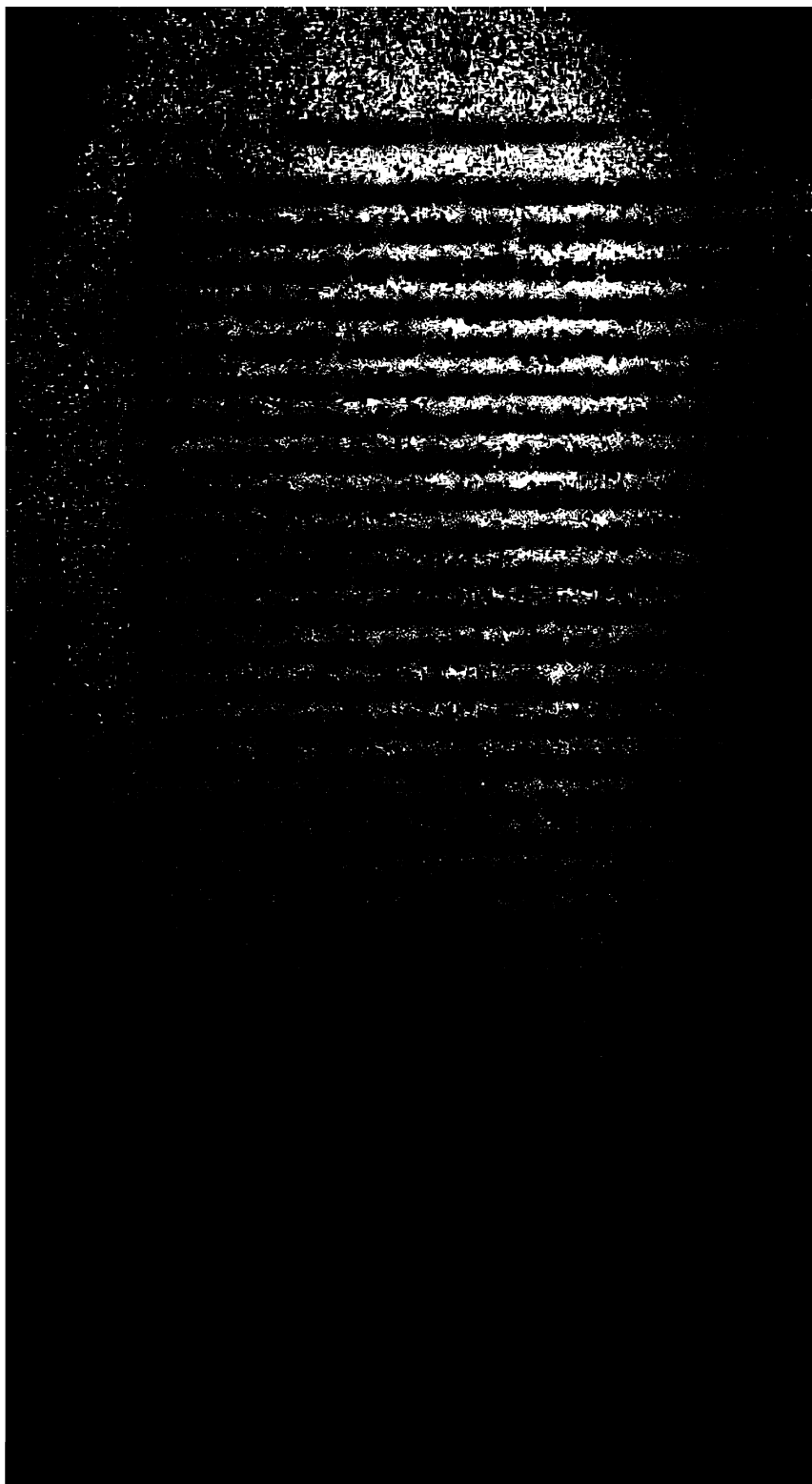


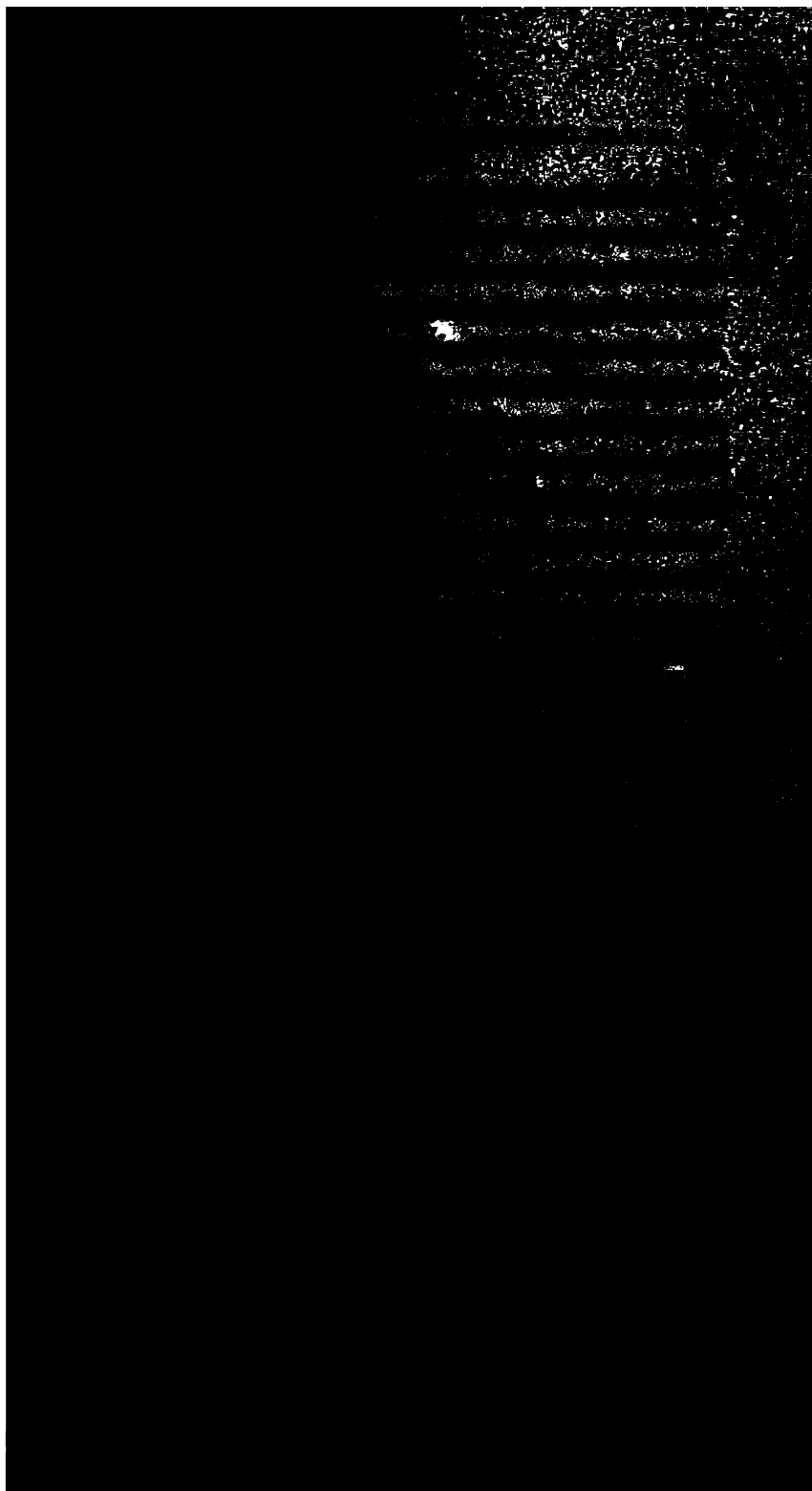


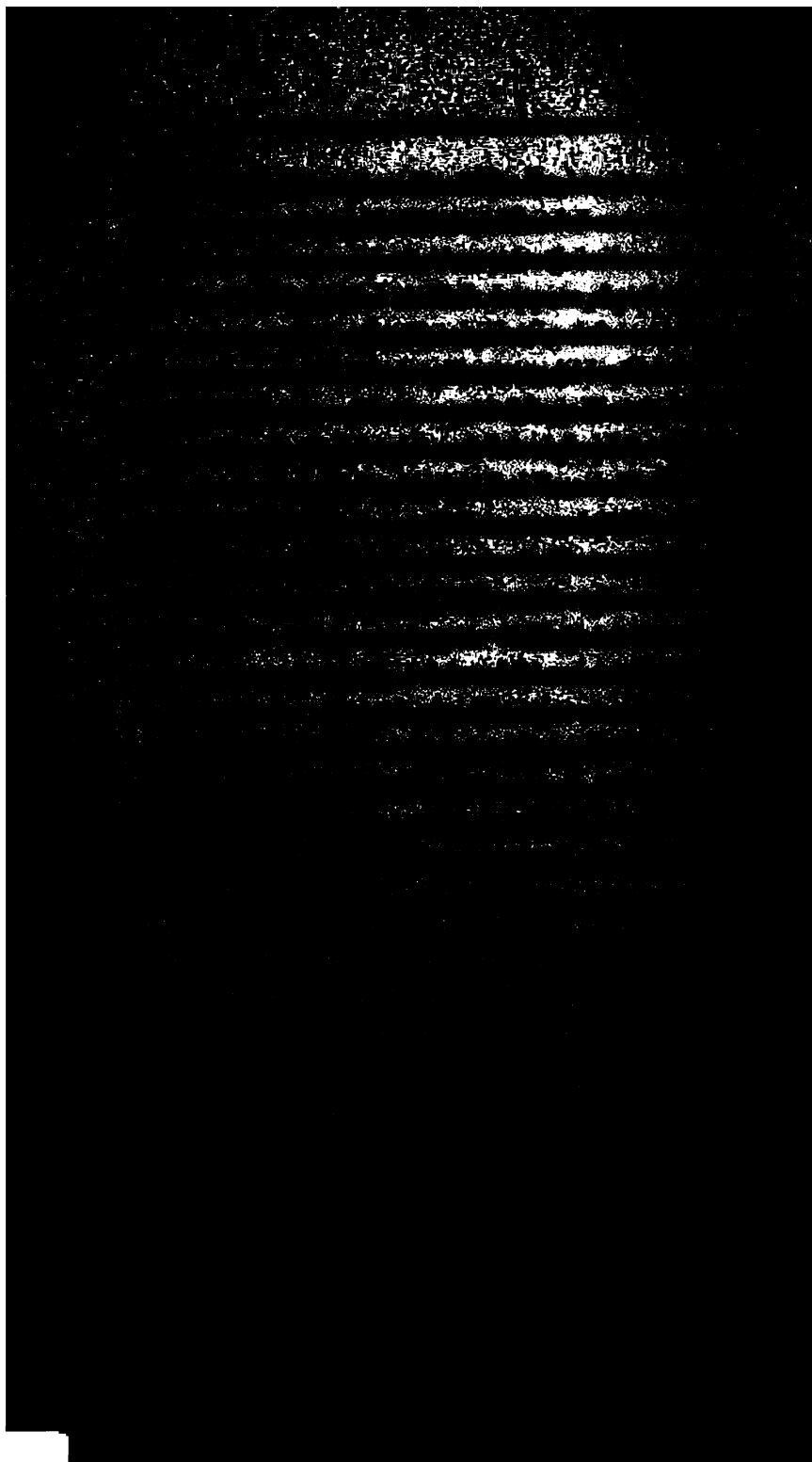


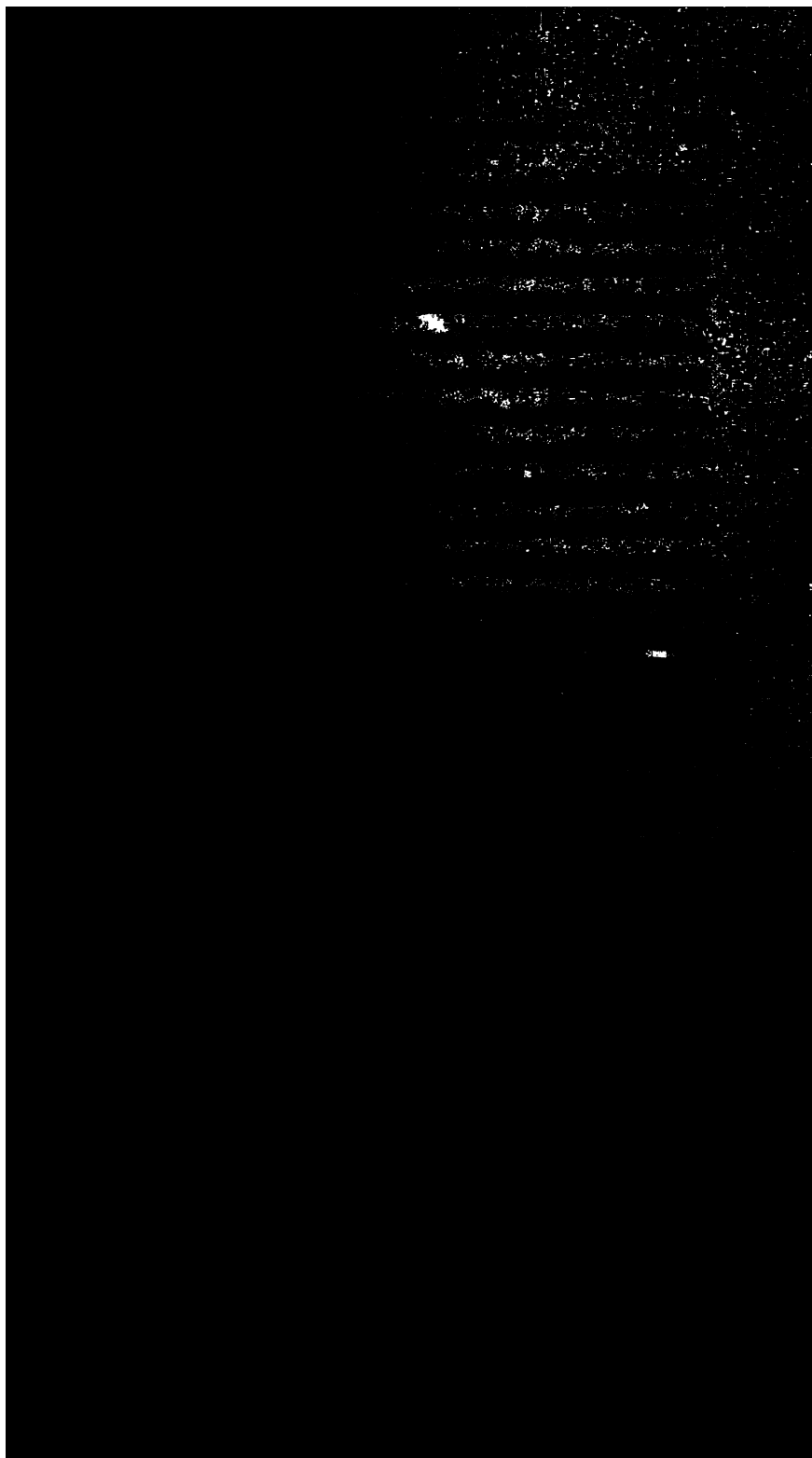


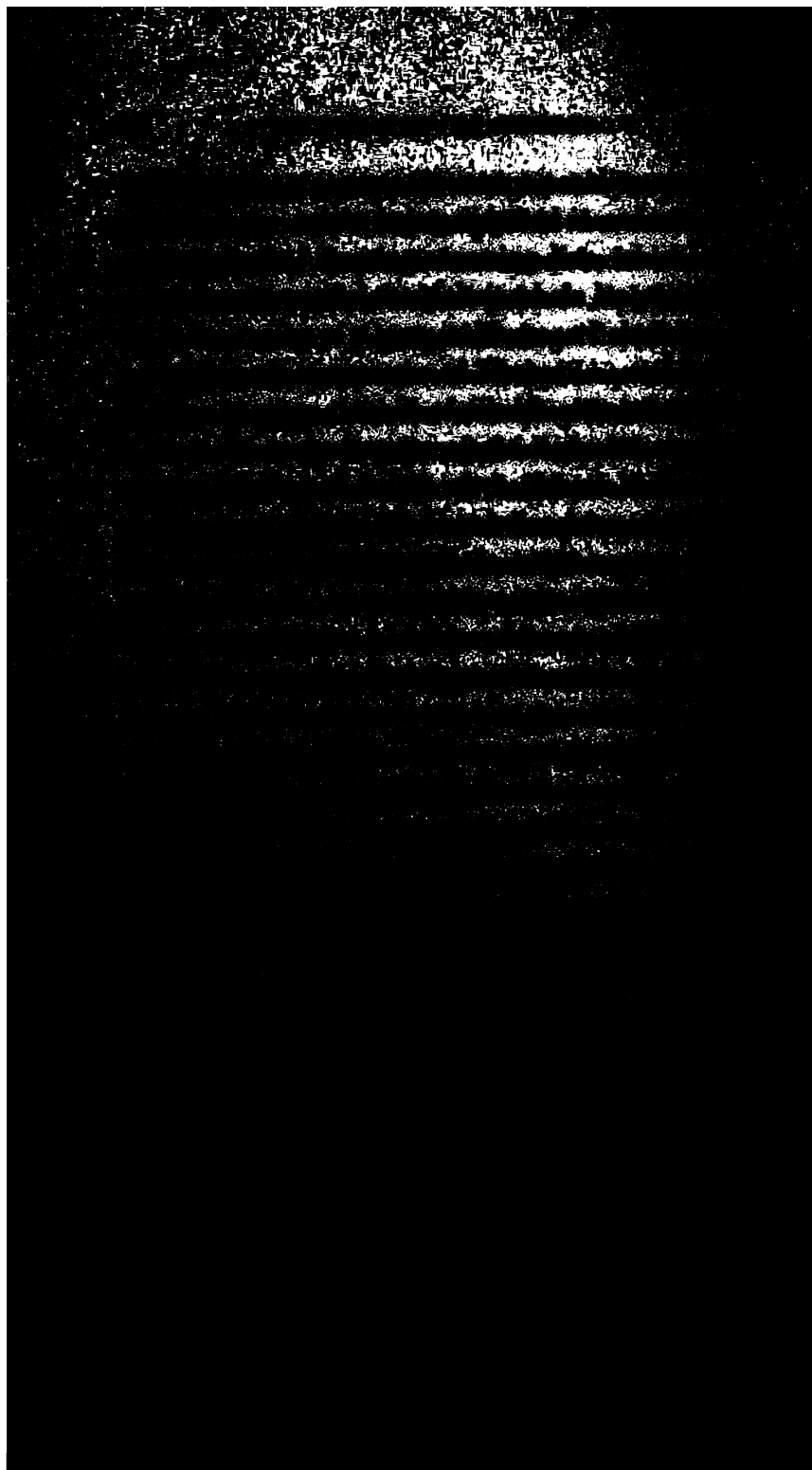


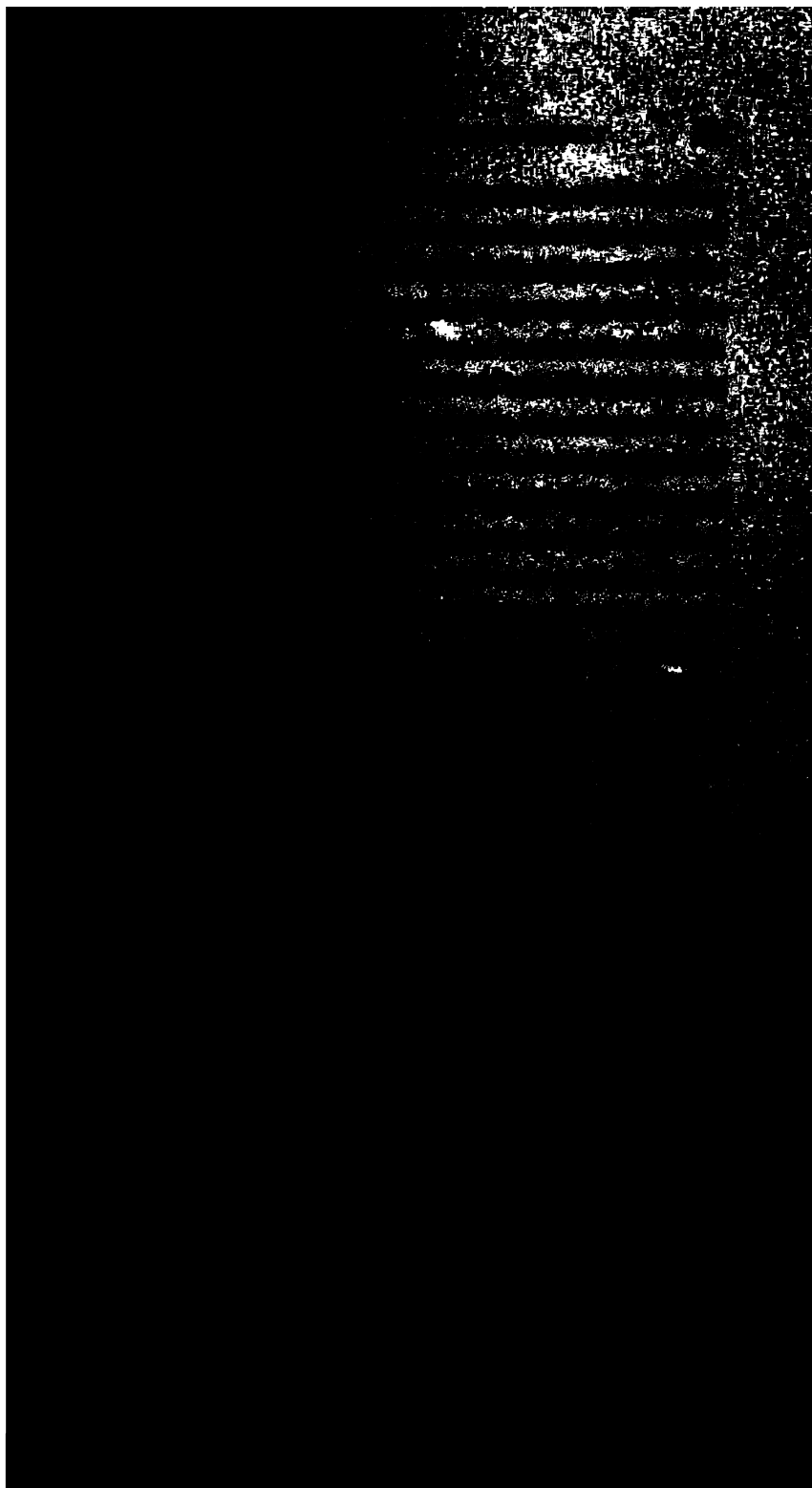


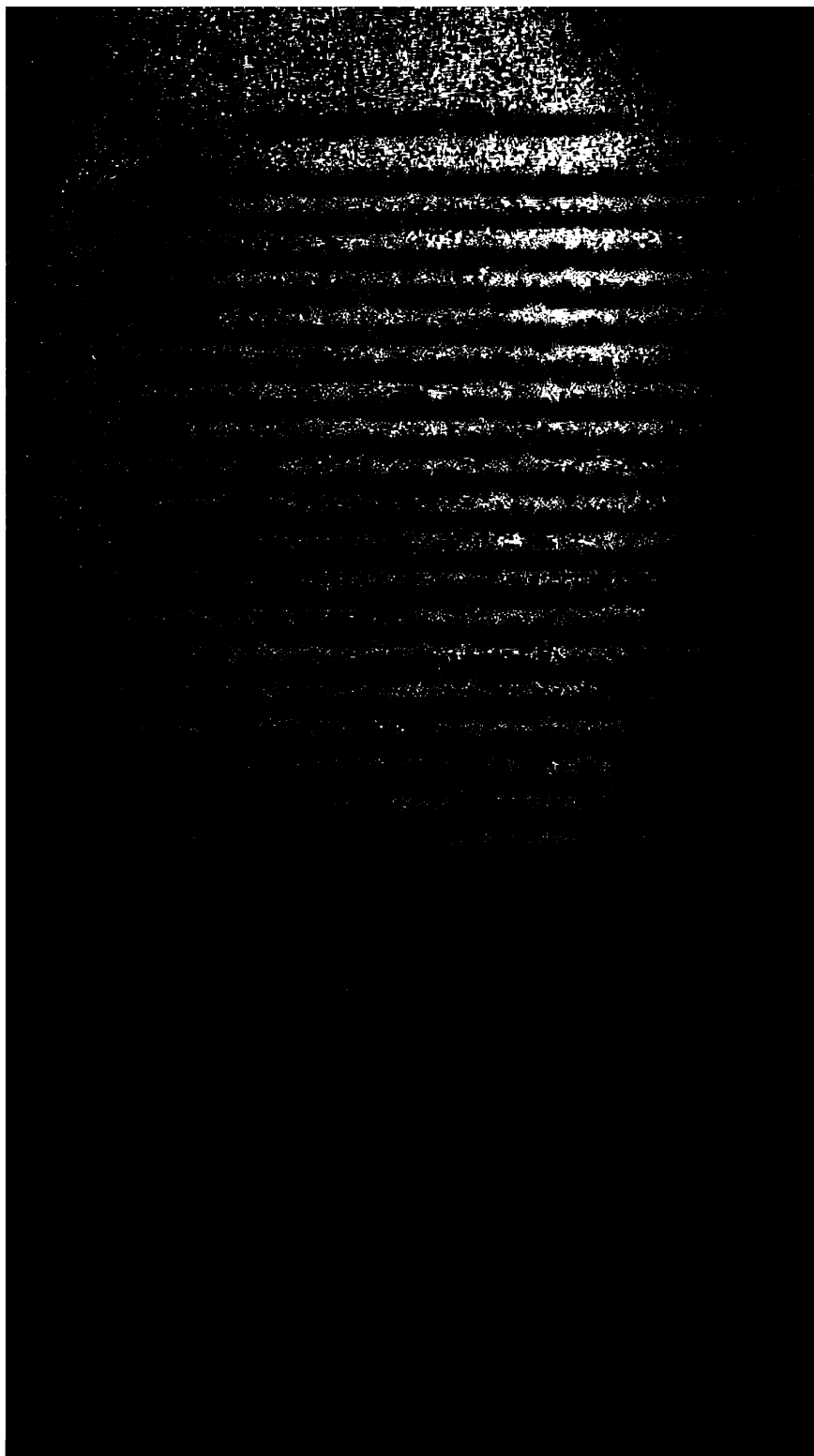


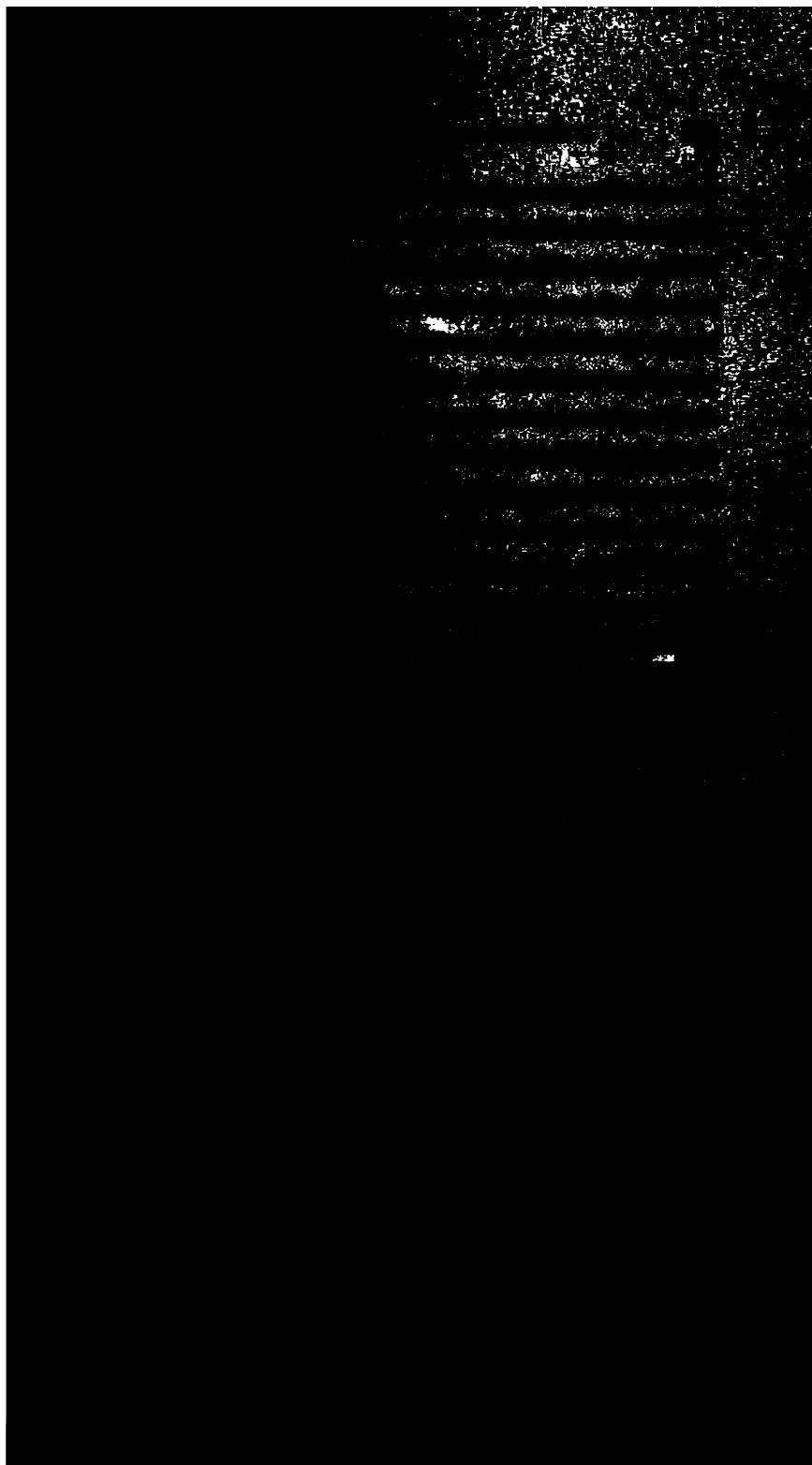


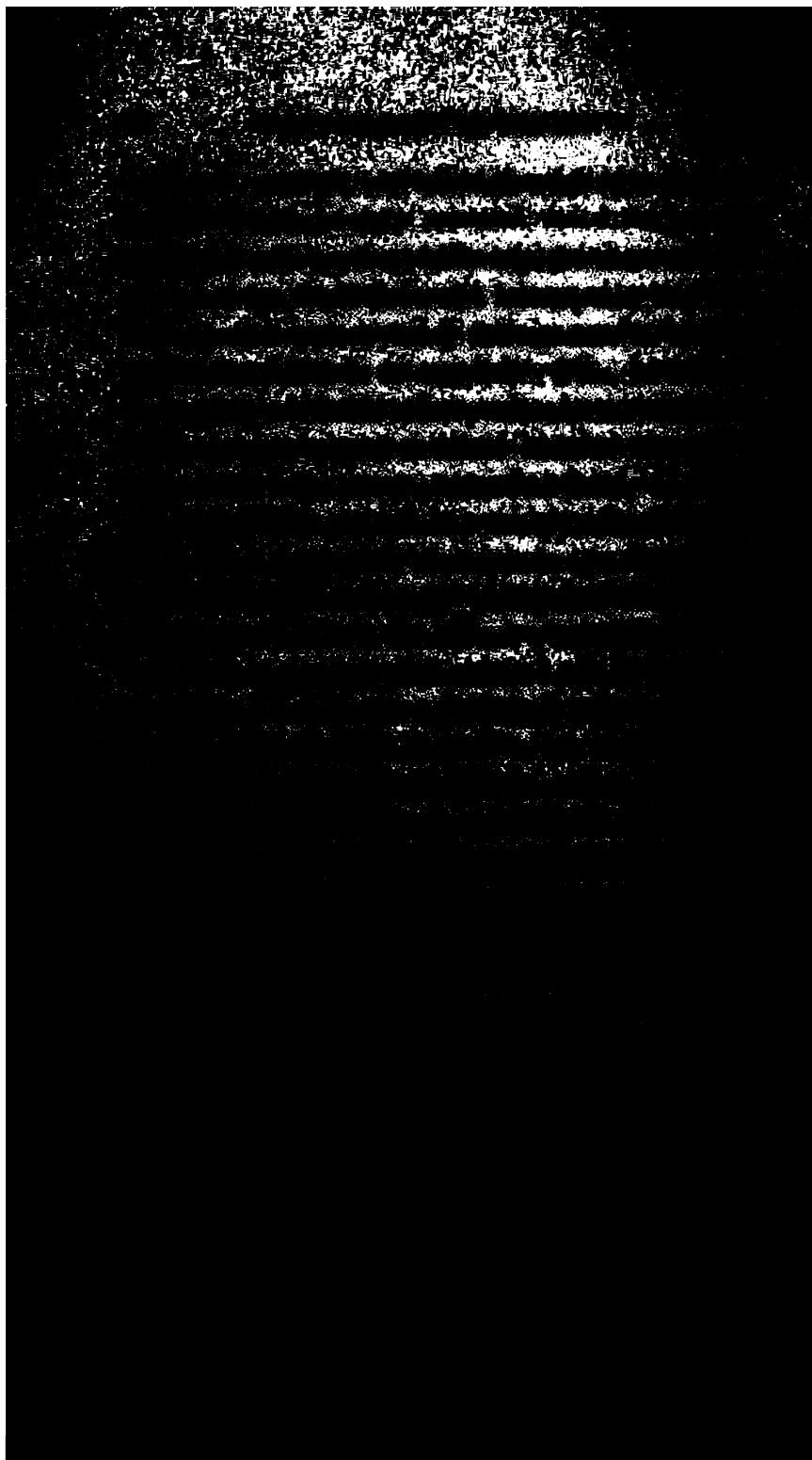


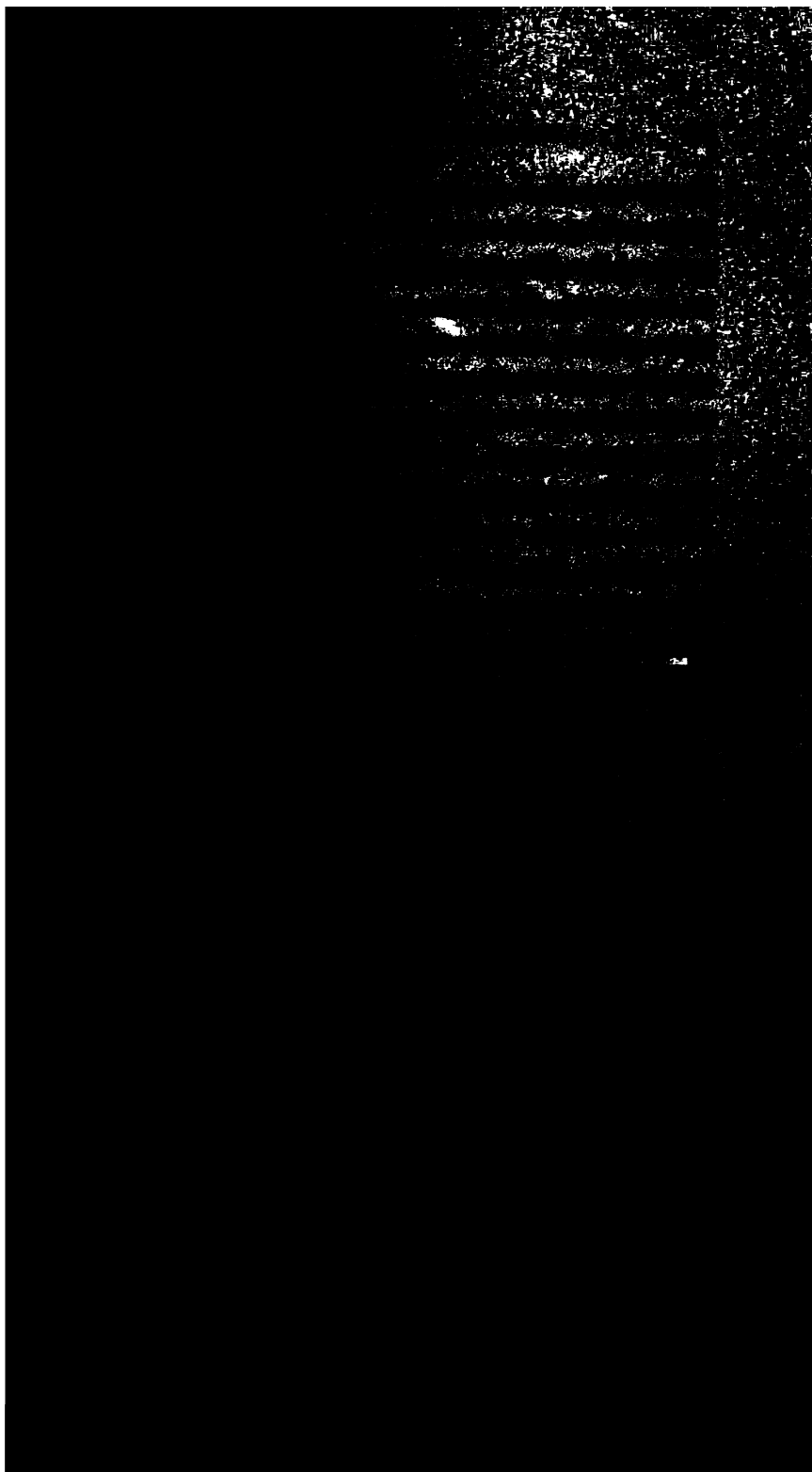


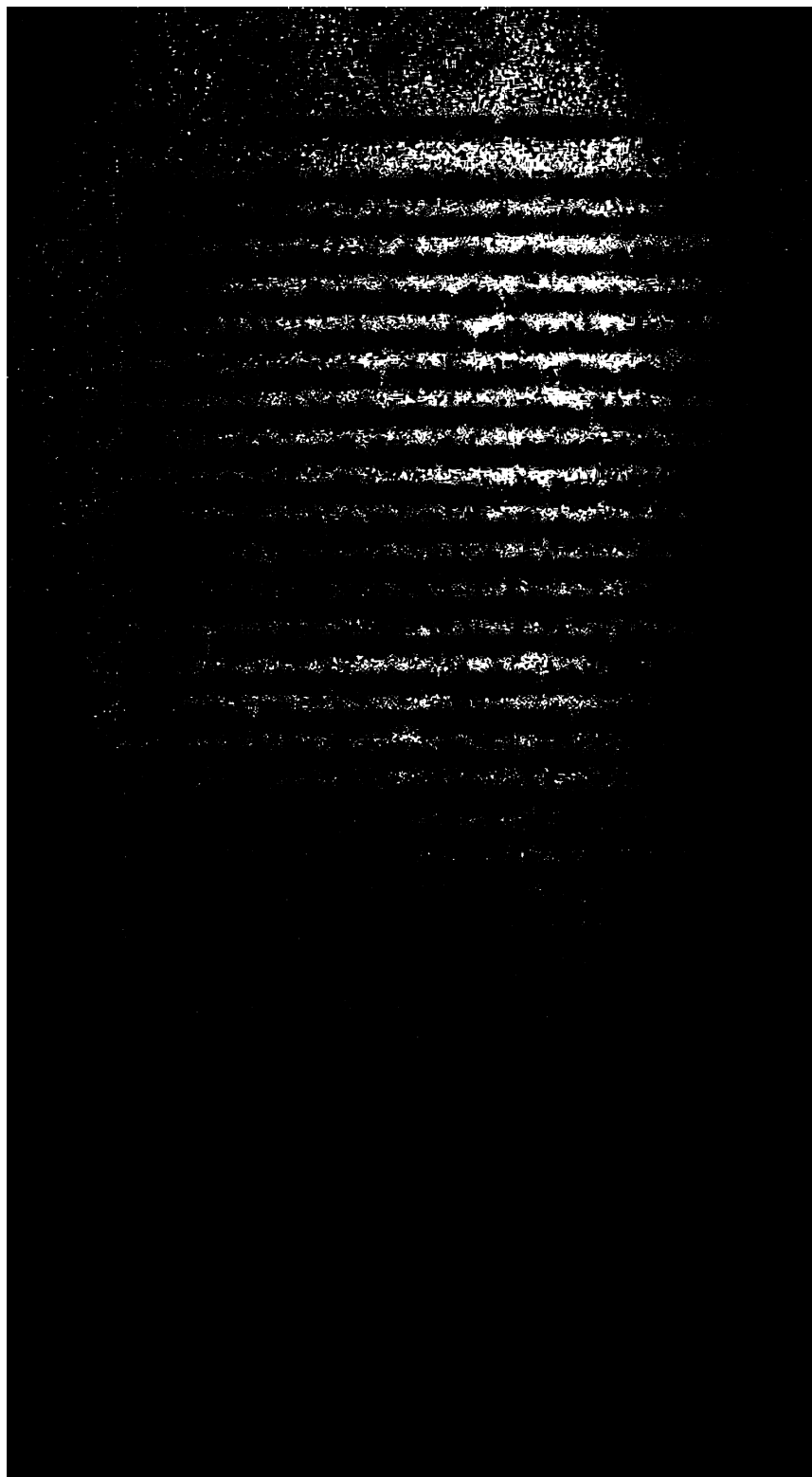




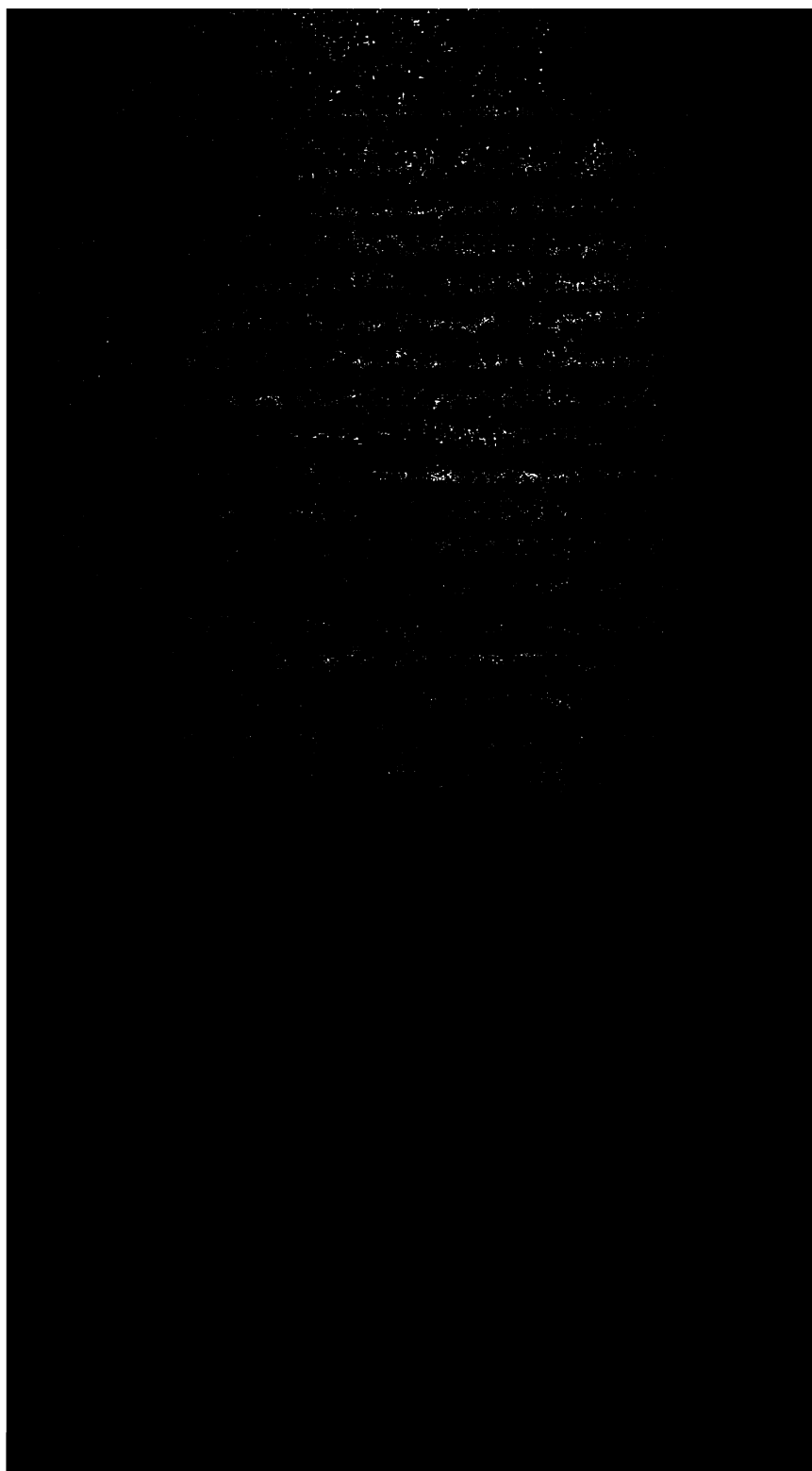




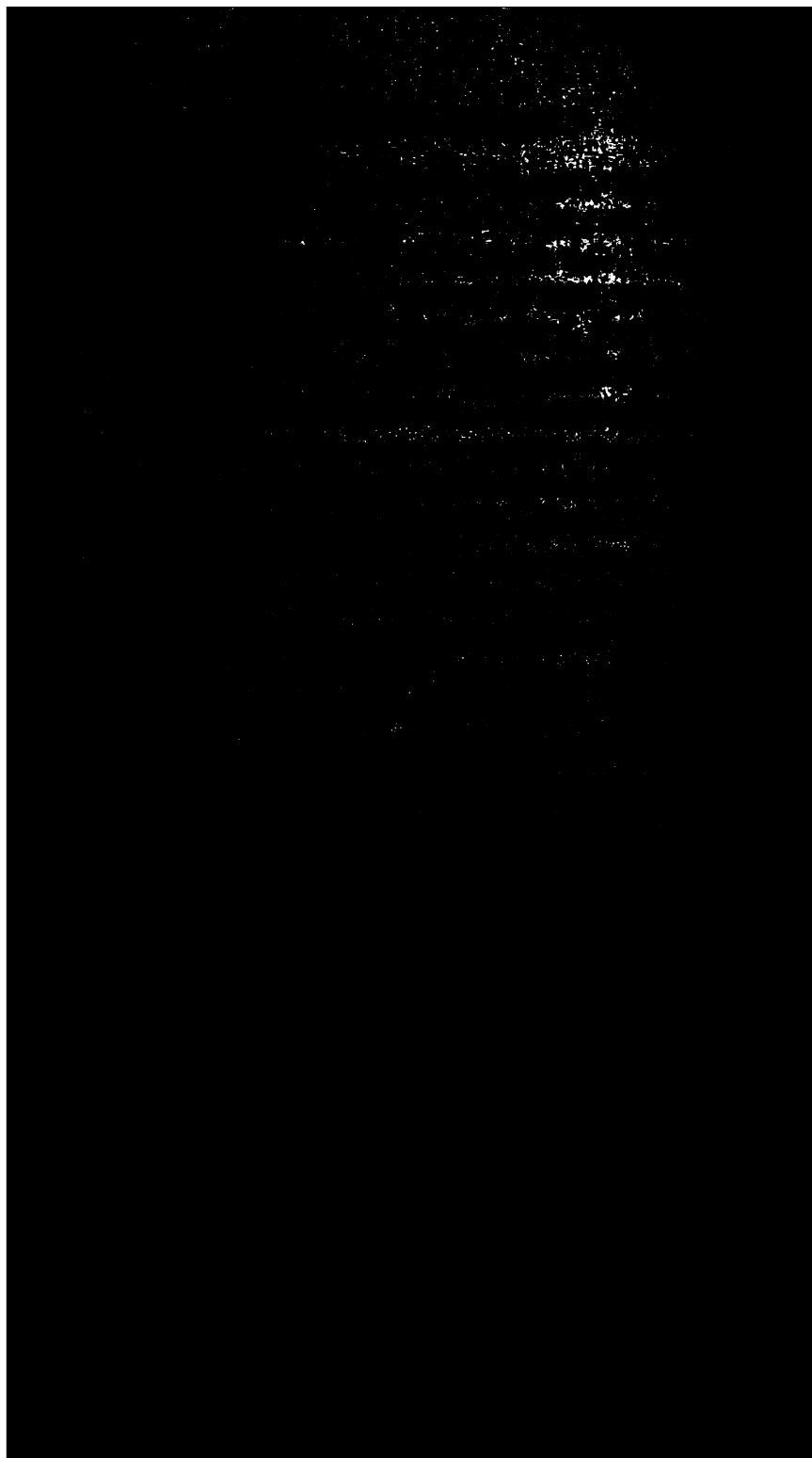


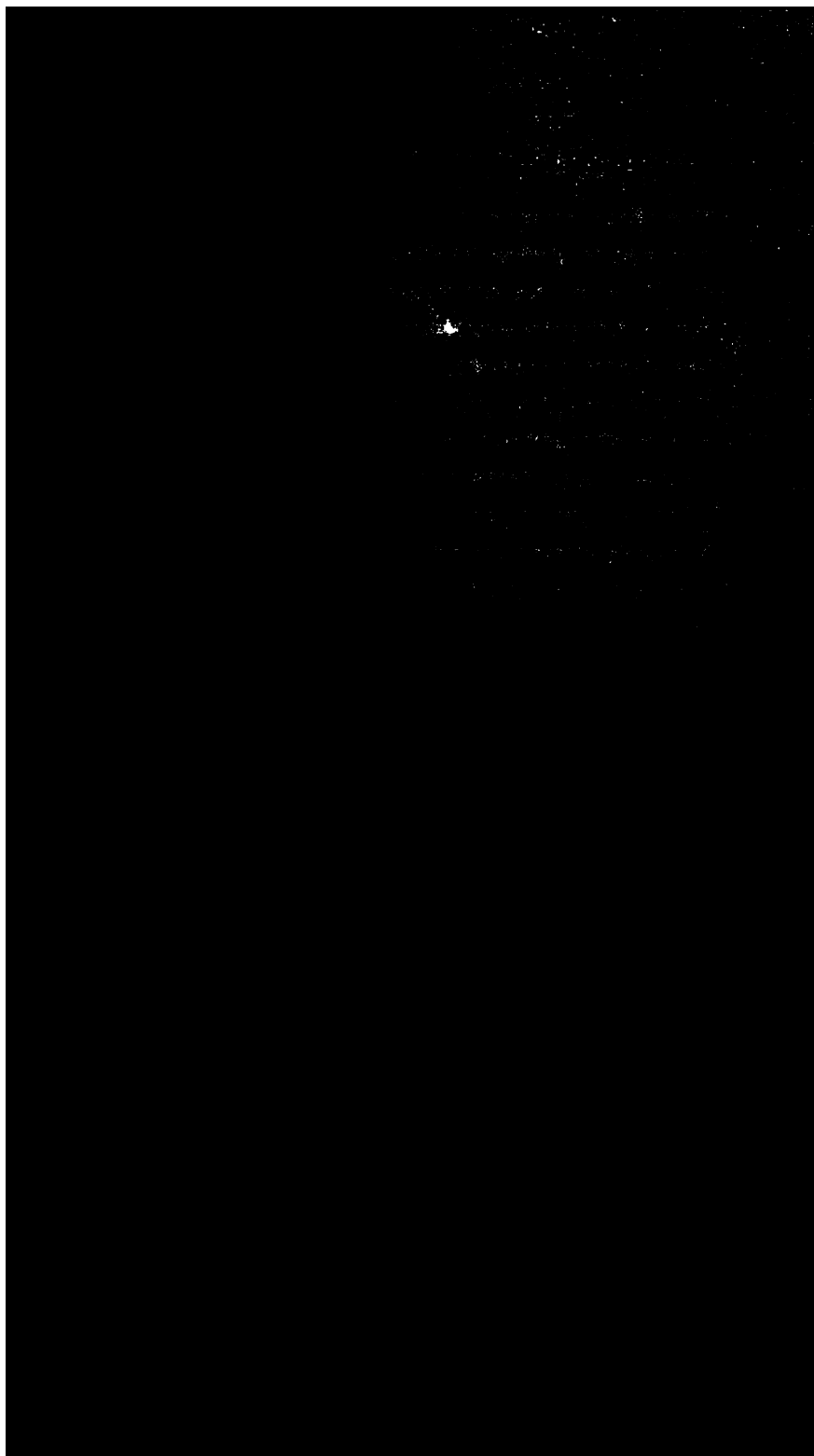


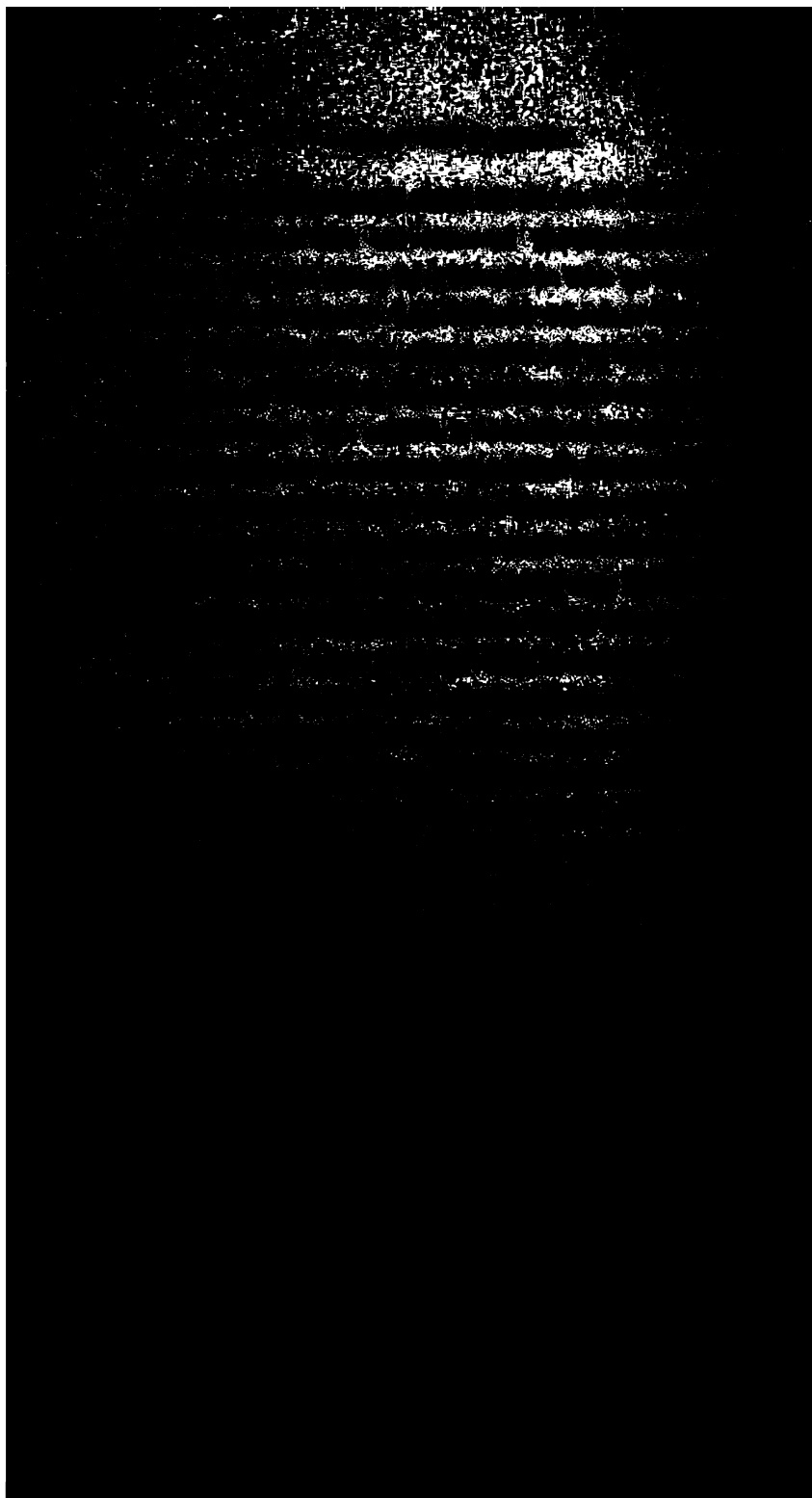


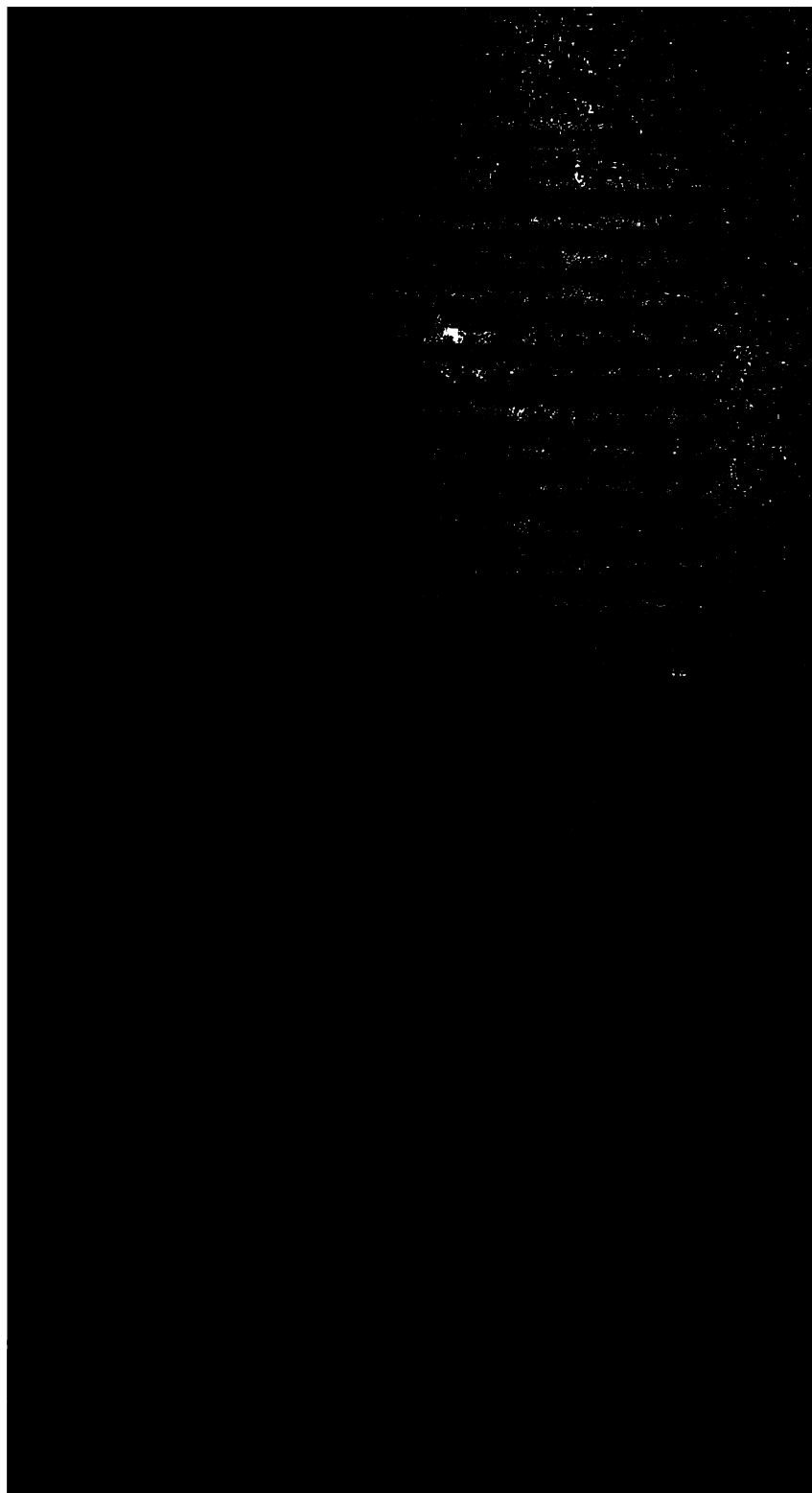












the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are illiterate has increased by 100 million.

It is not only the poor who are illiterate. In the United States, 12 million people are functionally illiterate, meaning that they cannot read or write well enough to get a job or fill out forms.

Illiteracy is a major barrier to economic development. It prevents people from getting a job, starting a business, or even filling out a form to get a loan.

It is also a barrier to social development. Illiterate people cannot read the news, understand their rights, or participate in community activities.

But there is hope. In the past few years, there has been a significant increase in the number of people who are learning to read and write.

For example, in India, the number of people who are literate has increased from 50% in 1990 to 65% in 2000.

In China, the number of people who are literate has increased from 65% in 1990 to 85% in 2000.

And in the United States, the number of people who are functionally illiterate has decreased from 12 million in 1990 to 10 million in 2000.

So, while illiteracy is still a major problem, there is hope that it can be solved. We need to continue to invest in education and literacy programs.

Only then can we ensure that everyone has the opportunity to learn to read and write, and to participate in the economic and social development of their country.

And only then can we ensure that everyone has the opportunity to live a better life.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the mean number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher for the 10 trials condition than for the 5 trials condition. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

$$T_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{\beta} = \frac{1}{\beta_0 + \beta_1 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} \right) + \beta_2 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} \right)^2 + \beta_3 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} \right)^3 + \beta_4 \ln \left(\frac{1}{\beta_0} \right)^4} \quad (1)$$

Figure 1. The effect of the number of nodes on the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm is plotted against the number of nodes. The accuracy is high for all values of the number of nodes, and it increases slightly as the number of nodes increases.

$$E_{\text{eff}} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{\epsilon_0} + \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \right) = \frac{1}{\epsilon_0} \quad \text{for } \epsilon_0 \gg 1$$

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

[illegible][illegible]

Table 1. *Continued*

Figure 1. The effect of the number of trials on the number of correct responses. The number of correct responses was significantly higher than the number of incorrect responses in all cases. Error bars represent the standard error of the mean.

[illegible]

Table 1. *Continued*

10. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 2689-2694.

Country	Year	Value
China	2000	1.00
China	2001	1.00
China	2002	1.00
China	2003	1.00
China	2004	1.00
China	2005	1.00
China	2006	1.00
China	2007	1.00
China	2008	1.00
China	2009	1.00
China	2010	1.00
China	2011	1.00
China	2012	1.00
China	2013	1.00
China	2014	1.00
China	2015	1.00
China	2016	1.00
China	2017	1.00
China	2018	1.00
China	2019	1.00
China	2020	1.00
China	2021	1.00
China	2022	1.00
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China	2026	1.00
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China	2028	1.00
China	2029	1.00
China	2030	1.00
China	2031	1.00
China	2032	1.00
China	2033	1.00
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China	2038	1.00
China	2039	1.00
China	2040	1.00
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China	2043	1.00
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China	2046	1.00
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China	2058	1.00
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China	2063	1.00
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China	2071	1.00
China	2072	1.00
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China	2082	1.00
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China	2095	1.00
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China	2097	1.00
China	2098	1.00
China	2099	1.00
China	2100	1.00
China	2101	1.00
China	2102	1.00
China	2103	1.00
China	2104	1.00
China	2105	1.00
China	2106	1.00
China	2107	1.00
China	2108	1.00
China	2109	1.00
China	2110	1.00
China	2111	1.00
China	2112	1.00
China	2113	1.00
China	2114	1.00
China	2115	1.00
China	2116	1.00
China	2117	1.00
China	2118	1.00
China		

Country	Year	Population (millions)	Urban population (millions)	Urban population (%)
Algeria	1990	10.1	5.1	50.5
Algeria	2000	11.5	6.5	56.5
Algeria	2005	12.5	7.5	60.0
Algeria	2010	13.5	8.5	62.9
Algeria	2015	14.5	9.5	65.5
Algeria	2020	15.5	10.5	67.7
Algeria	2025	16.5	11.5	69.7
Algeria	2030	17.5	12.5	71.4
Algeria	2035	18.5	13.5	73.0
Algeria	2040	19.5	14.5	74.4
Algeria	2045	20.5	15.5	75.6
Algeria	2050	21.5	16.5	76.7
Algeria	2055	22.5	17.5	77.8
Algeria	2060	23.5	18.5	78.7
Algeria	2065	24.5	19.5	79.6
Algeria	2070	25.5	20.5	80.4
Algeria	2075	26.5	21.5	81.1
Algeria	2080	27.5	22.5	81.8
Algeria	2085	28.5	23.5	82.5
Algeria	2090	29.5	24.5	83.4
Algeria	2095	30.5	25.5	83.9
Algeria	2100	31.5	26.5	84.1
Algeria	2105	32.5	27.5	84.6
Algeria	2110	33.5	28.5	85.1
Algeria	2115	34.5	29.5	85.5
Algeria	2120	35.5	30.5	86.0
Algeria	2125	36.5	31.5	86.3
Algeria	2130	37.5	32.5	86.7
Algeria	2135	38.5	33.5	87.0
Algeria	2140	39.5	34.5	87.4
Algeria	2145	40.5	35.5	87.7
Algeria	2150	41.5	36.5	88.0
Algeria	2155	42.5	37.5	88.3
Algeria	2160	43.5	38.5	88.5
Algeria	2165	44.5	39.5	88.8
Algeria	2170	45.5	40.5	89.1
Algeria	2175	46.5	41.5	89.3
Algeria	2180	47.5	42.5	89.5
Algeria	2185	48.5	43.5	89.7
Algeria	2190	49.5	44.5	90.0
Algeria	2195	50.5	45.5	90.3
Algeria	2200	51.5	46.5	90.5
Algeria	2205	52.5	47.5	90.7
Algeria	2210	53.5	48.5	91.0
Algeria	2215	54.5	49.5	91.2
Algeria	2220	55.5	50.5	91.4
Algeria	2225	56.5	51.5	91.5
Algeria	2230	57.5	52.5	91.6
Algeria	2235	58.5	53.5	91.7
Algeria	2240	59.5	54.5	91.8
Algeria	2245	60.5	55.5	91.9
Algeria	2250	61.5	56.5	92.0
Algeria	2255	62.5	57.5	92.1
Algeria	2260	63.5	58.5	92.2
Algeria	2265	64.5	59.5	92.3
Algeria	2270	65.5	60.5	92.4
Algeria	2275	66.5	61.5	92.5
Algeria	2280	67.5	62.5	92.6
Algeria	2285	68.5	63.5	92.7
Algeria	2290	69.5	64.5	92.8
Algeria	2295	70.5	65.5	92.9
Algeria	2300	71.5	66.5	93.0
Algeria	2305	72.5	67.5	93.1
Algeria	2310	73.5	68.5	93.2
Algeria	2315	74.5	69.5	93.3
Algeria	2320	75.5	70.5	93.4
Algeria	2325	76.5	71.5	93.5
Algeria	2330	77.5	72.5	93.6
Algeria	2335	78.5	73.5	93.7
Algeria	2340	79.5	74.5	93.8
Algeria	2345	80.5	75.5	93.9
Algeria	2350	81.5	76.5	94.0

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	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Population	76.0	80.0	83.0	86.0	89.0	92.0	95.0	98.0	100.0
GDP per capita	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600
Life expectancy at birth	65	68	71	74	77	80	83	86	89
Urban population (%)	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Employment in agriculture (%)	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0
Government expenditure as % of GDP	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Foreign aid as % of GDP	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Healthcare expenditure as % of GDP	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary school enrollment rate (%)	50	60	70	80	90	95	98	99	100
Secondary school enrollment rate (%)	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95
Tertiary education enrollment rate (%)	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Research and development expenditure as % of GDP	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6
Patent applications per million people	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Internet usage percentage	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air travel per person	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile phone ownership per 100 people	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Electricity consumption per capita	100	150	200	250	300	350	400	450	500
Renewable energy share of total energy supply (%)	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Fossil fuel dependence (%)	90	88	86	84	82	80	78	76	74
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.2	3.6
Forest cover as % of land area	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34	36
Biodiversity index	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Gender inequality index	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Human Development Index	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3
Corruption perception index	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0
Trust in government	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70
Civil liberties score	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Press freedom index	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Academic freedom index	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Religious tolerance index	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Economic growth rate (%)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Inflation rate (%)	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Unemployment rate (%)	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Poverty headcount ratio (%)	20	18	16	14	12	10	8	6	4
Income inequality (Gini coefficient)	0.4	0.35	0.3	0.25	0.2	0.15	0.1	0.05	0.0
Public debt as % of GDP	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
Central bank independence index	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Monetary policy transparency index	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Financial system soundness index	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Banking sector capital adequacy ratio (%)	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24	26
Insurance penetration ratio (%)	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Stock market capitalization as % of GDP	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
FDI inflows as % of GDP	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Export diversification index	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0
Import dependency ratio (%)	100	95	90	85	80	75	70	65	60
Trade openness ratio (%)	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
WTO membership status	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Regional trade agreement participation	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Customs union membership	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Free trade zone membership	No	No	No	No					

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	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020
Population	76.5	80.5	84.5	88.5	92.5	96.5	100.0	103.5	107.0
GDP per capita	1,000	1,200	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600
Life expectancy at birth	65	68	71	74	77	80	83	86	89
Urban population (%)	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75
Employment in agriculture (%)	45	40	35	30	25	20	15	10	5
Government expenditure as % of GDP	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36	39
Foreign aid as % of GDP	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Healthcare expenditure as % of GDP	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Primary school enrollment rate (%)	50	60	70	80	90	95	98	100	100
Secondary school enrollment rate (%)	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Tertiary education enrollment rate (%)	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45
Research and development expenditure as % of GDP	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9
Patent applications per million people	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9
Internet usage percentage	-	-	-	10	25	45	65	85	100
Mobility index	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6
Gender inequality index	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corruption perception index	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0
Human Development Index	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2
Environmental quality index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Social capital index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Economic freedom index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Trust index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Transparency index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Accountability index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Participation index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Equity index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Innovation index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Resilience index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Sustainability index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Well-being index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Quality of life index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Life satisfaction index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Healthcare access index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Educational attainment index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Income equality index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Political participation index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Civil liberties index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Freedom of expression index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Press freedom index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Religious freedom index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Rights of minorities index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Women's rights index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Labor rights index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Trade union membership index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Wage index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Pension index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Unemployment index	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1

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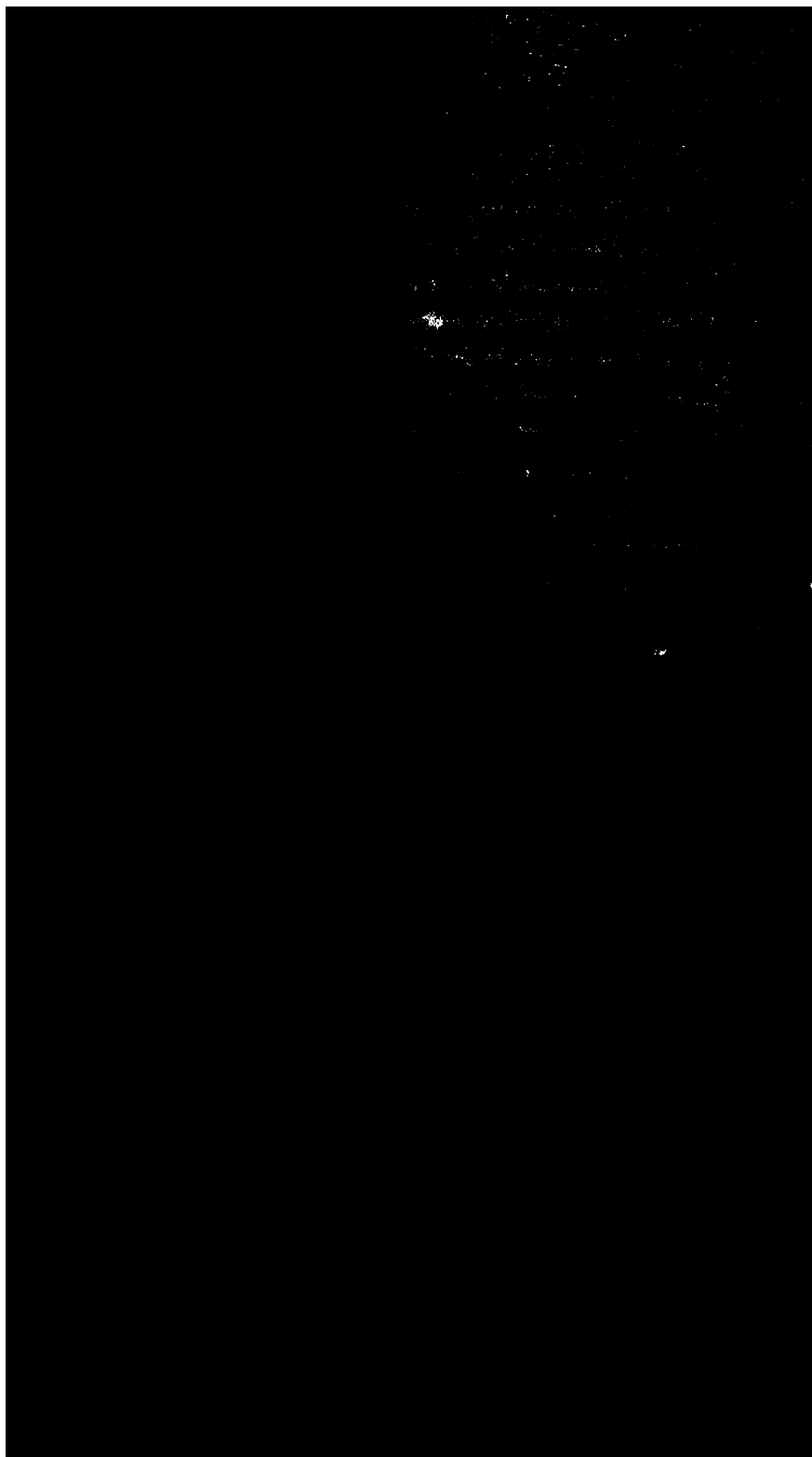
the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are obese has increased by 50% (Health Survey for England 1995).

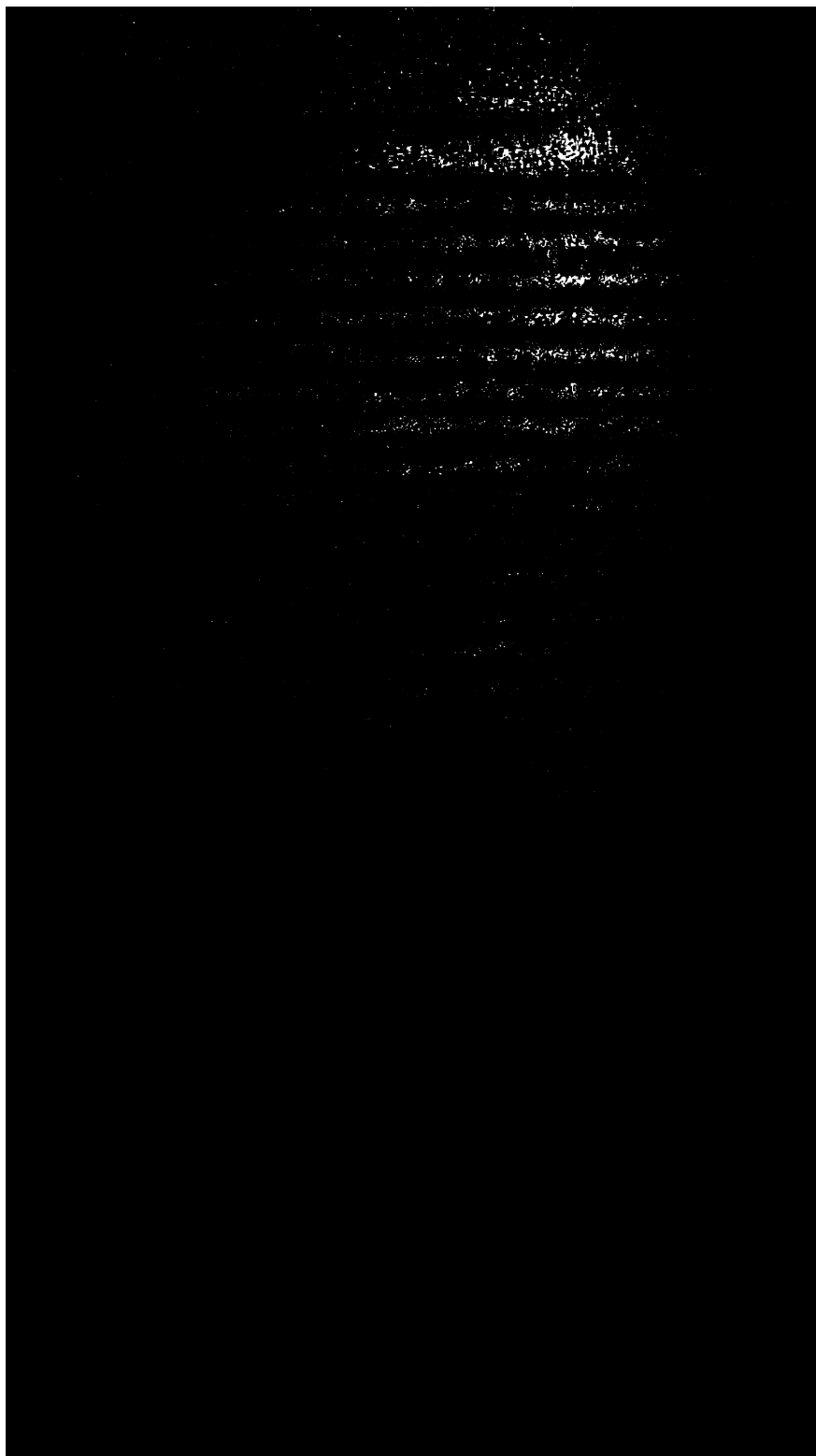
Obesity is a complex condition, with many causes. It is a result of an imbalance between energy intake and energy expenditure. The energy intake is determined by the amount of food and drink consumed, and the energy expenditure is determined by the amount of physical activity. The balance between these two factors is what determines whether a person is overweight or obese. There are many factors that can influence this balance, including genetics, environment, and lifestyle.

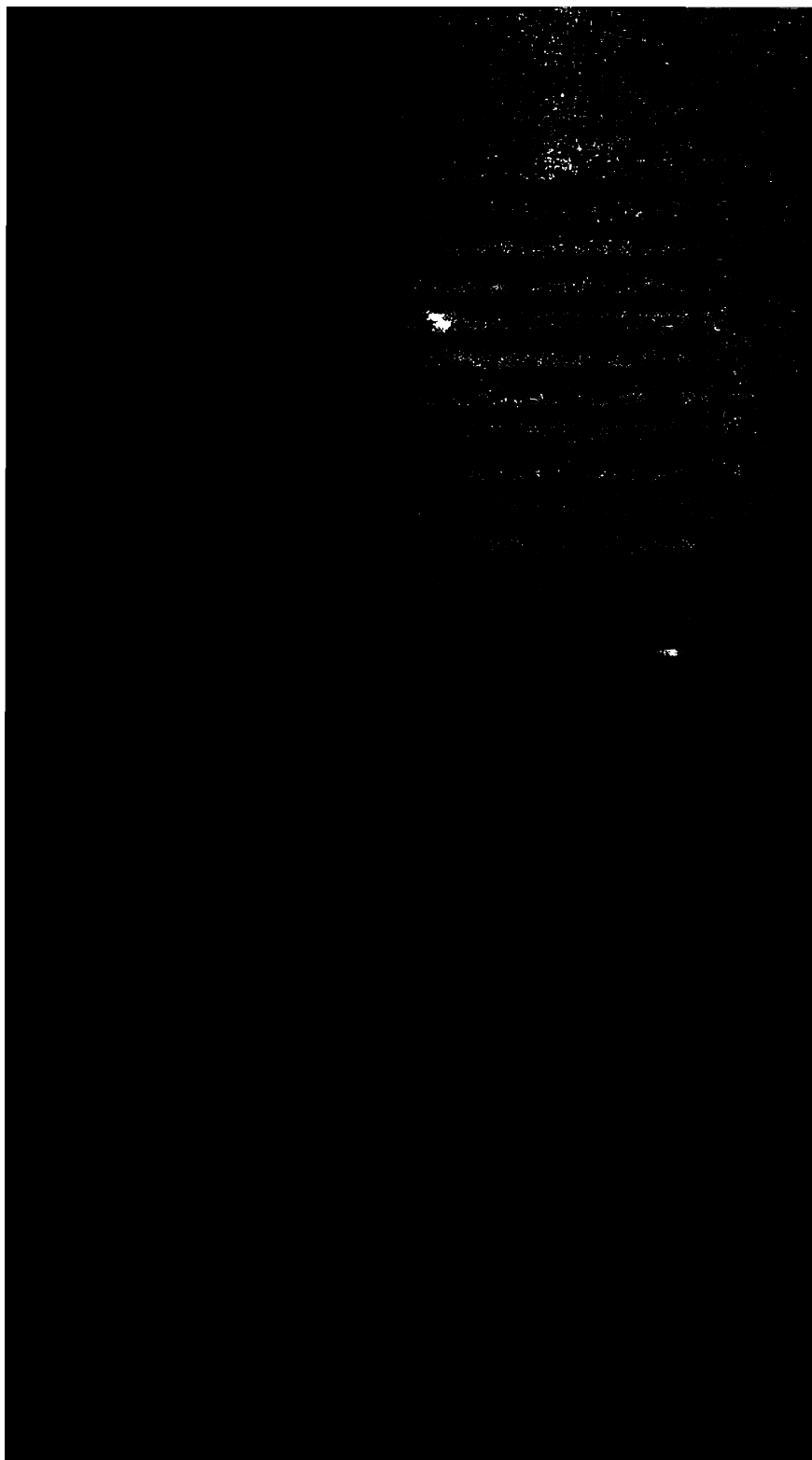
Obesity is a major public health problem in the UK. It is a leading cause of death and disability, and it is associated with a number of other health problems, including heart disease, diabetes, and cancer. It is also a major cause of social and economic problems, including unemployment and poverty. The UK government has a number of policies in place to address obesity, including the introduction of a sugar tax and the promotion of physical activity.

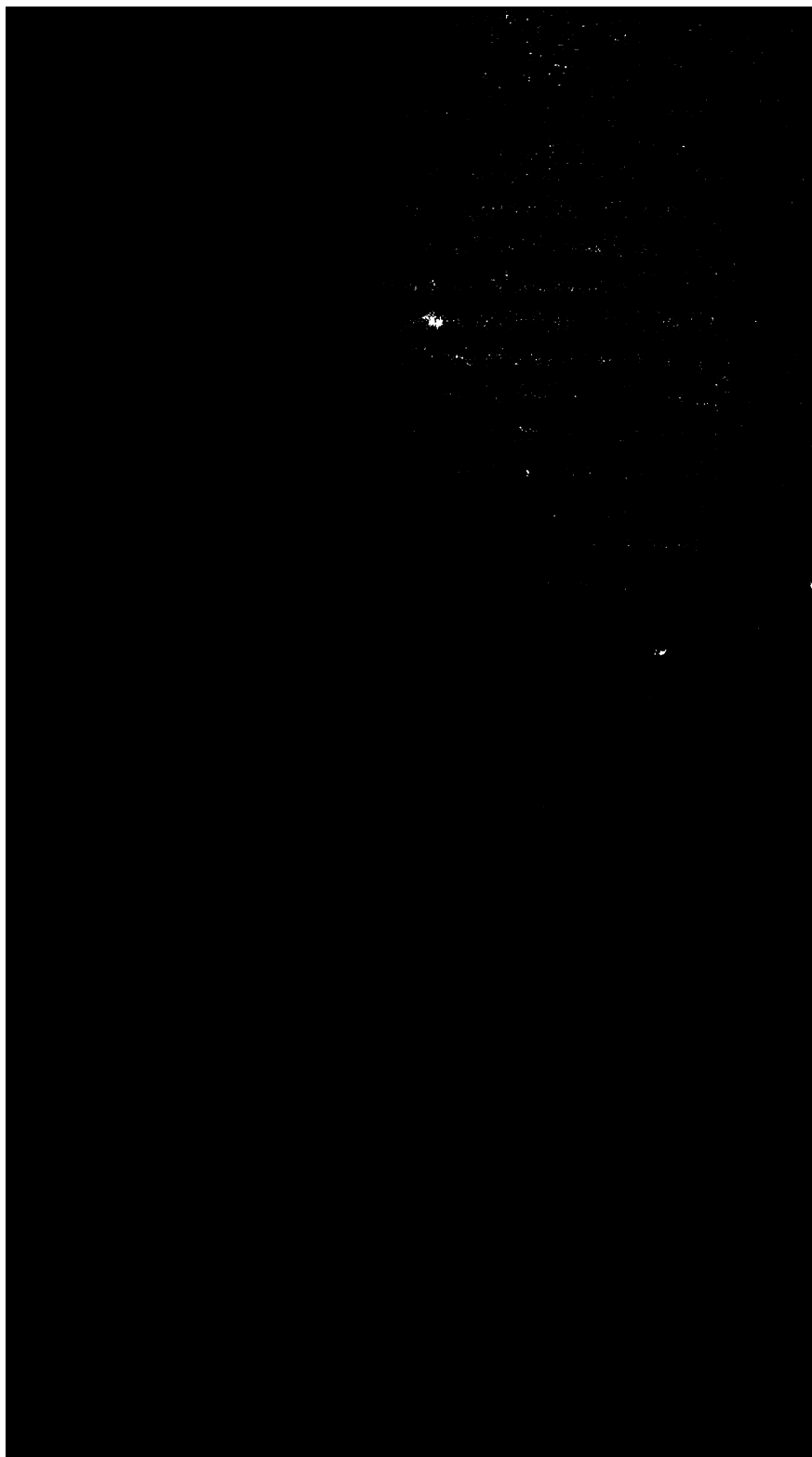
The purpose of this paper is to review the current evidence on the causes and consequences of obesity in the UK, and to discuss the implications for policy and practice.

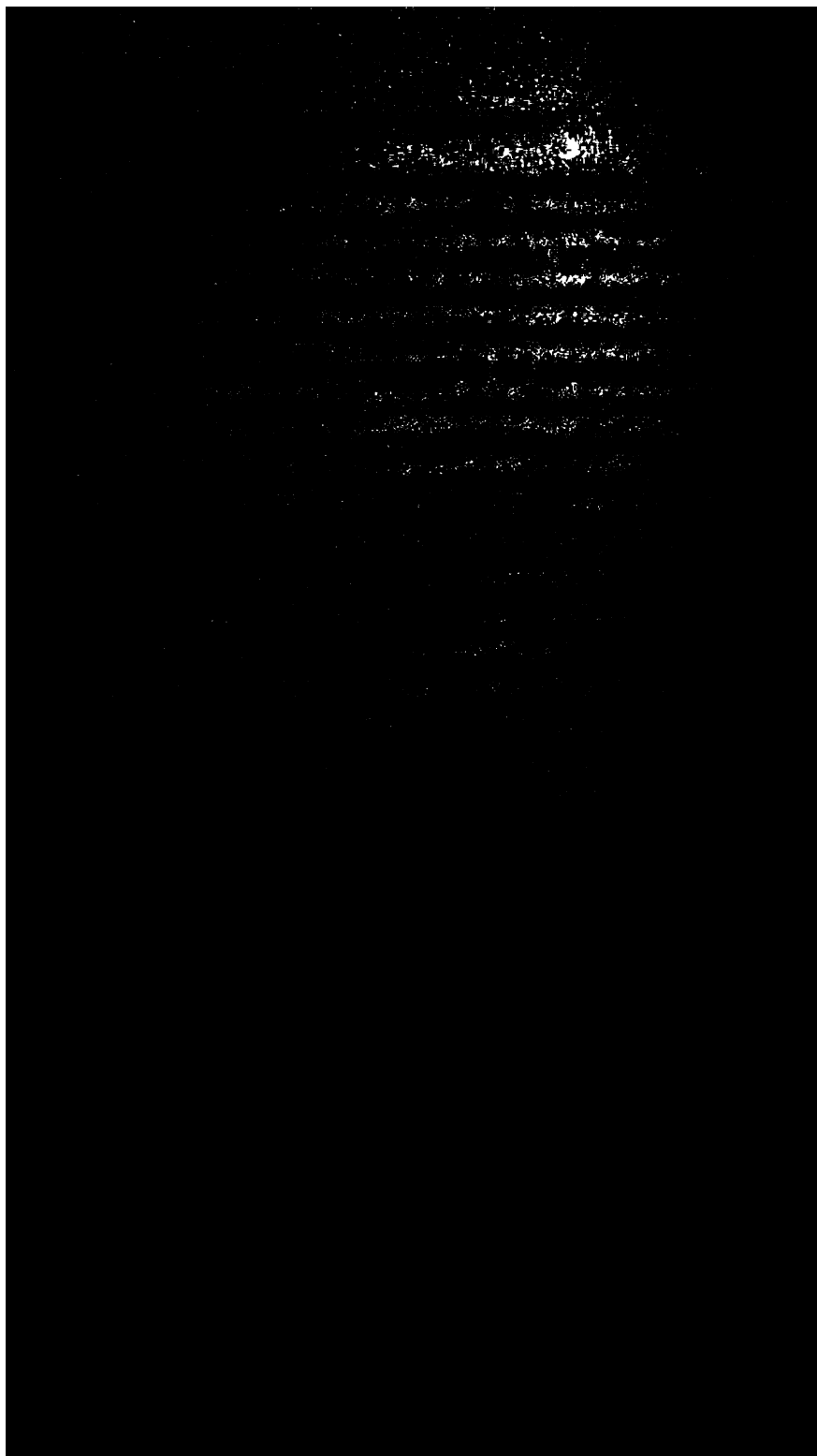
The paper is organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the prevalence of obesity in the UK. Section 3 discusses the causes of obesity, and Section 4 discusses the consequences of obesity. Section 5 discusses the implications for policy and practice.

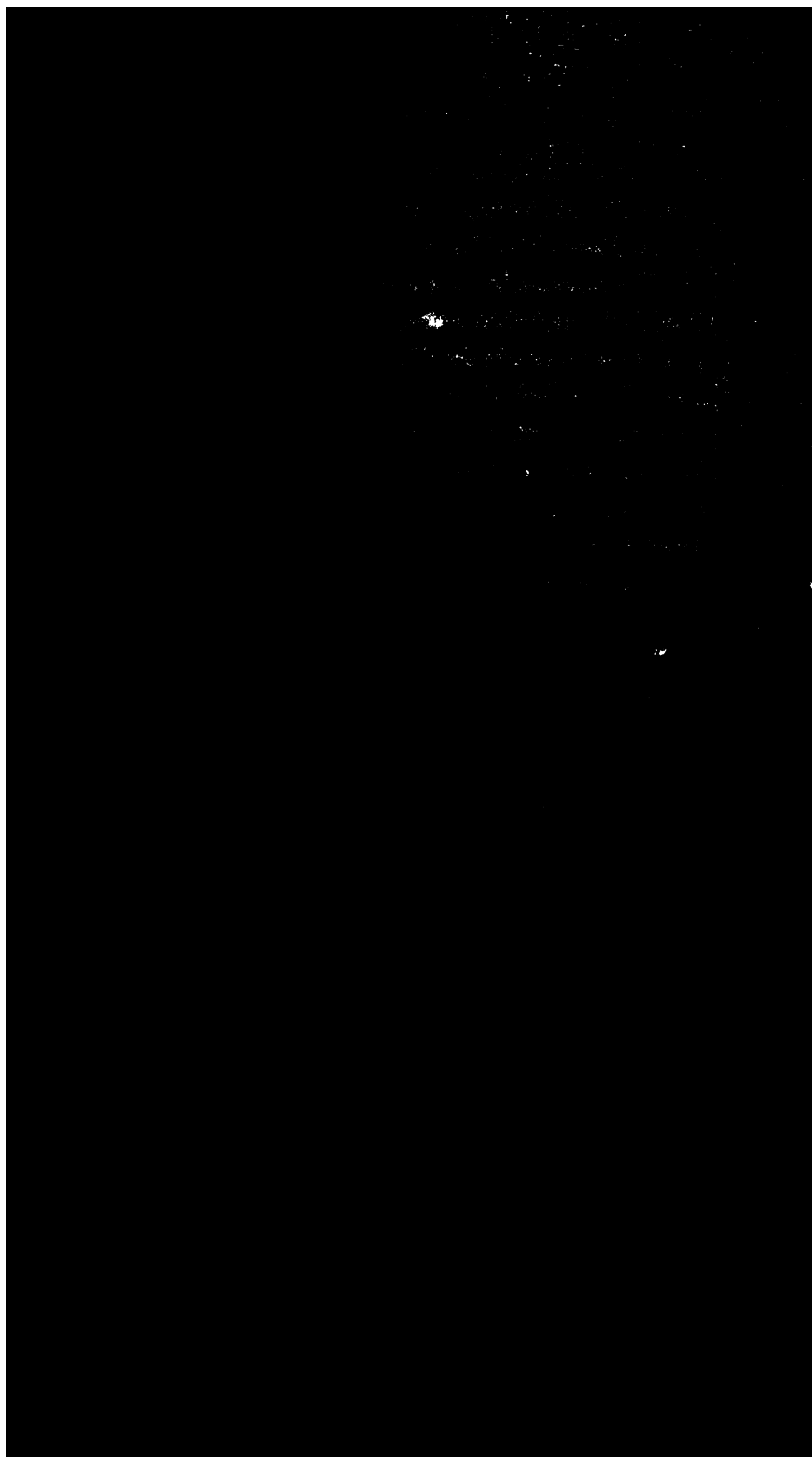


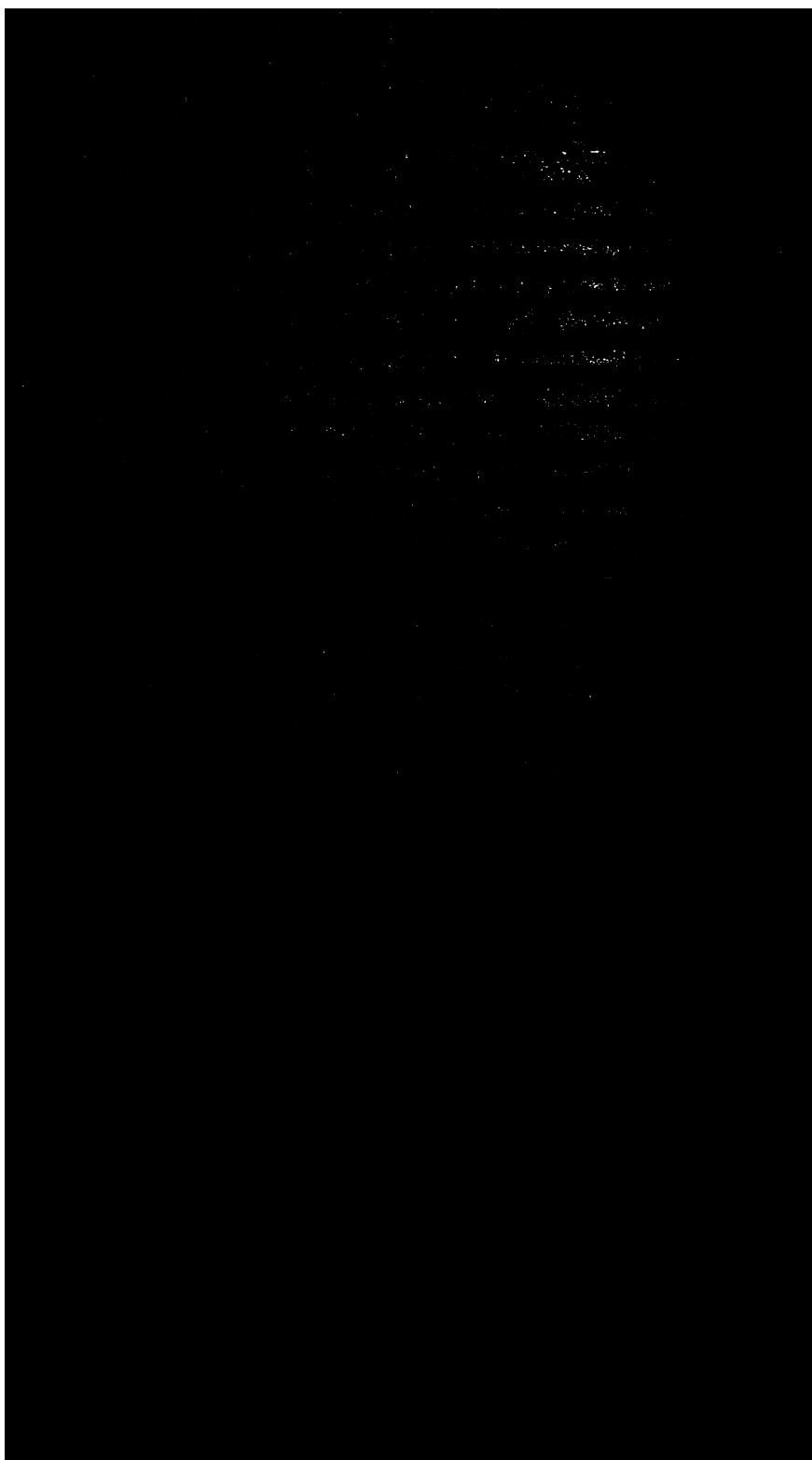


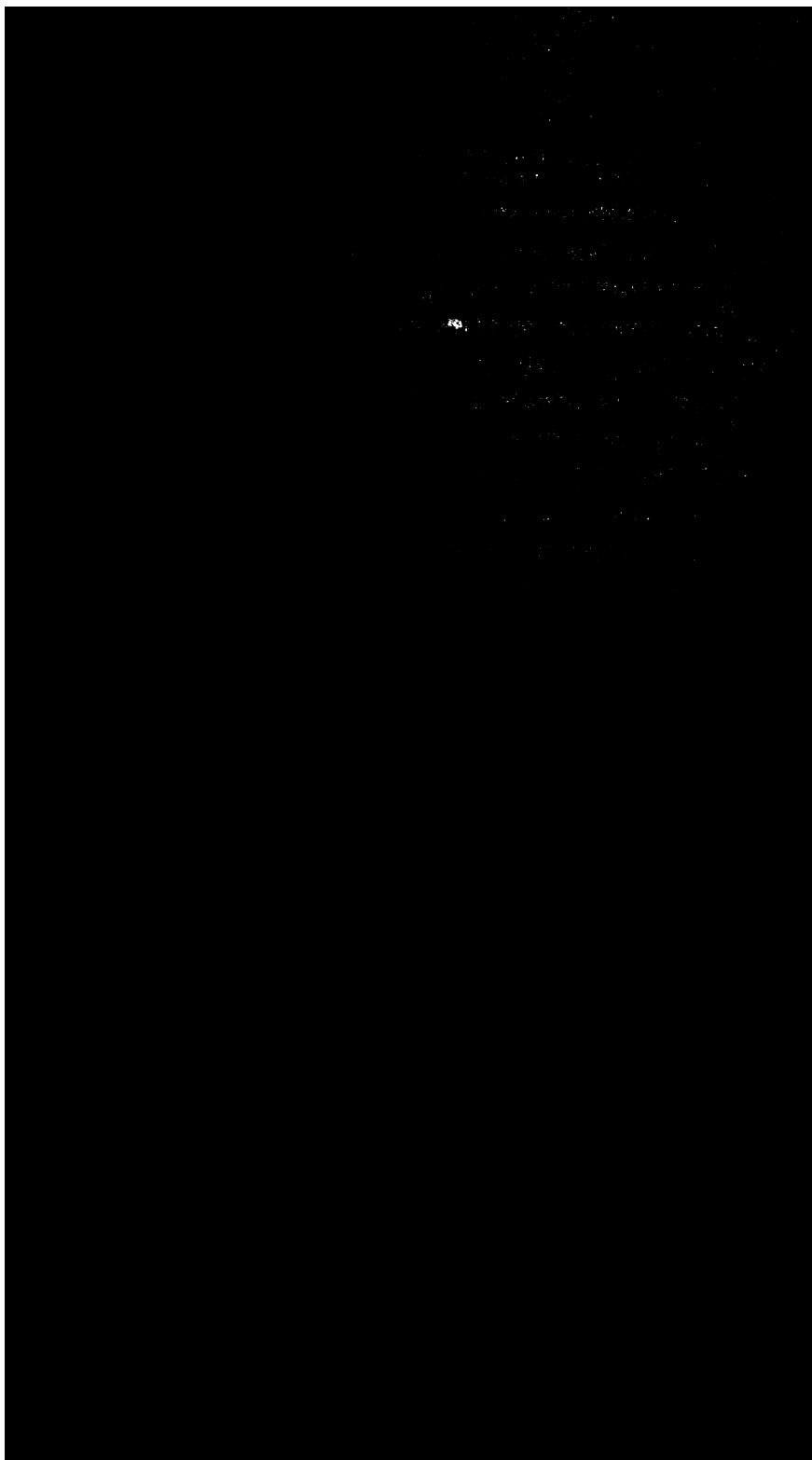






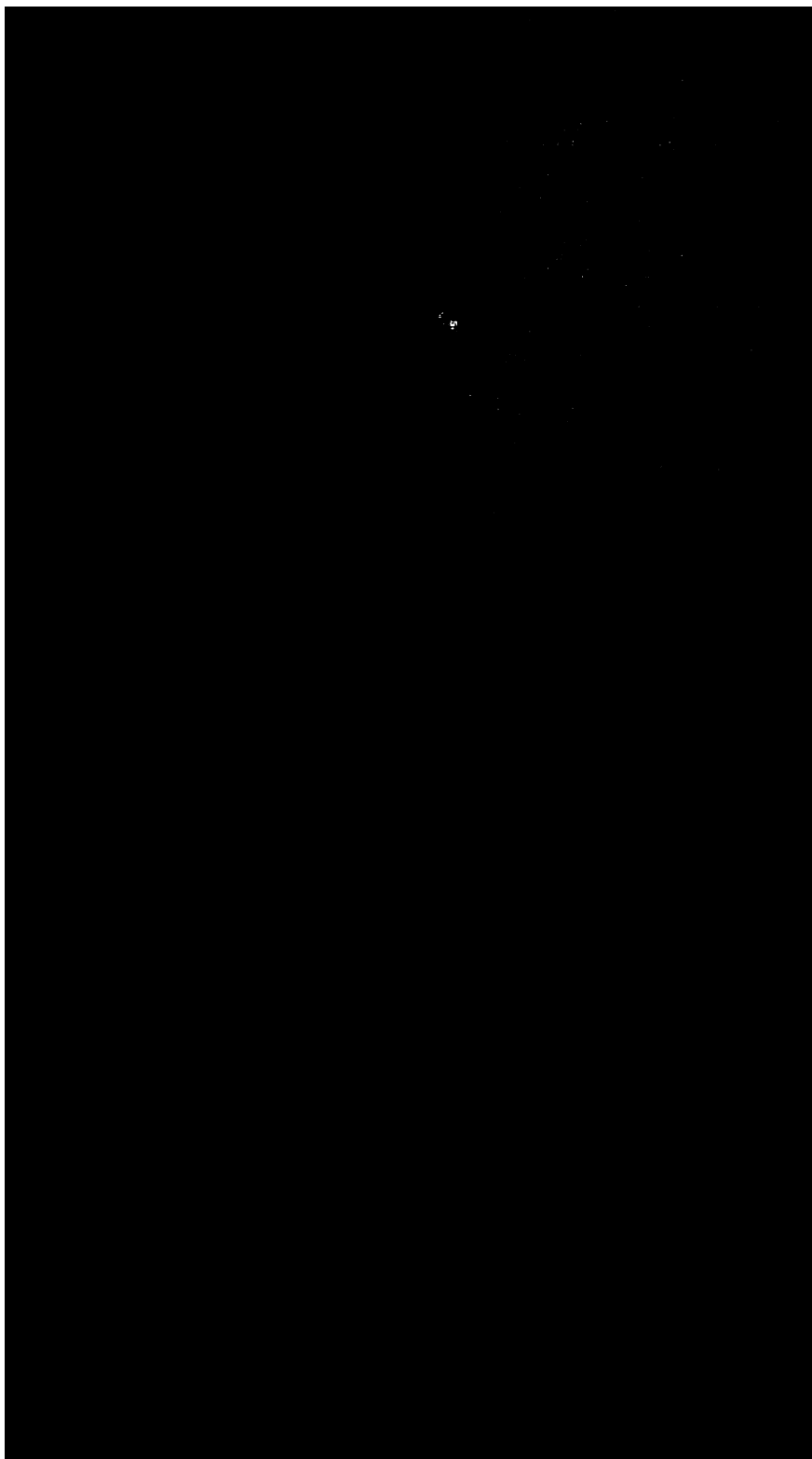


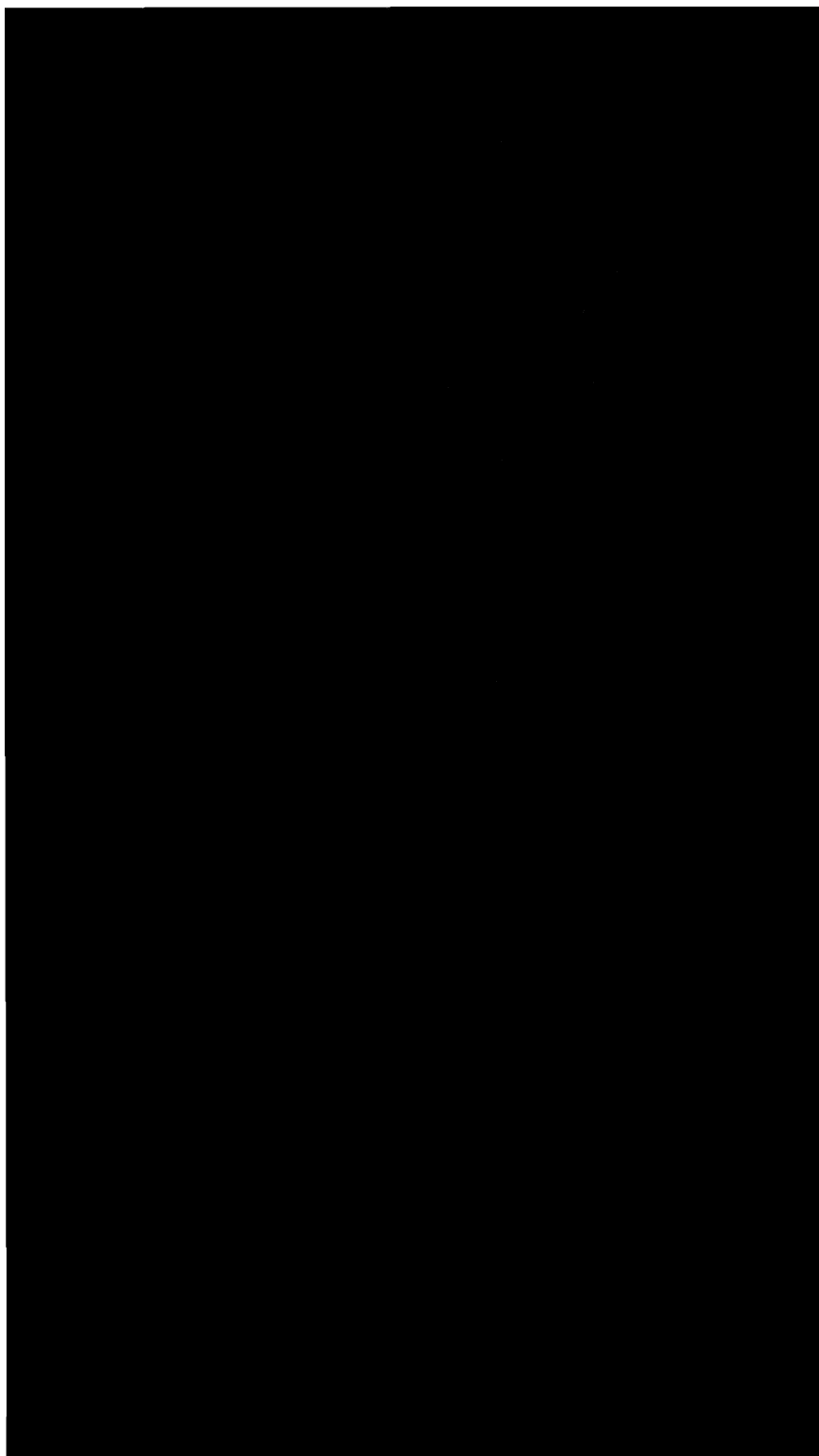


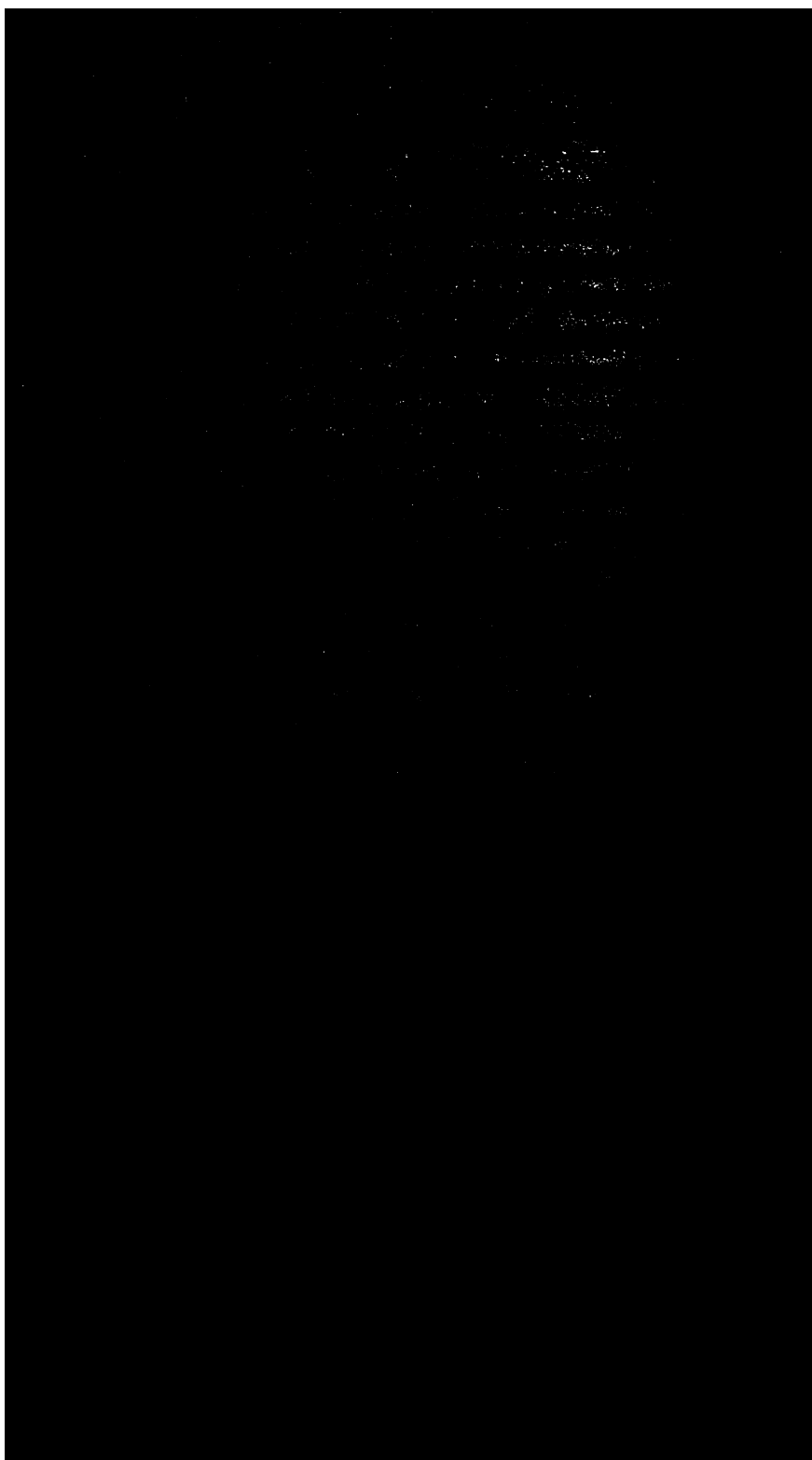


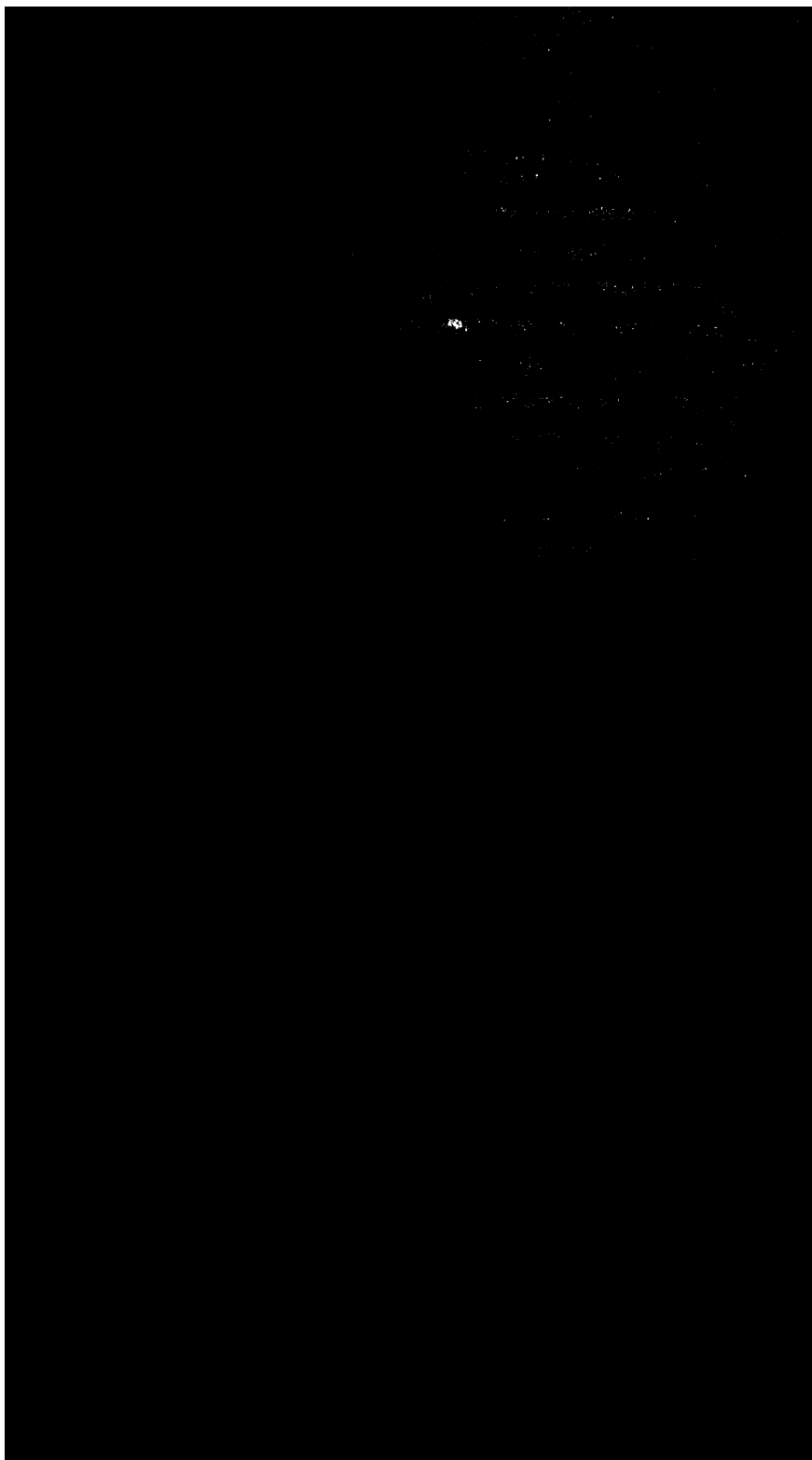




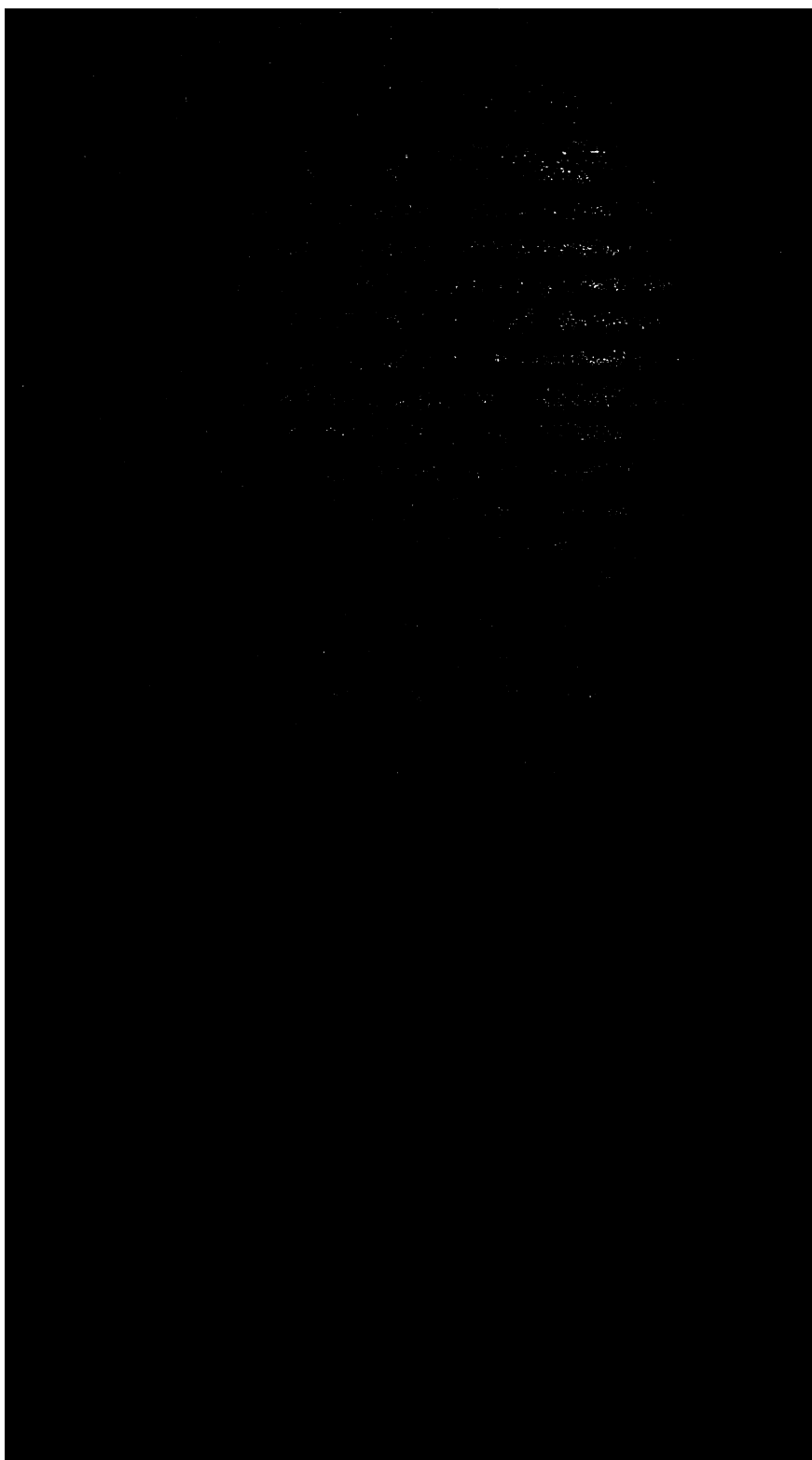


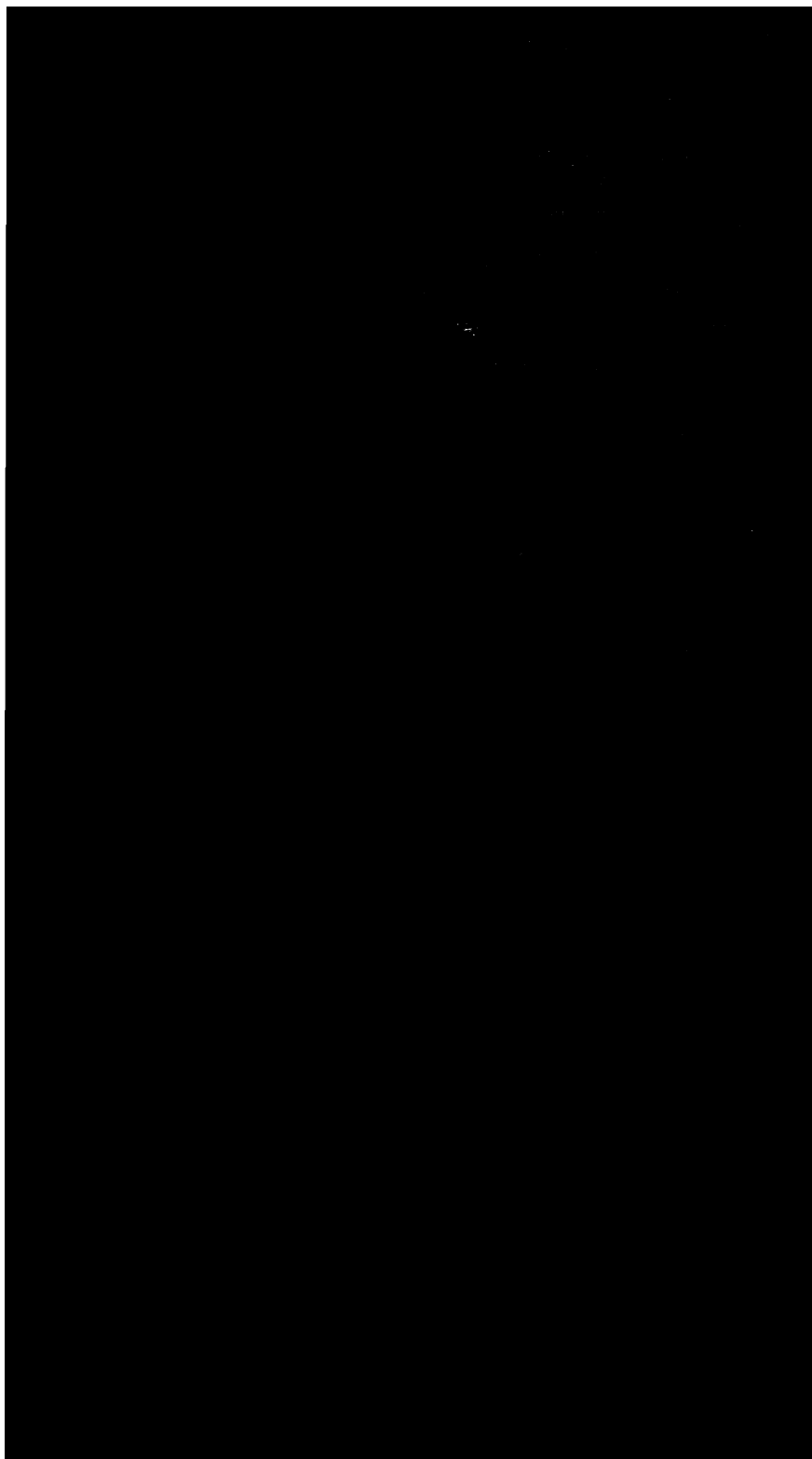












THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE

THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE is a collection of essays that explore the future of the future. The essays are written by a group of leading experts in the field of futurology, and they provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of the field. The essays are organized into three main sections: the first section deals with the future of the future, the second section deals with the future of the future, and the third section deals with the future of the future. The essays are written in a clear and concise style, and they are easy to read. The book is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the future of the future.

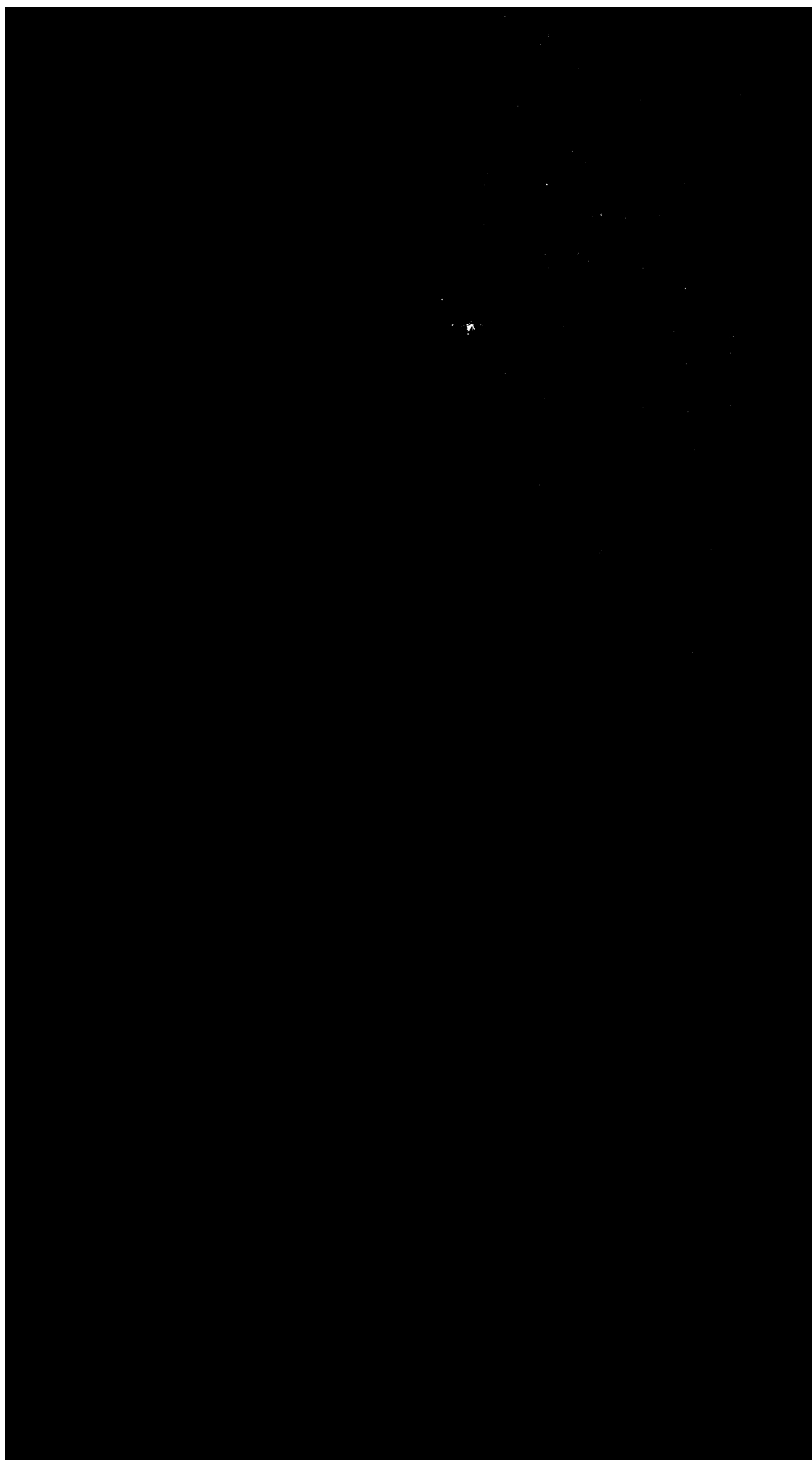
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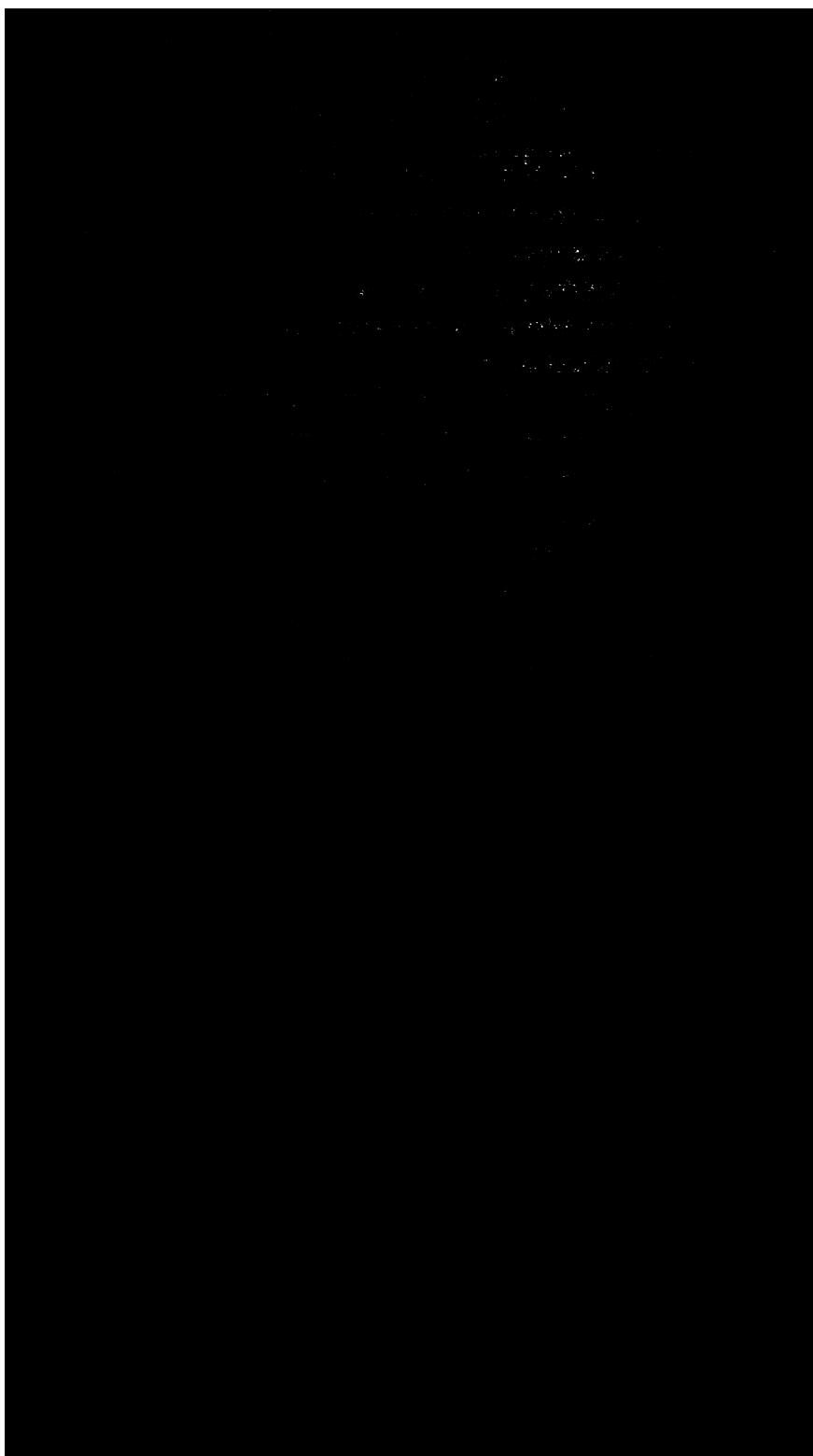
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the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported to be the most common serotype of *S. flexneri* isolated from children with acute colitis [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype of *S. flexneri* from patients with acute colitis in the United Kingdom [14].

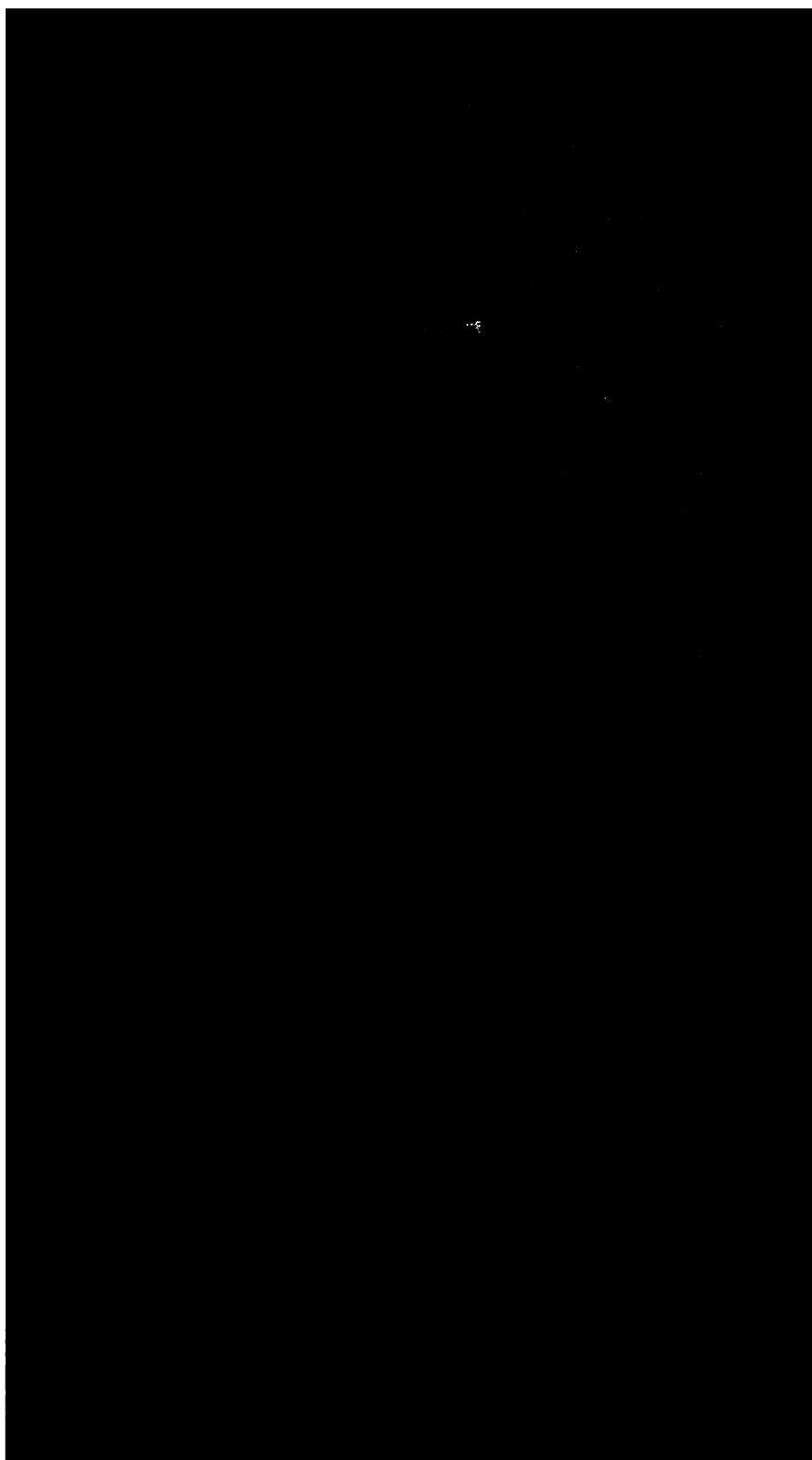
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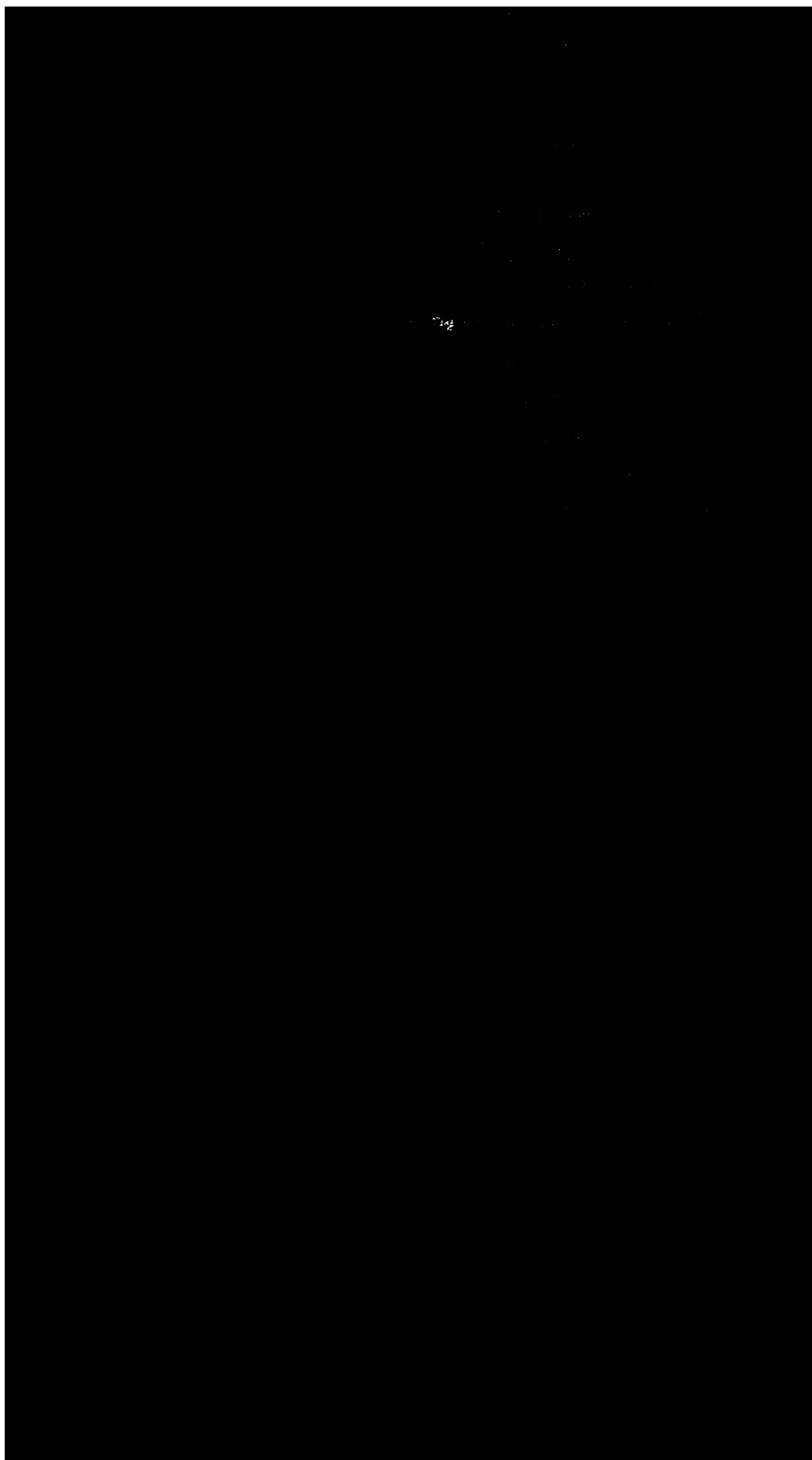
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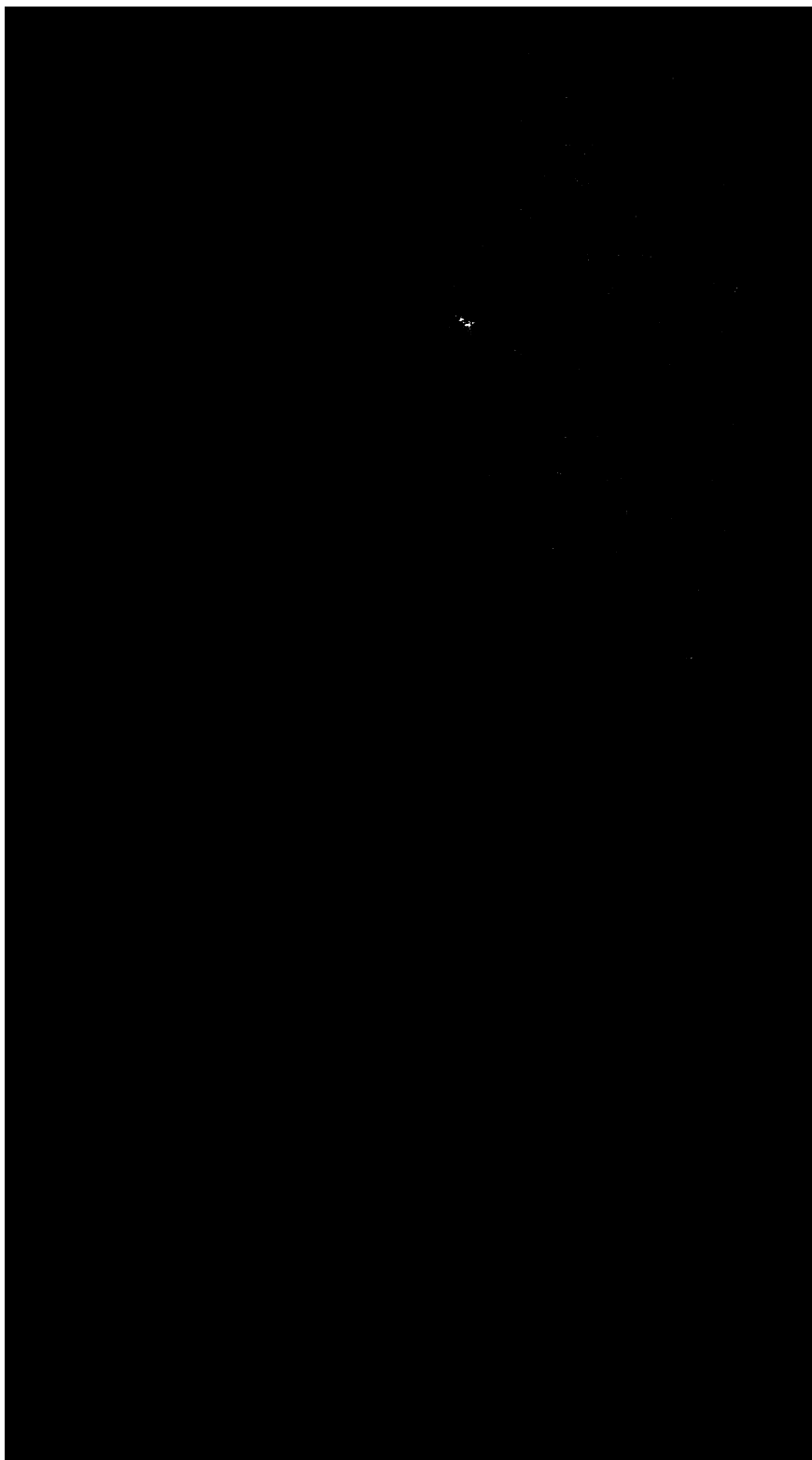
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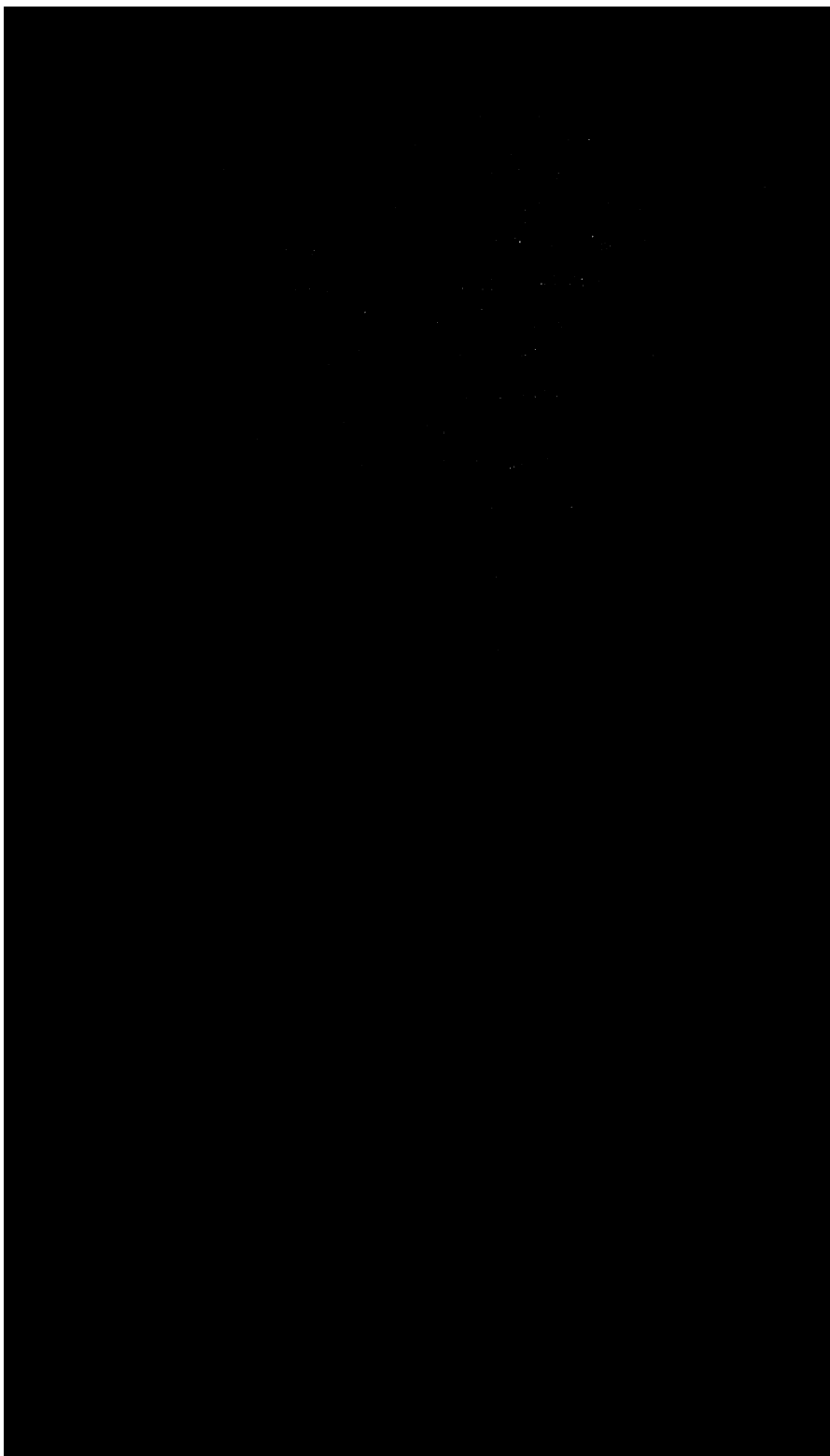
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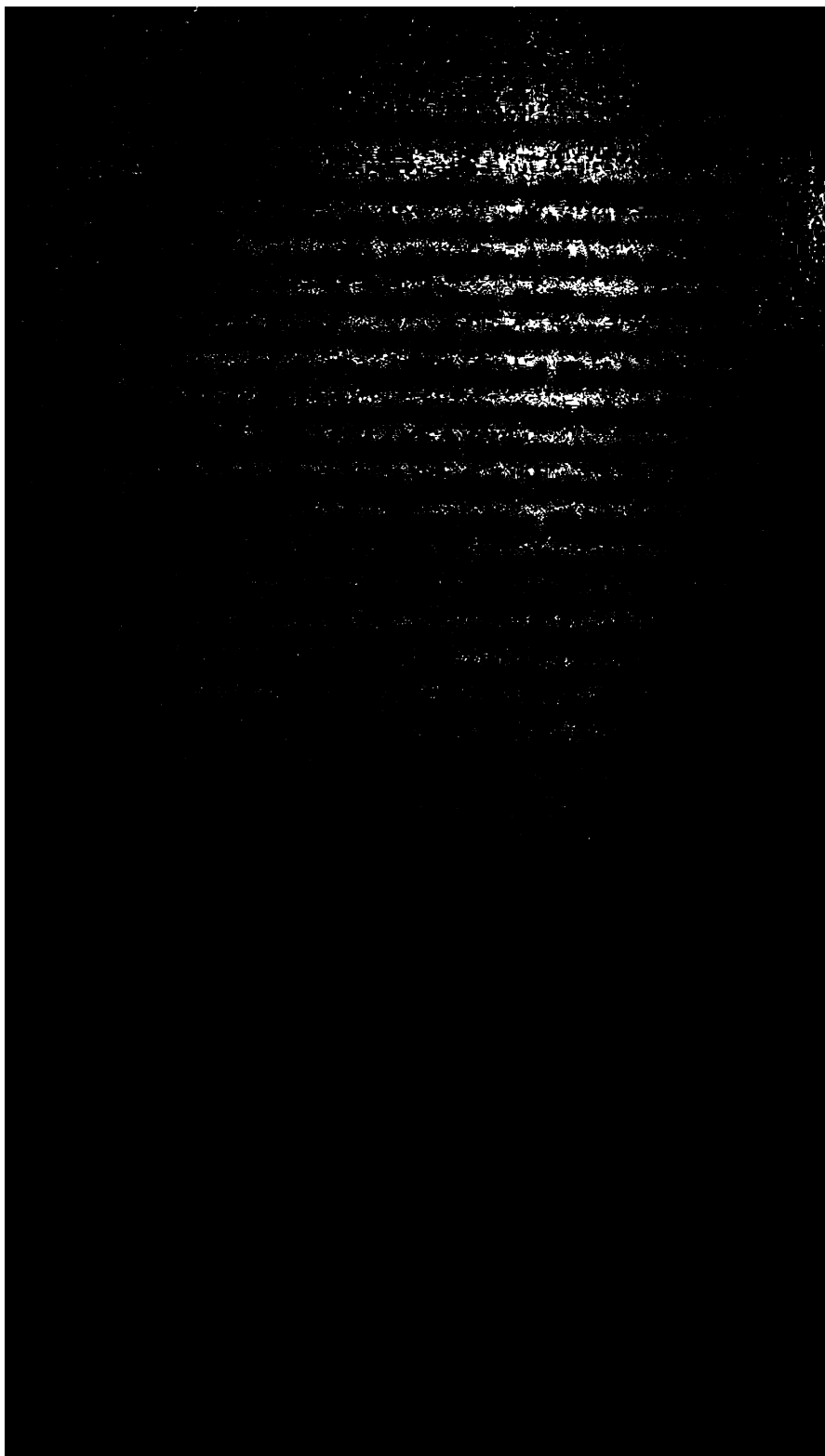


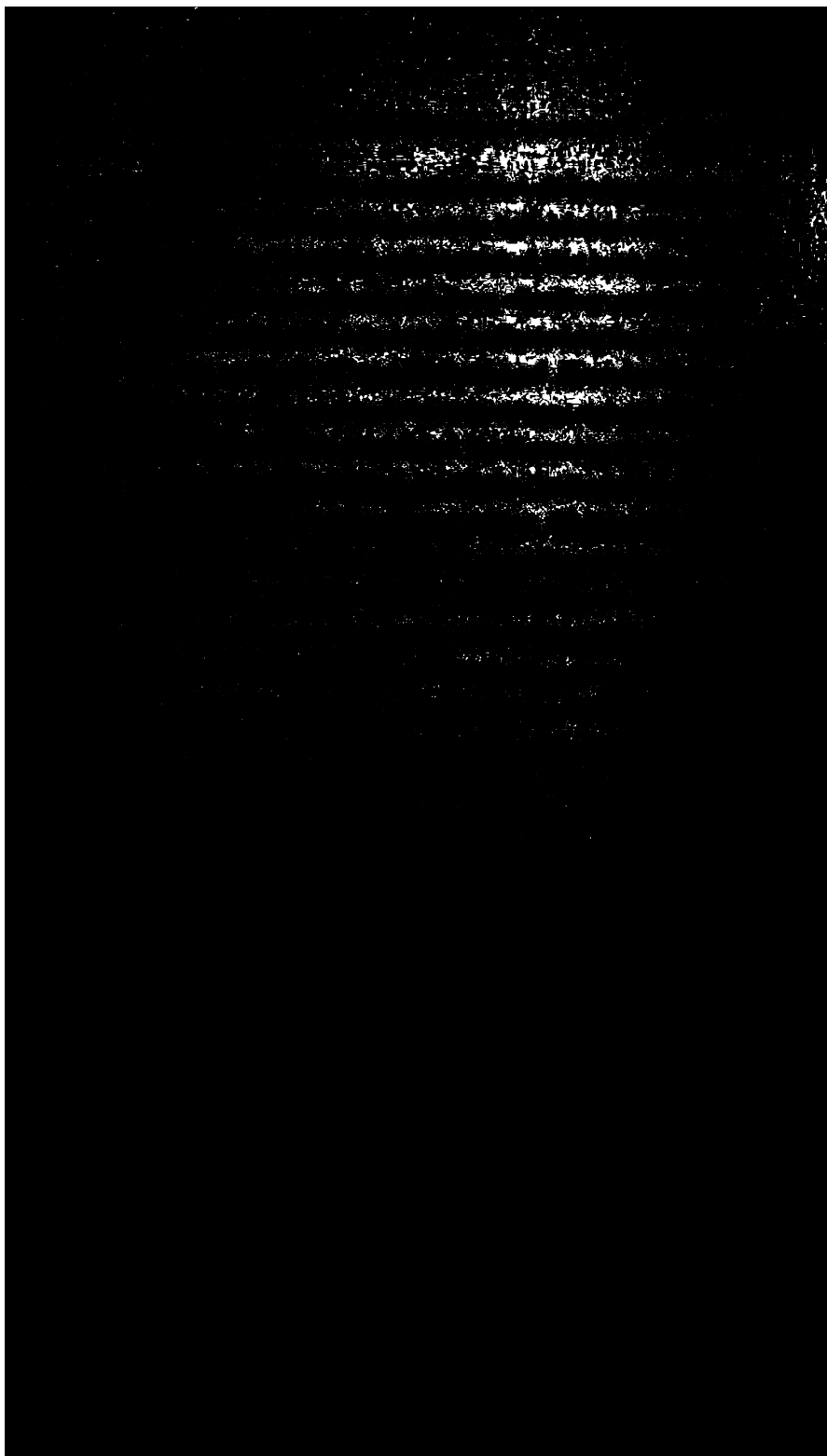


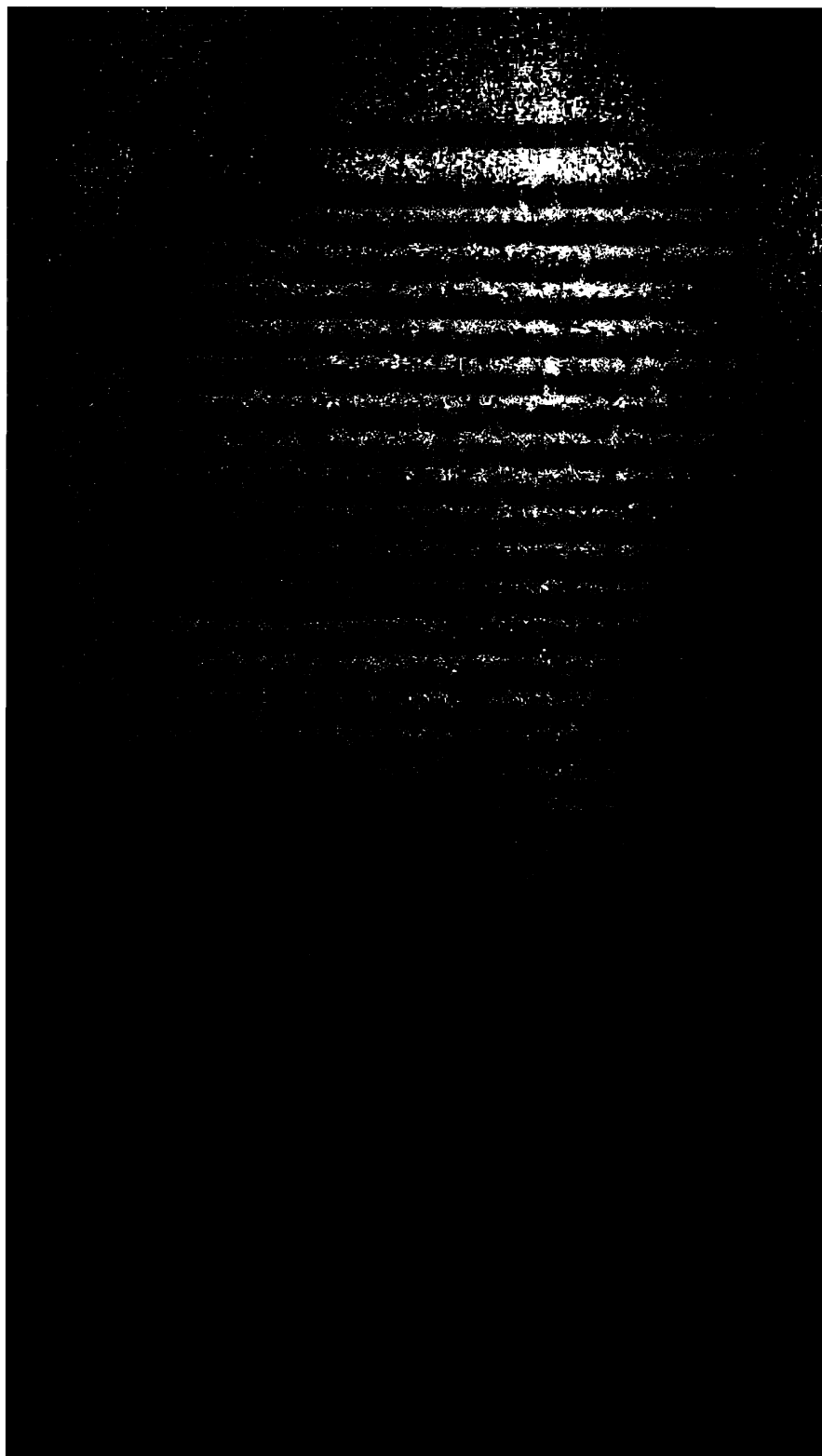




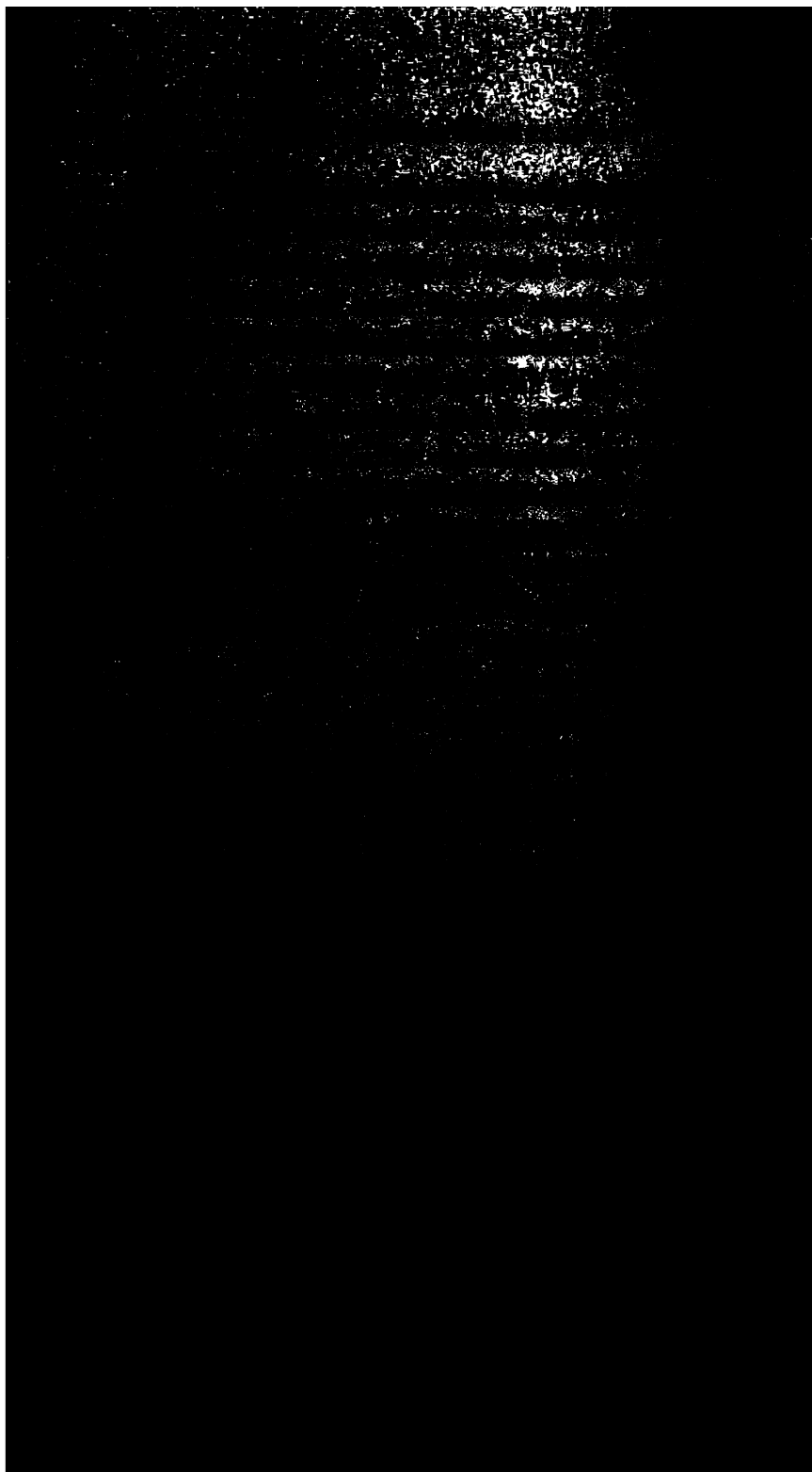


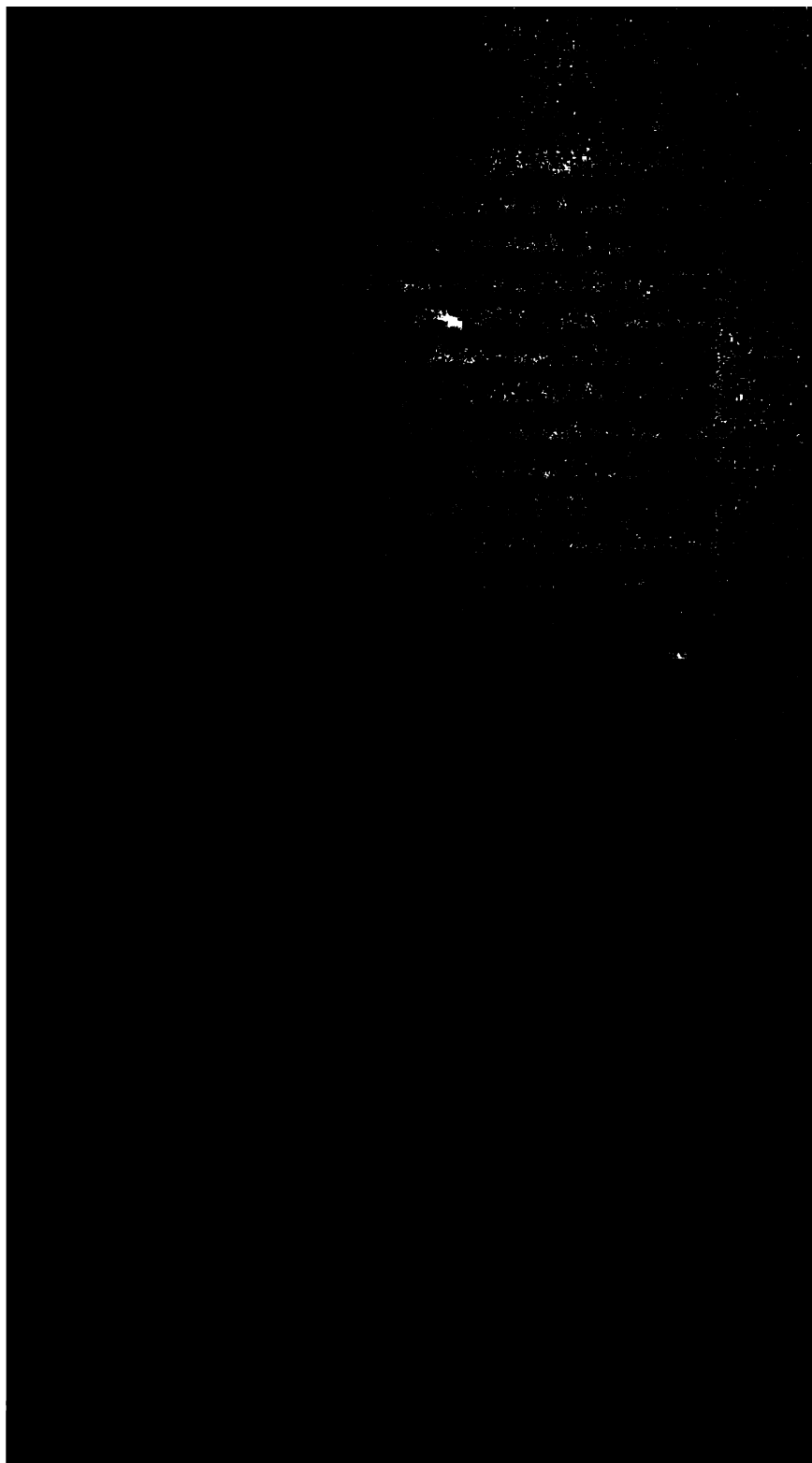


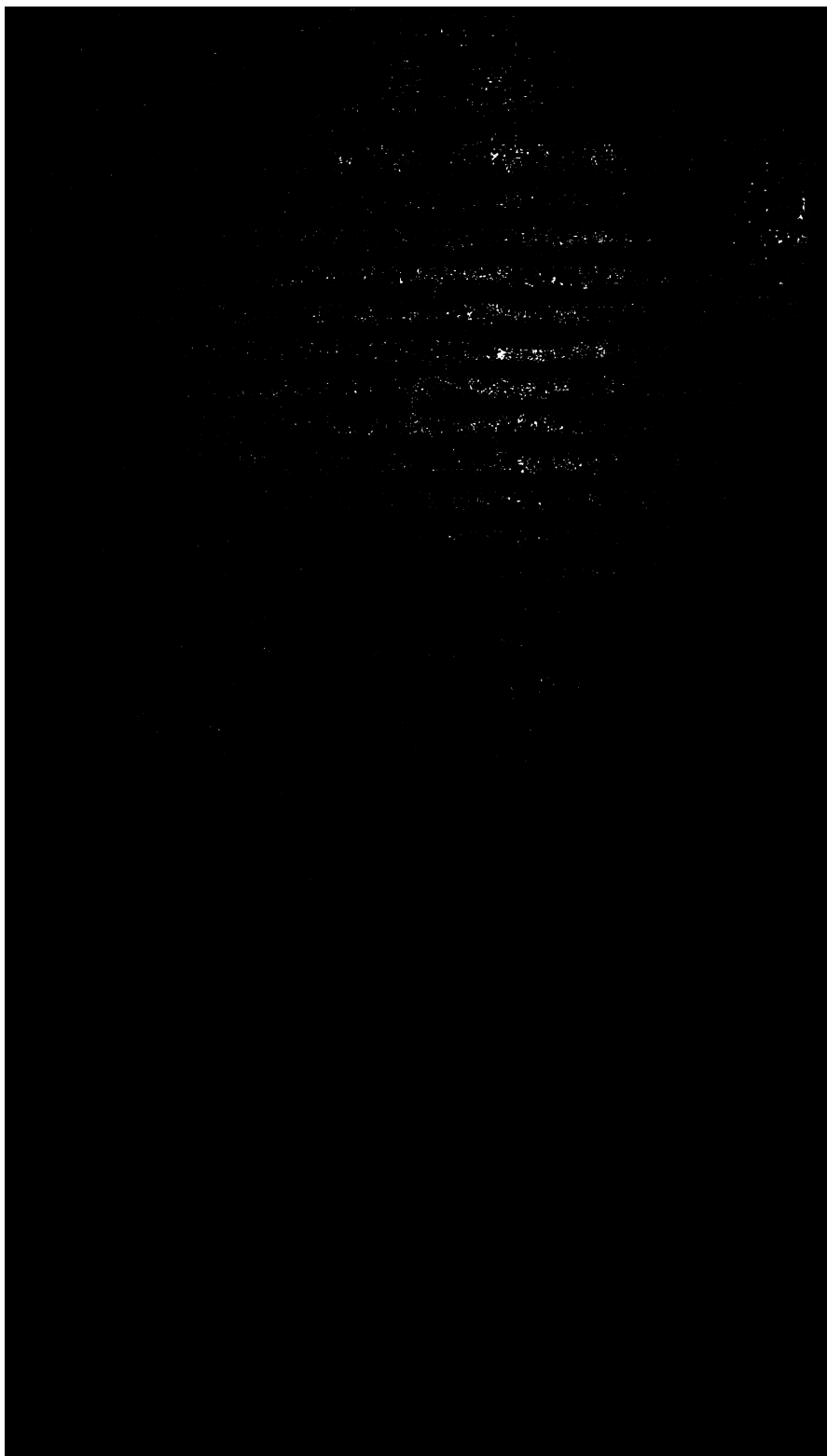


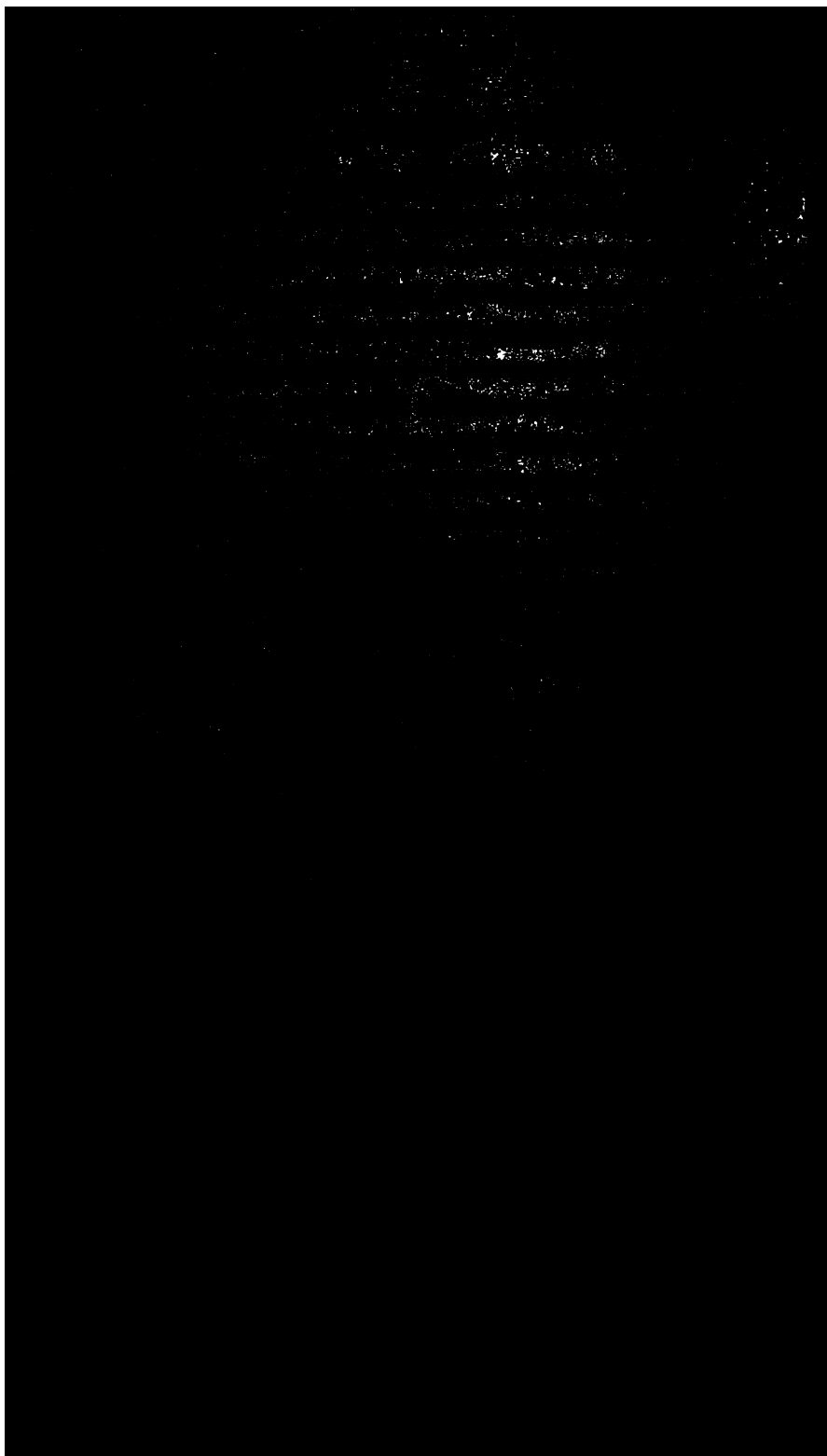


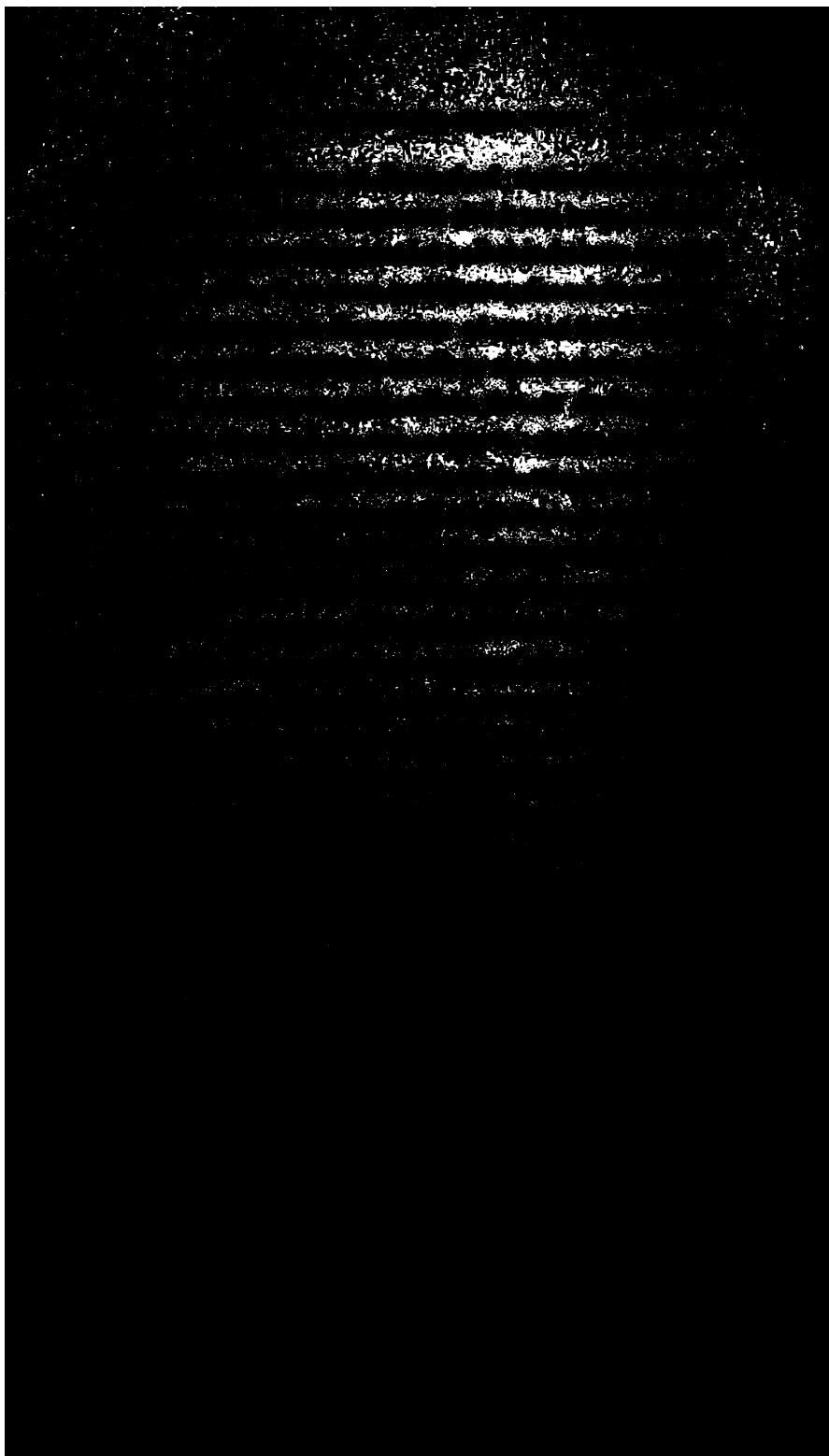


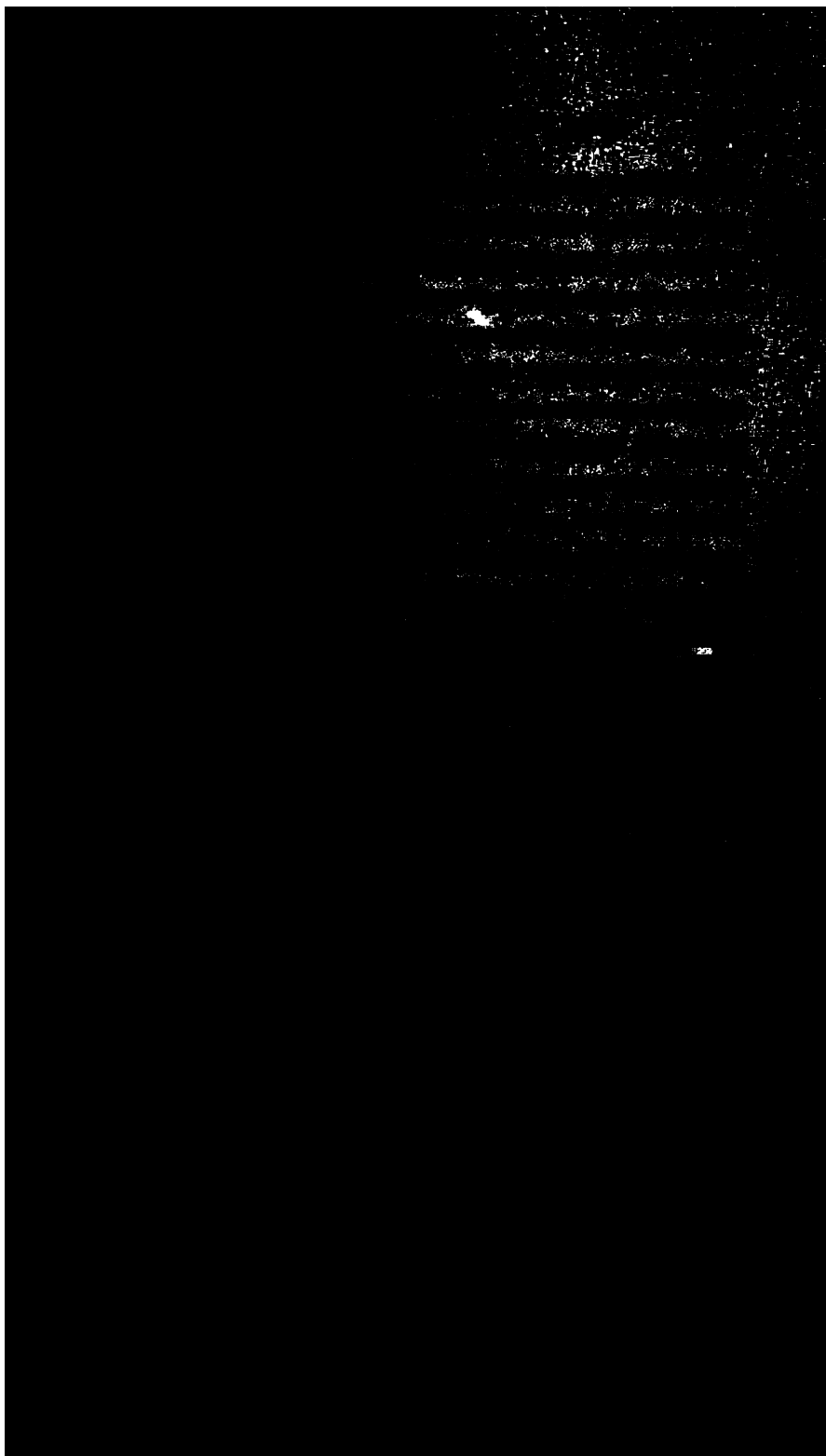


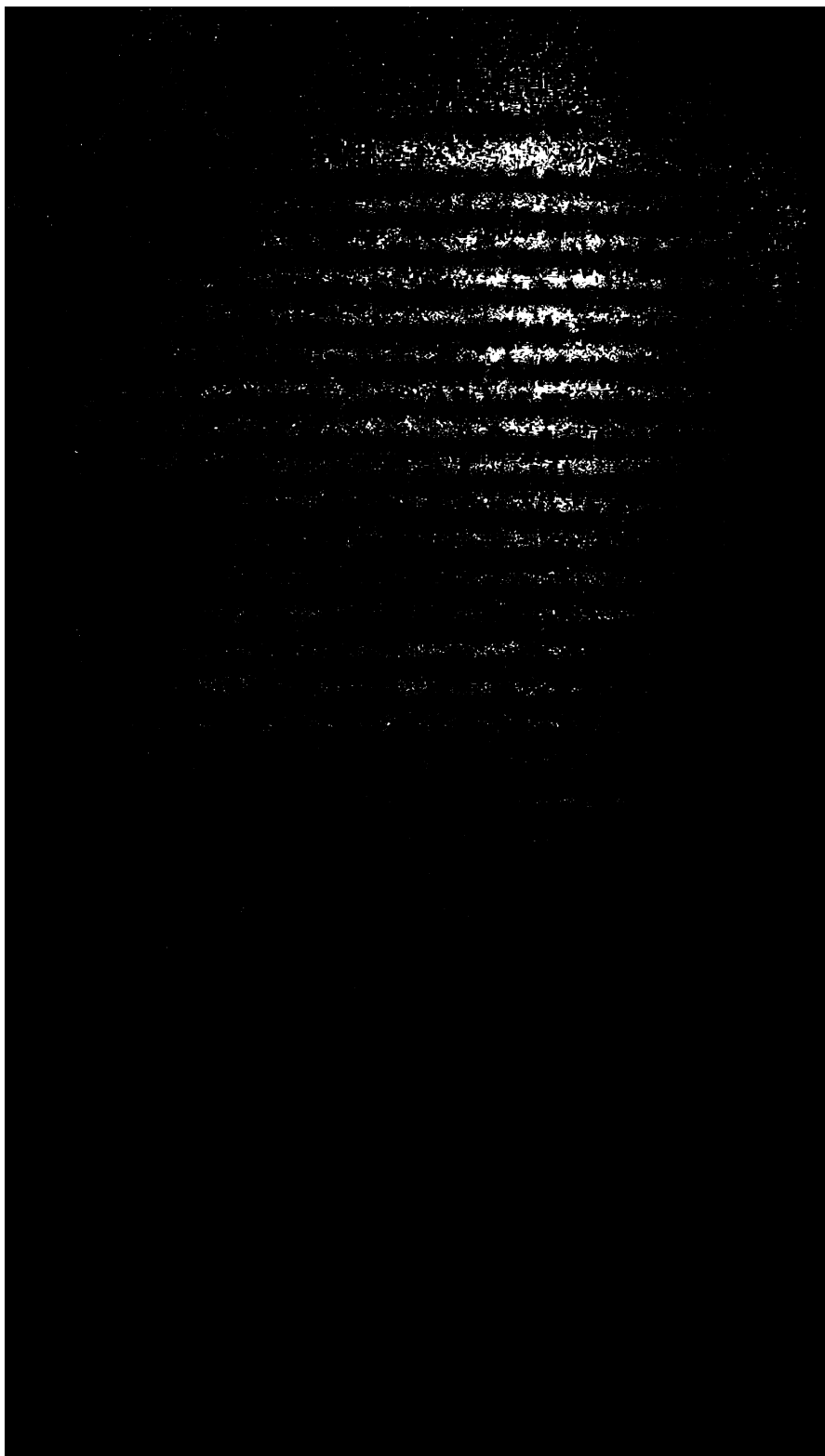


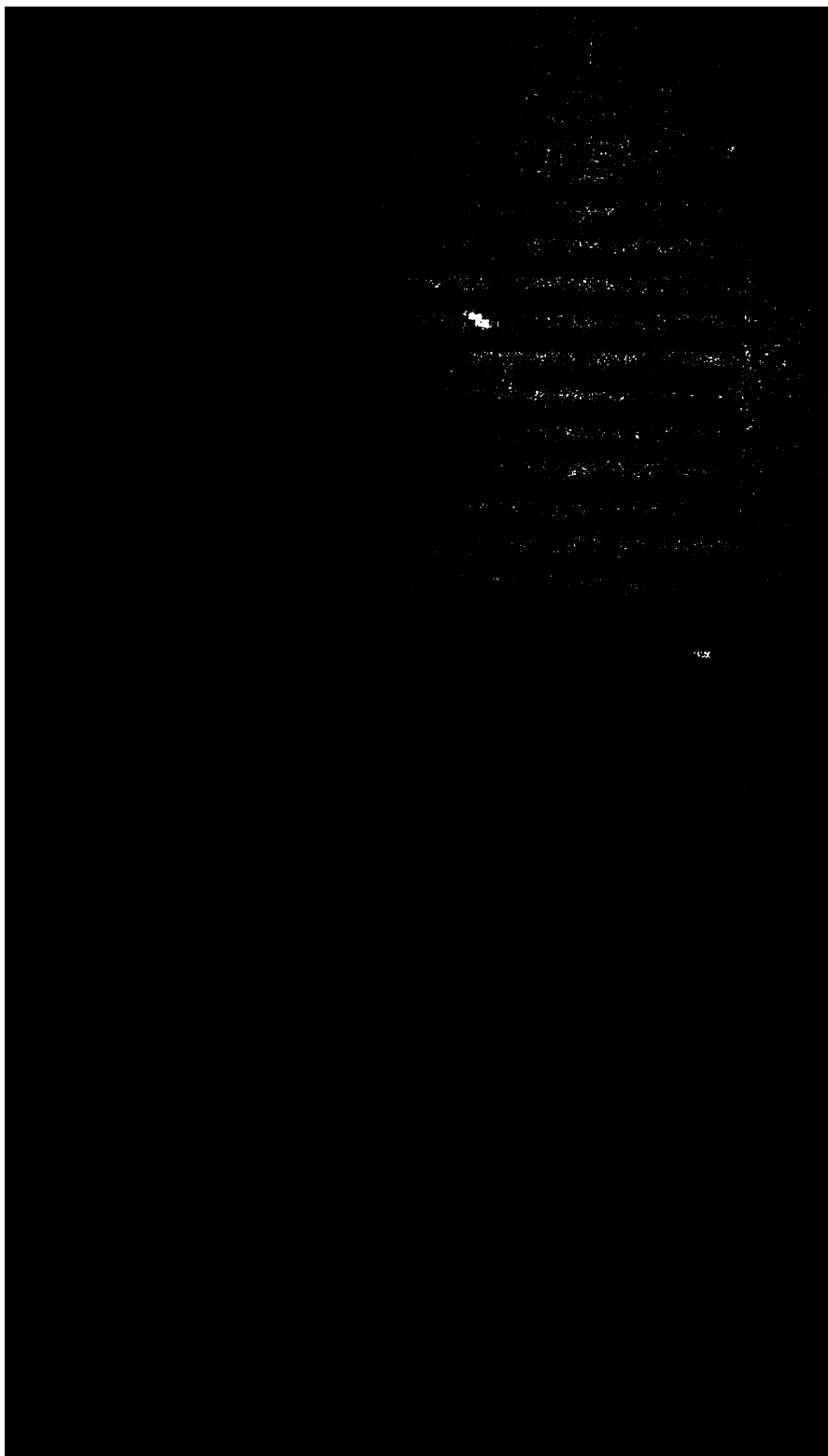


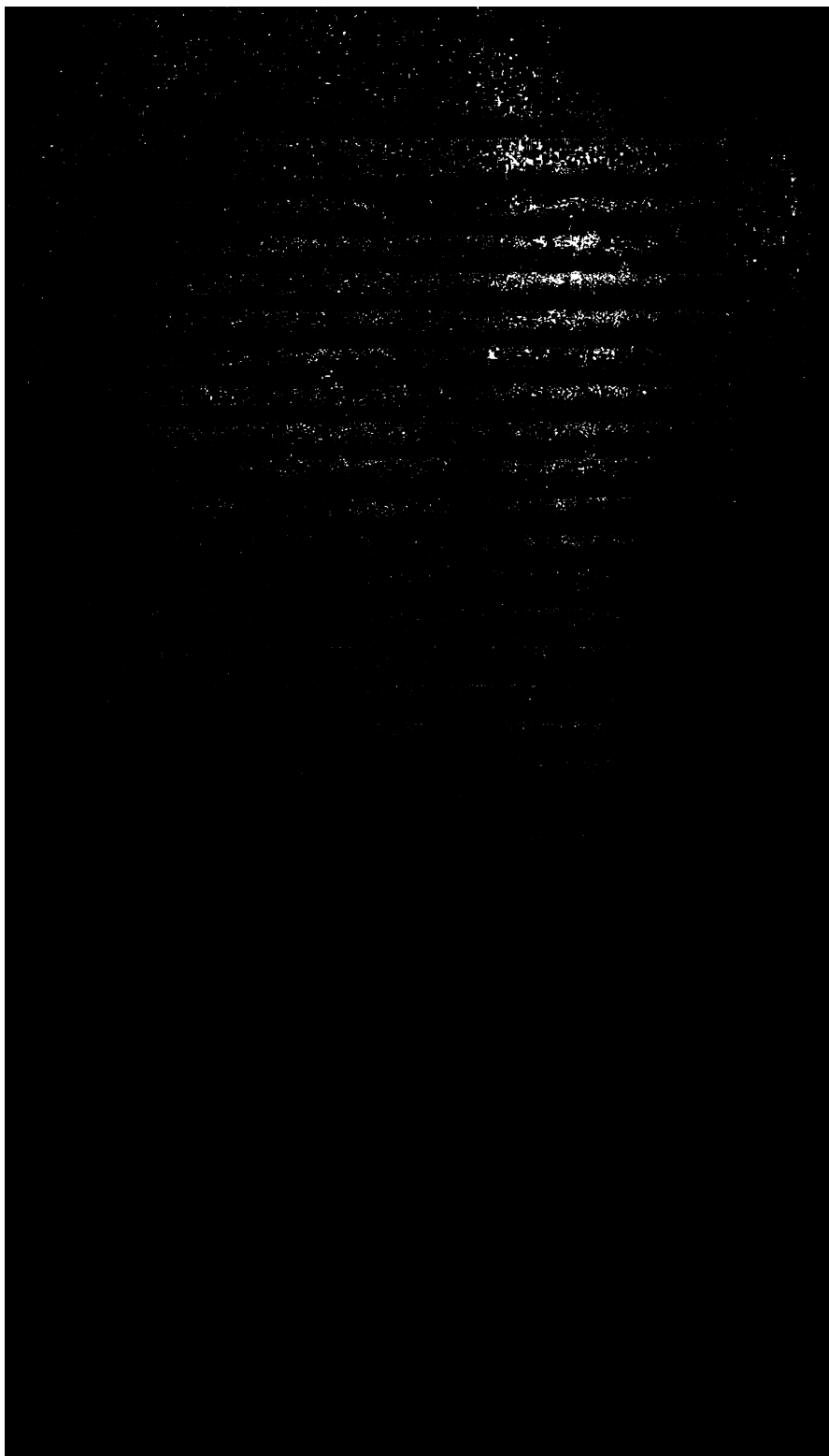


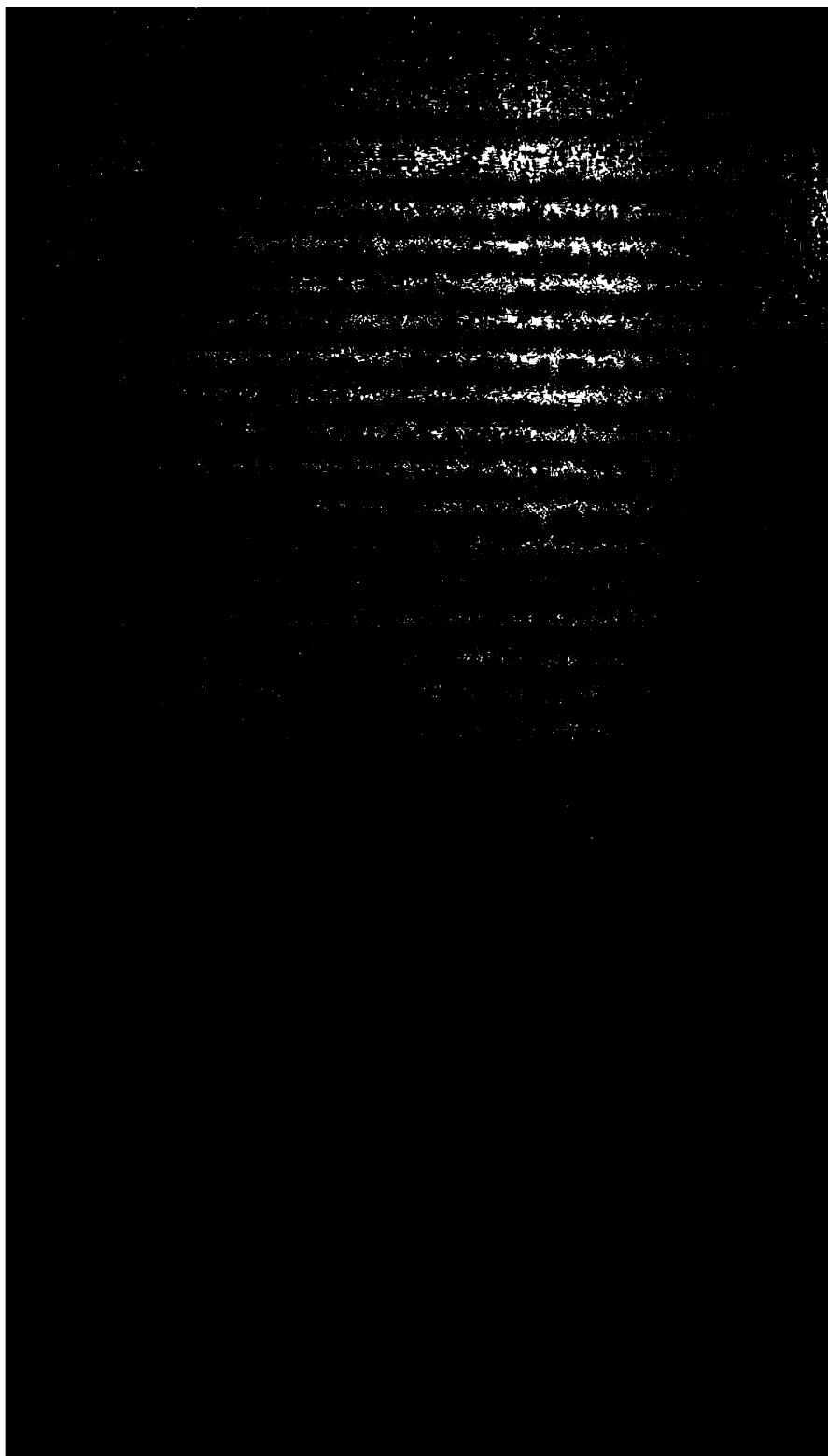


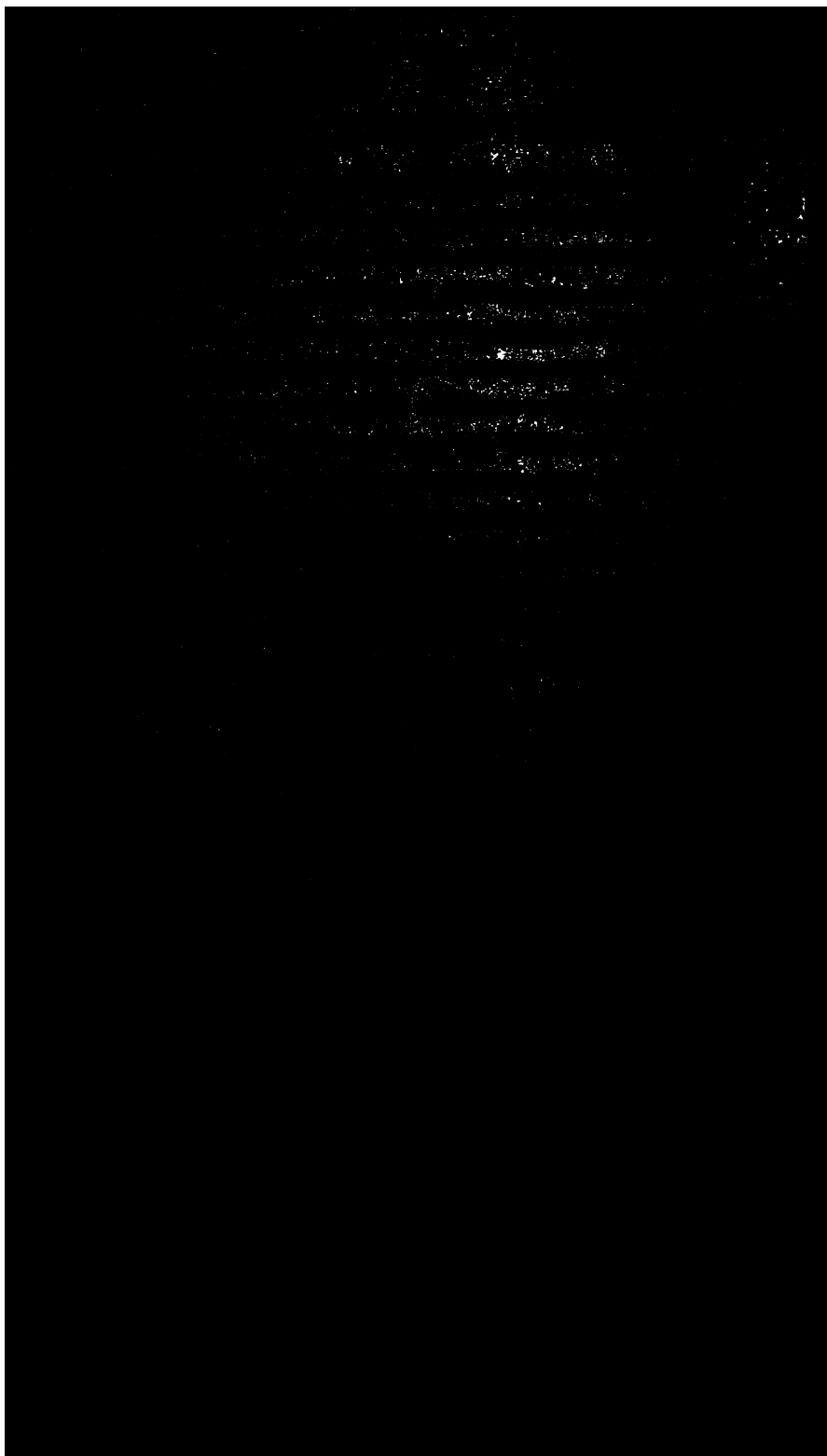










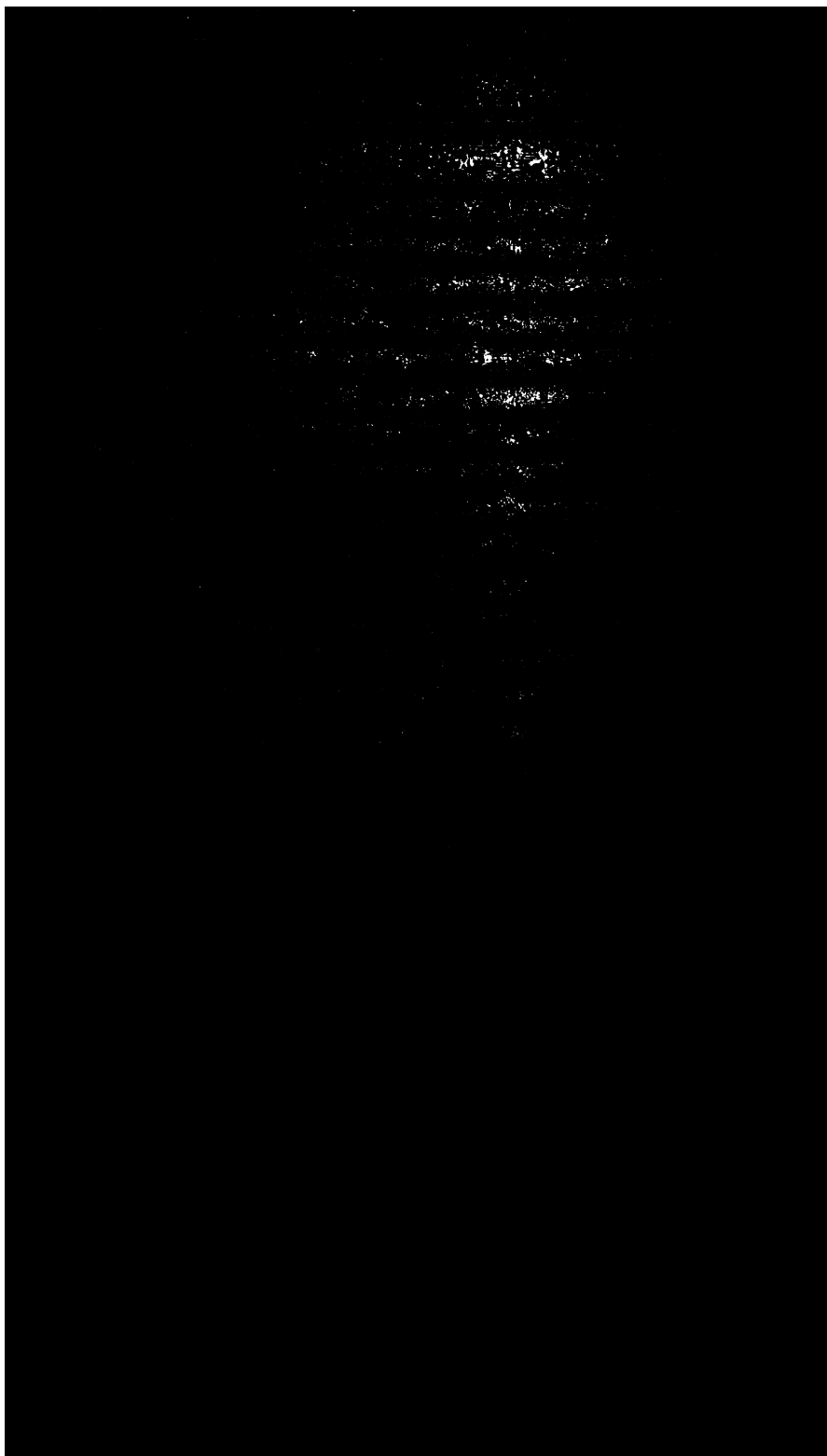


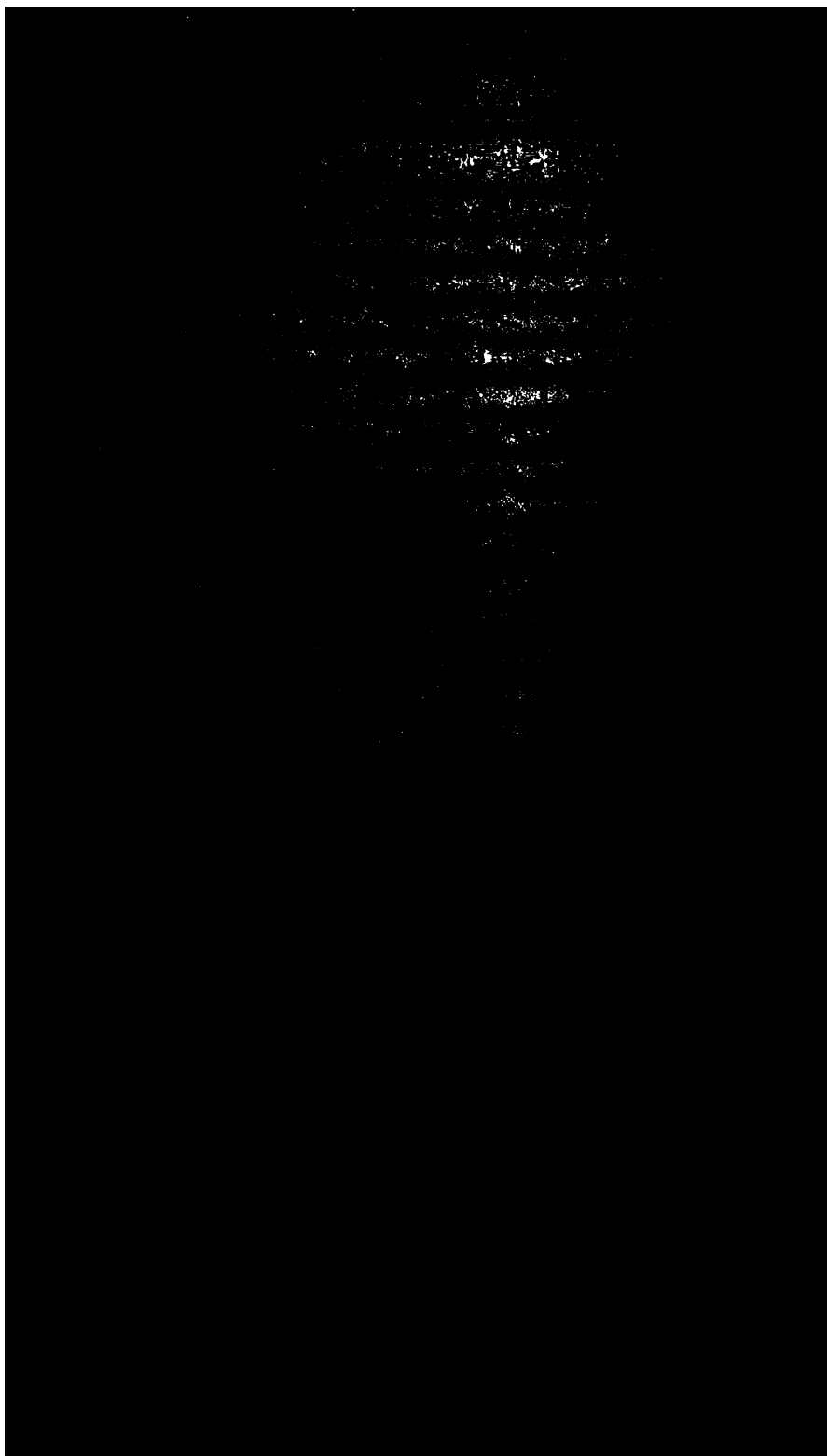


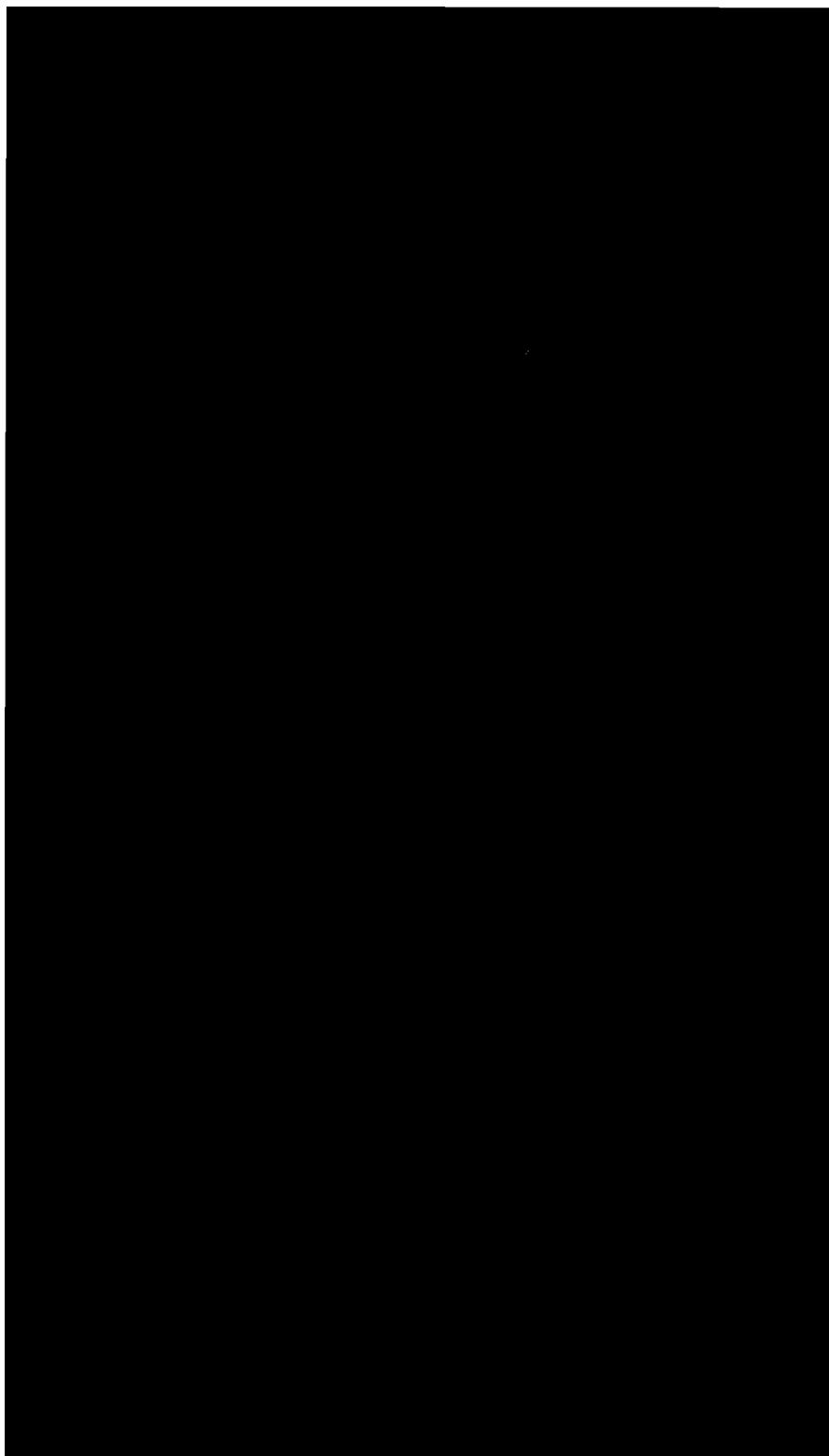
the "new" American literature, and the "new" American literature, in turn, has been the subject of a new wave of criticism. This criticism, which is often referred to as "postcolonial" or "postimperial" criticism, has been developed by a number of scholars, including Edward Said, Homi K. Bhabha, and Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak. These scholars have argued that the American literature of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is deeply implicated in the process of imperialism and colonialism. They have shown how the American literary canon has been constructed in a way that serves to reinforce the dominant white, male, and Anglo-American perspective. This criticism has led to a re-evaluation of the American literary canon and has opened up new areas of research and inquiry.

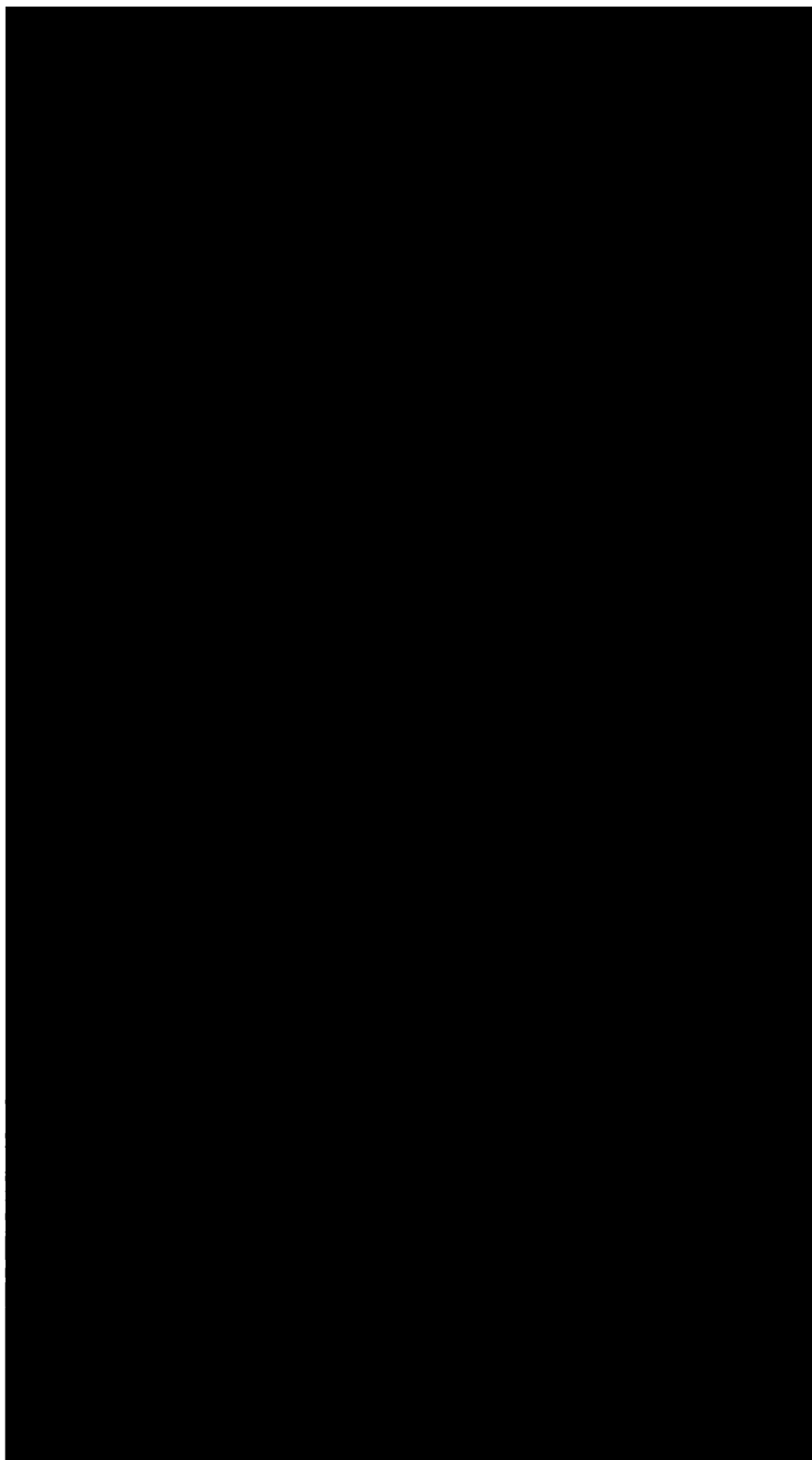
One of the most influential of these scholars is Edward Said, whose book *Orientalism* (1978) is a landmark work in the field. Said argues that the American literary canon is a product of the process of imperialism and colonialism. He shows how the American literary canon has been constructed in a way that serves to reinforce the dominant white, male, and Anglo-American perspective. This criticism has led to a re-evaluation of the American literary canon and has opened up new areas of research and inquiry. Another influential scholar is Homi K. Bhabha, whose book *The Location of Culture* (1994) is a landmark work in the field. Bhabha argues that the American literary canon is a product of the process of imperialism and colonialism. He shows how the American literary canon has been constructed in a way that serves to reinforce the dominant white, male, and Anglo-American perspective. This criticism has led to a re-evaluation of the American literary canon and has opened up new areas of research and inquiry.





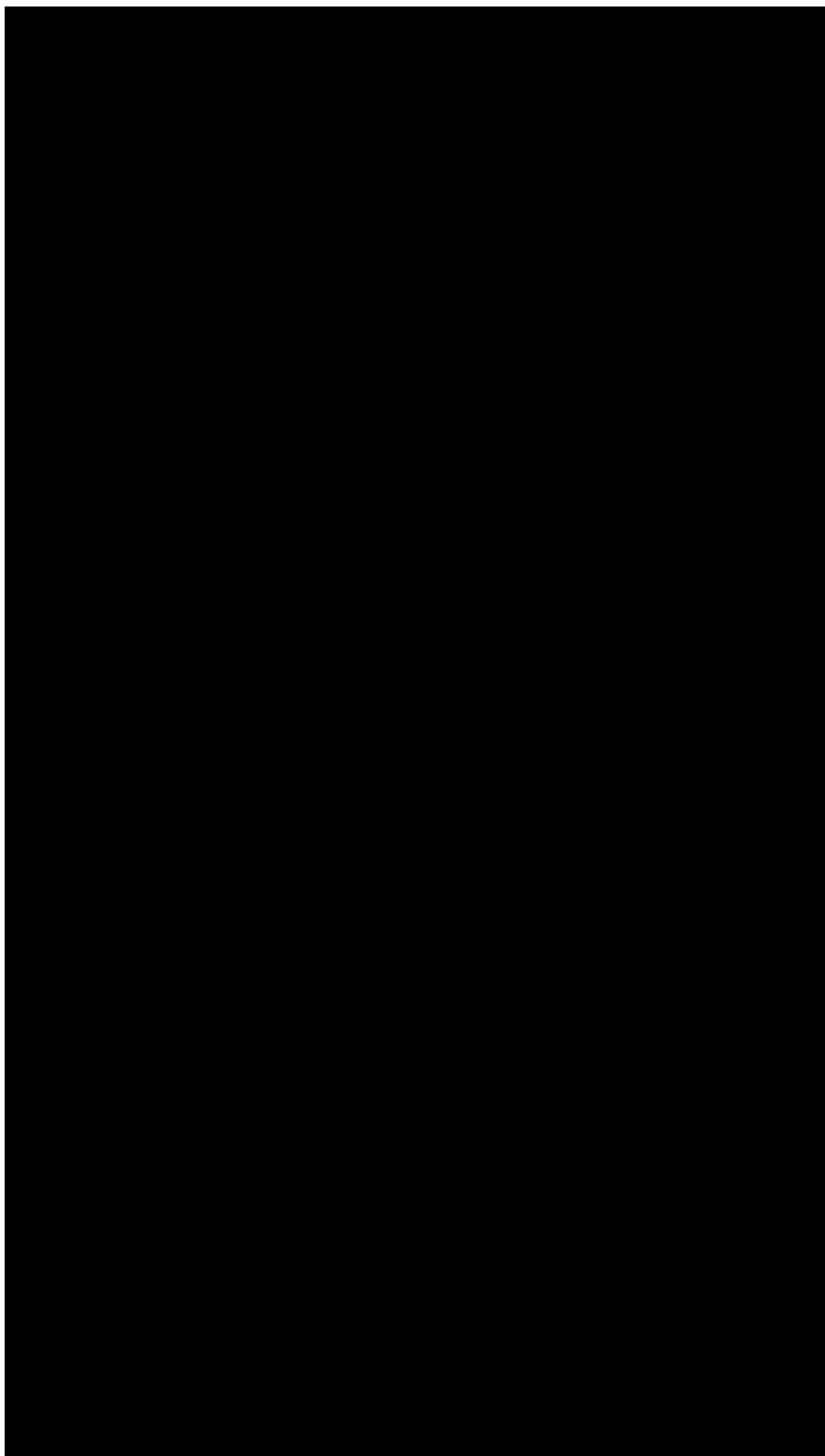


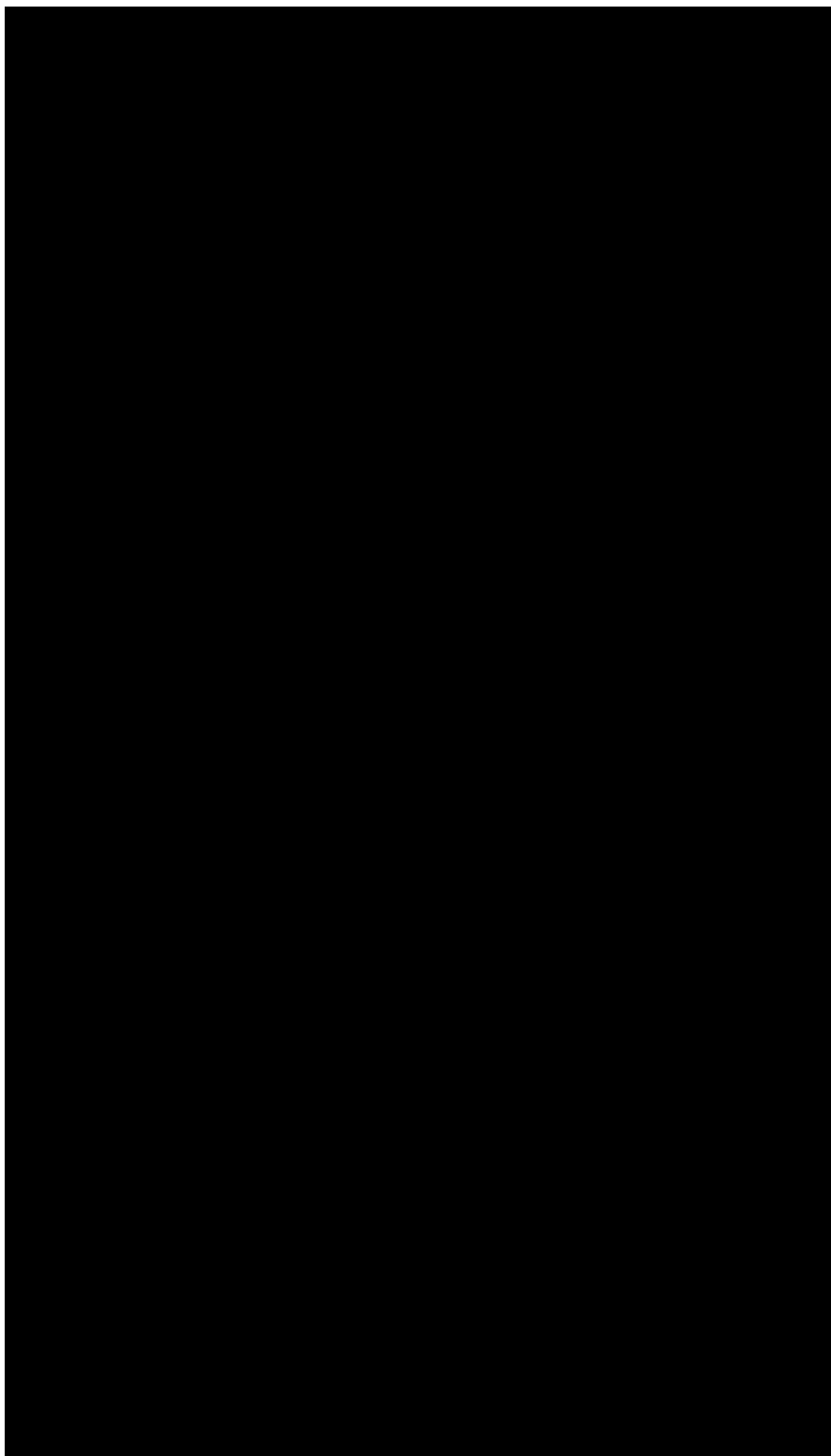


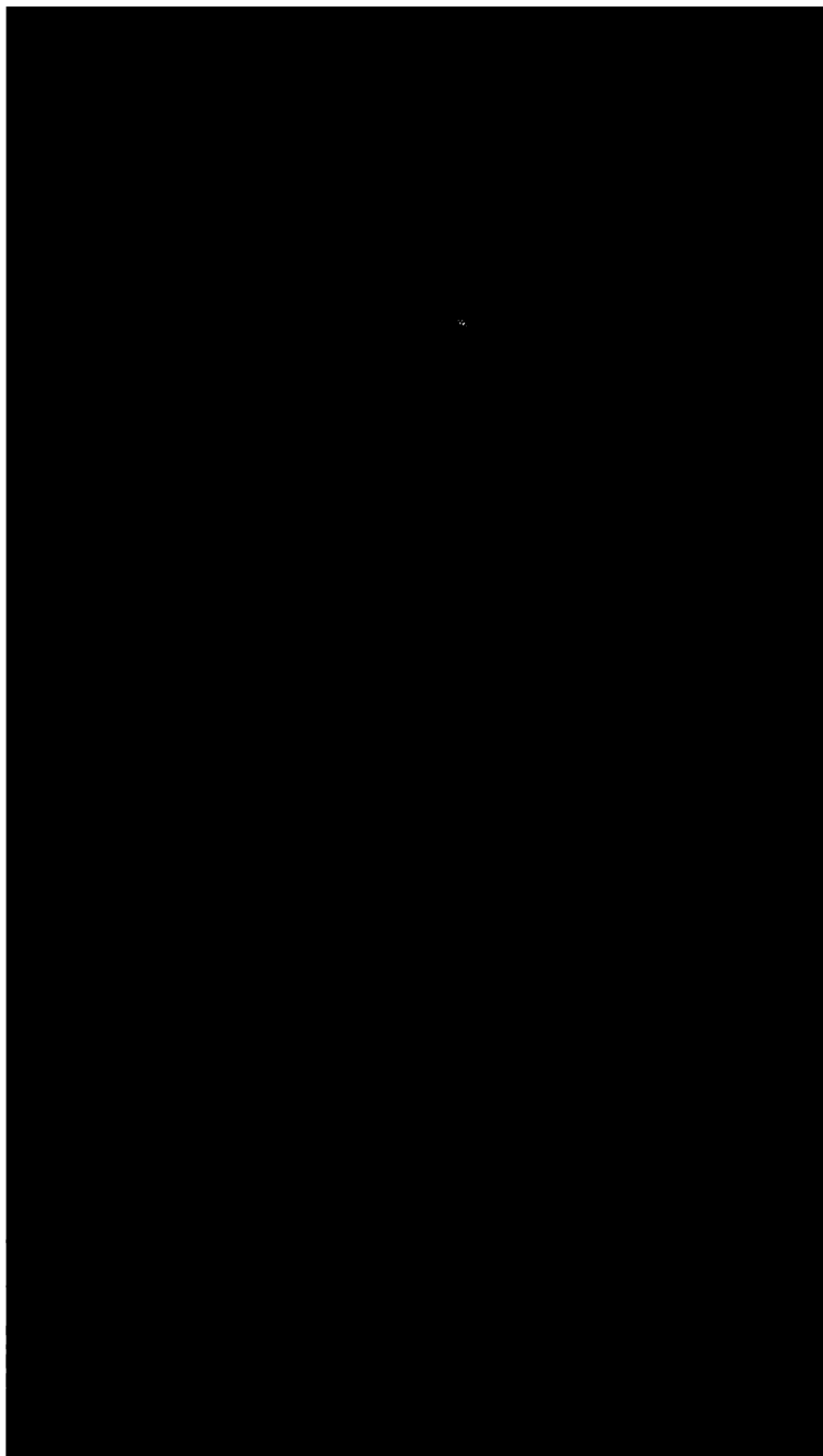


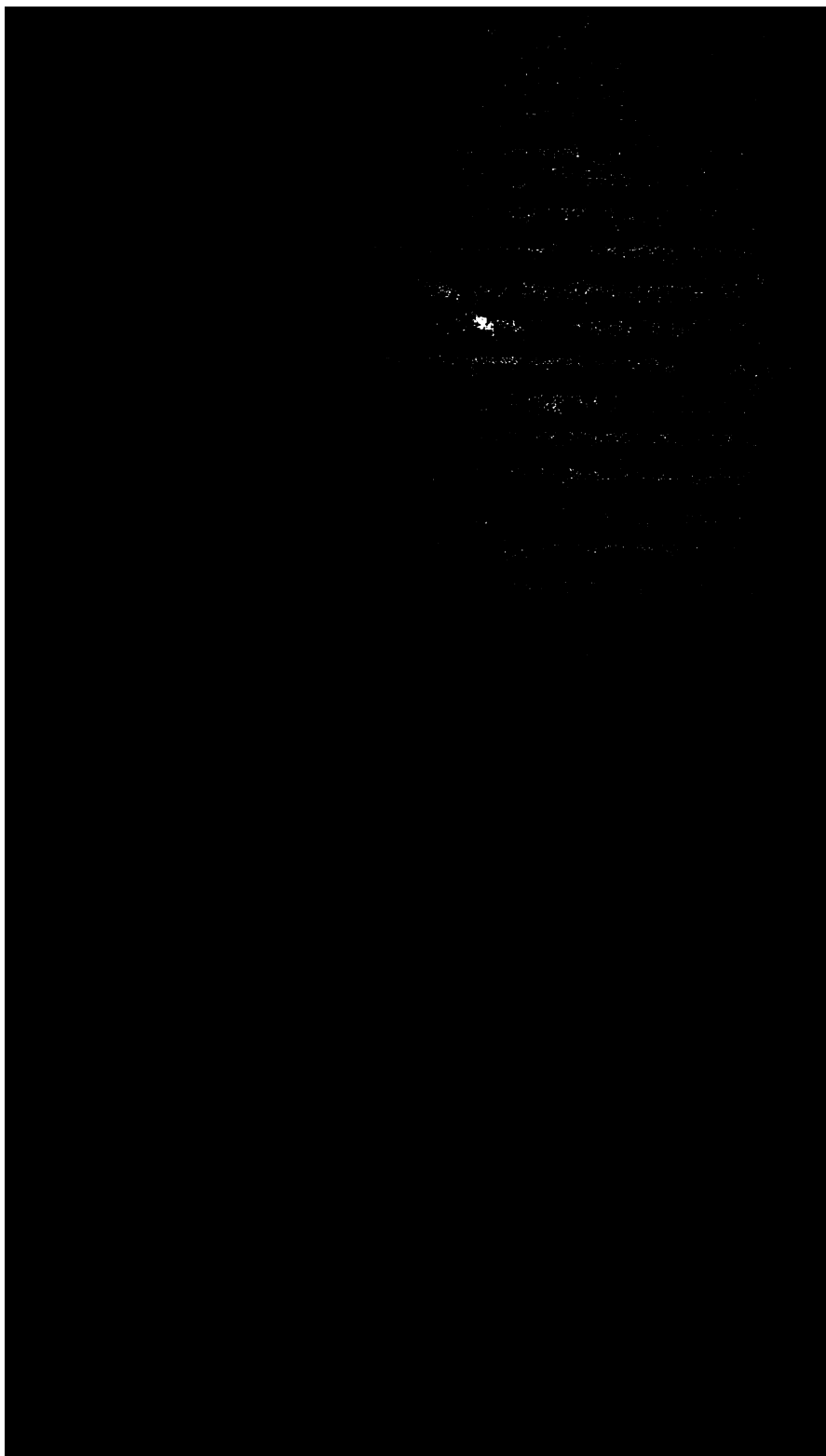






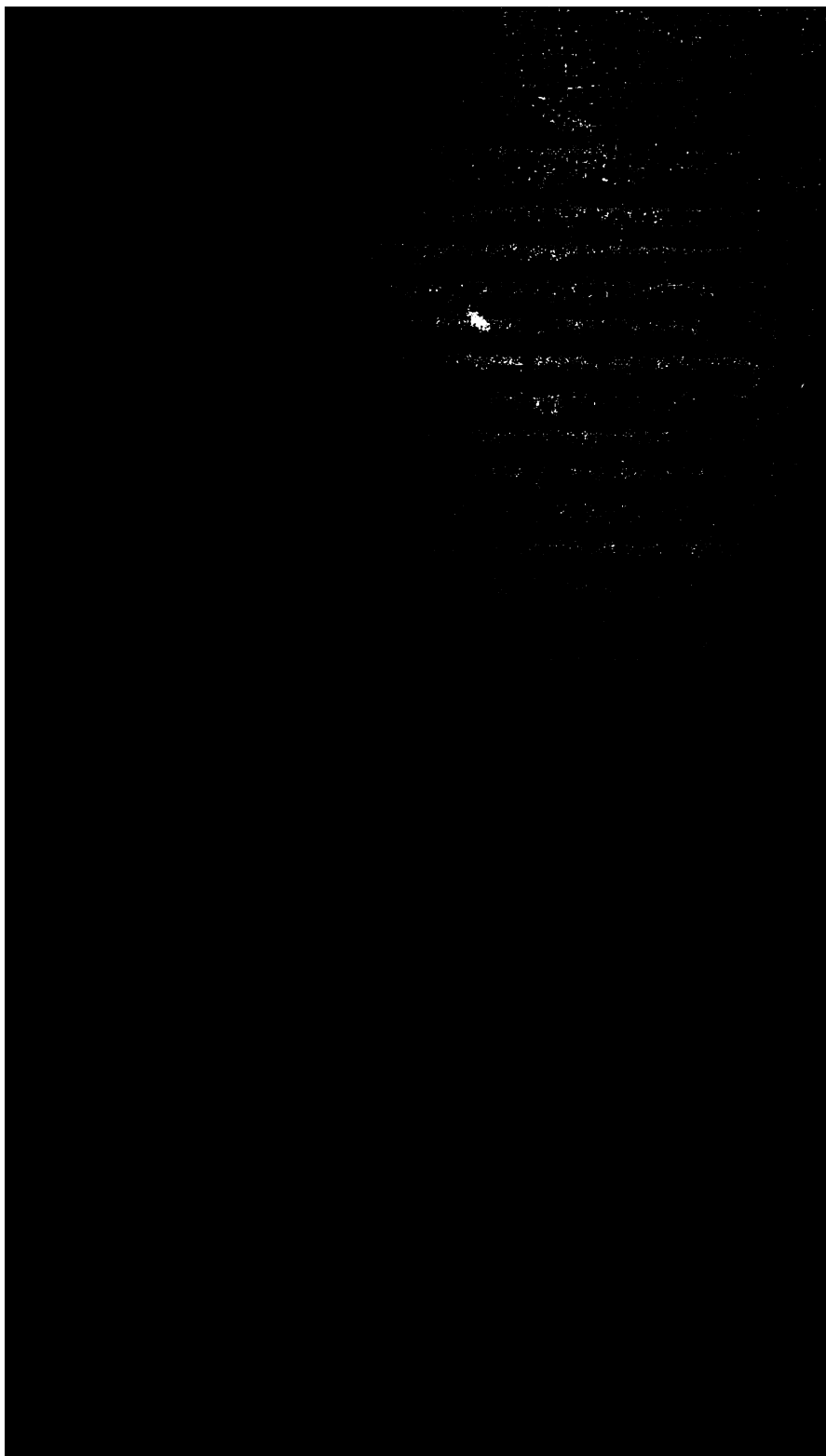






the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and the number of people in the public sector has increased by 2.5 million (1990–1999). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the UK economy. The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the UK economy. The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the UK economy. The public sector has also become a major provider of social services, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the UK economy.

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the 1990s, and the 1990s have been the 1990s for the world.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the environmental consequences of development, and the need to integrate environmental concerns into development planning.

The World Bank has been a major force in promoting environmental awareness, and has been instrumental in the development of the World Bank Environmental Policy Framework.

The World Bank Environmental Policy Framework is a set of guidelines that provide a framework for the World Bank's environmental policy, and are designed to ensure that the World Bank's activities are consistent with its environmental policy.

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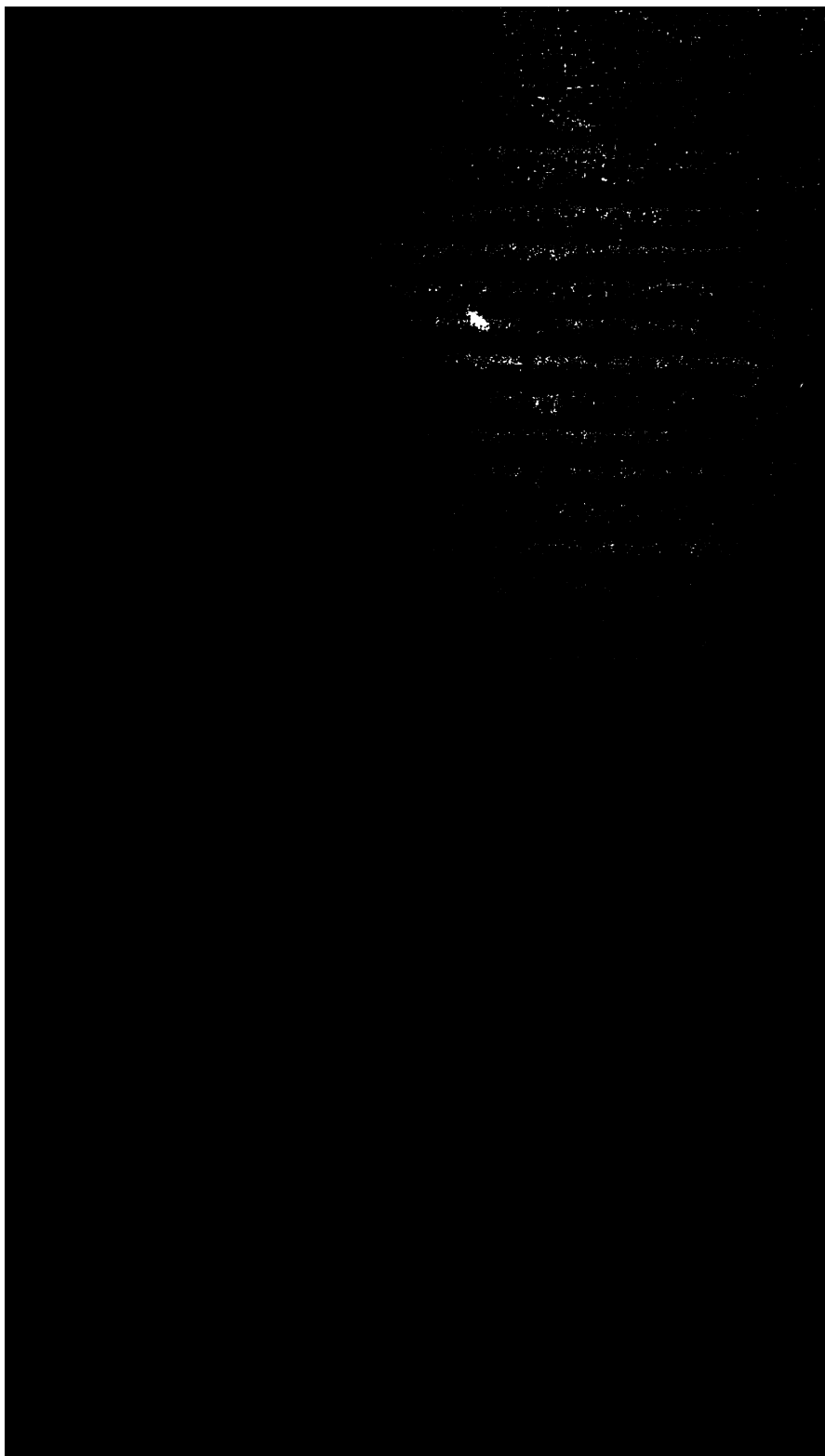
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were now masters of Egypt; they were not more inimical to the Thebans than to any other of the inhabitants of the country; the destruction of the statues or the sanctuaries* of their temples was prompted by a contempt for their votaries, not by the fury of an injured master; and the pillage of all that was capable of being removed, and the burning of a captured city, were rather the custom of the day than any extraordinary severity exercised by the conquering enemy.

The Persians were hostile to Egypt; Lathyrus was solely enraged against the Thebans, and on them the whole weight of his vengeance naturally fell. And the animosity of civil war, inflamed by jealousy against a neighbouring rival, prompted the Egyptian victors to destroy those monuments which contributed to the grandeur or the strength of Thebes.

Had the temple before us been demolished at the earlier period of the Persian invasion, it is needless to remark that the sculptures of the pylon would not have been added during the Ptolemaic reigns to adorn a mass of ruins, or that the Persians would not have left this gateway *alone* untouched; and though to the conquest of Cambyses is to be attributed a great part of the destruction of Thebes, modern visiters have more reason to regret the im-

* Ptolemy spared the sanctuaries, the abode of the gods he pretended to respect, as being common to other parts of Egypt; the Persians, on the contrary, derided the religion of the Egyptians.

on its banks are a few small ruins* of the late epoch of Psammouthis, of the twenty-ninth dynasty. The small edifice† of the front area is of the second Amunoph, but the name on these propyla is of the successor of Amunoph III., the androsphinxes‡ bearing that of Osirei II. In the small isolated edifice (O), are those of Thothmes I. and the third Amunoph,§ whose statues of black granite adorn the inner door-way.

The ruins within the crude brick inclosure of the western lake are of various epochs; and among the sculptures are observed the names of Thothmes III., Amunoph III., Sheshonk I., and Ptolemy Dionysus. The temple (T, 3), and statues, which once stood before it, are of Remeses II.; and that on the western corner of the lake, also adorned with two granite statues, is of Remeses III. Numerous figures of black granite, representing the lion-headed goddess, are deposited in the precincts of the inner inclosure; and some elegant androsphinxes, on the left of the front door, are worthy of notice.

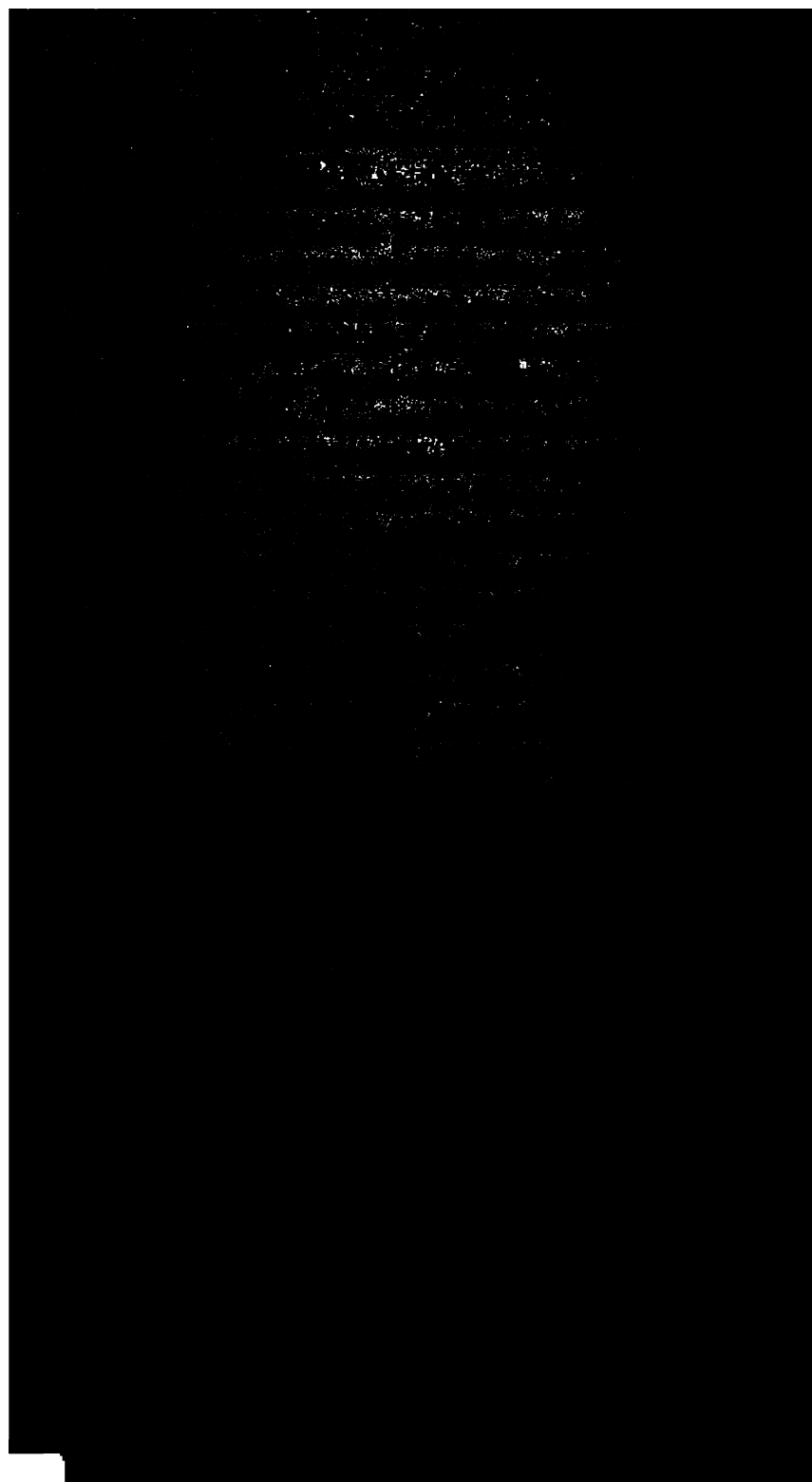
The water of this lake also receives an annual supply, through the soil, from the Nile; but being strongly impregnated with nitre, and other salts, and stagnant during the heat of the summer, it is no longer drinkable.

The sculptures of the Pylon,|| behind the great

* Marked 25, 26, 27. † Marked 28. ‡ Number 39.

§ These are *sitting* statues; the former *stood* somewhere near the same door.

|| Marked 21.



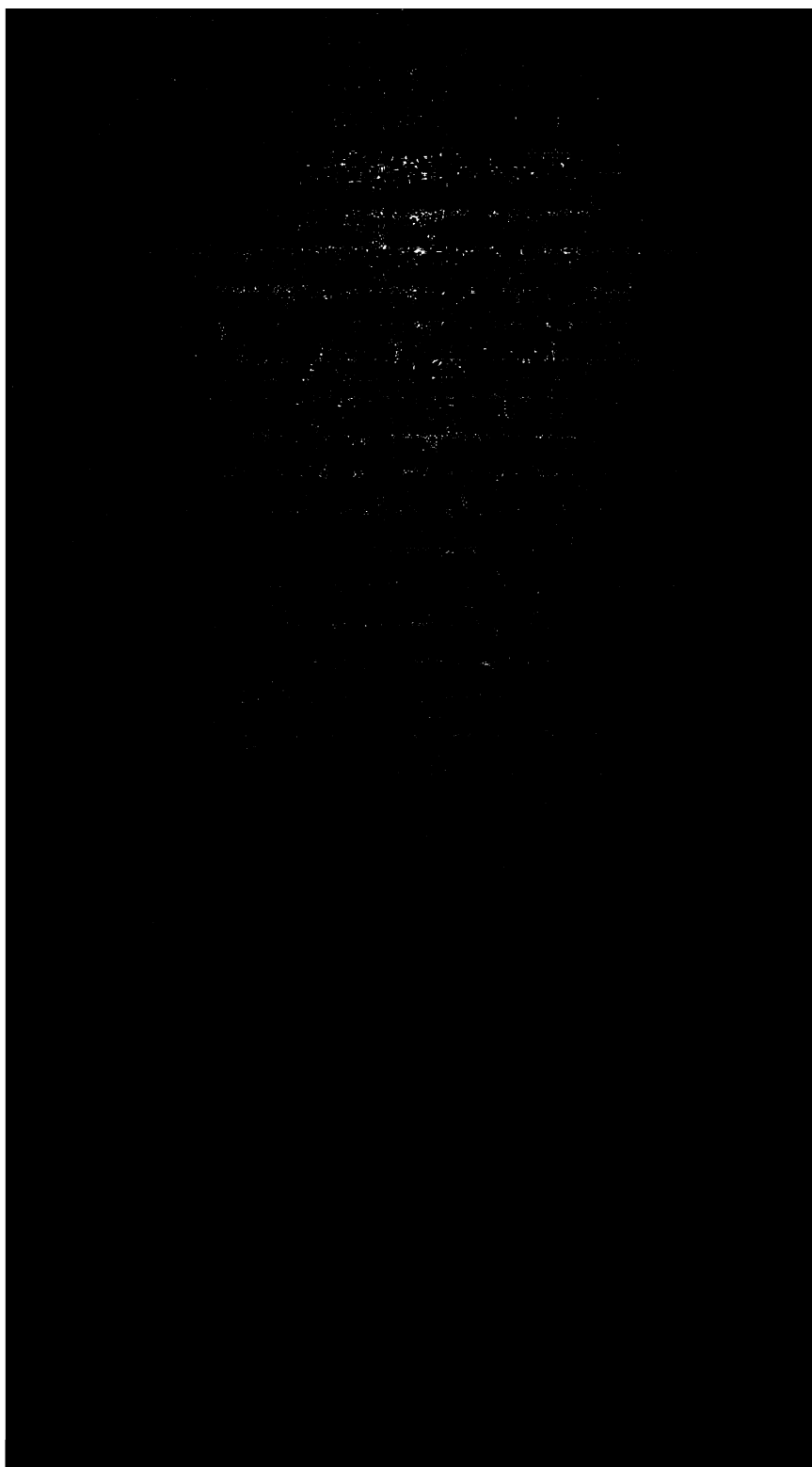
repairs made at different times by other of the Pharaohs and Ptolemies.

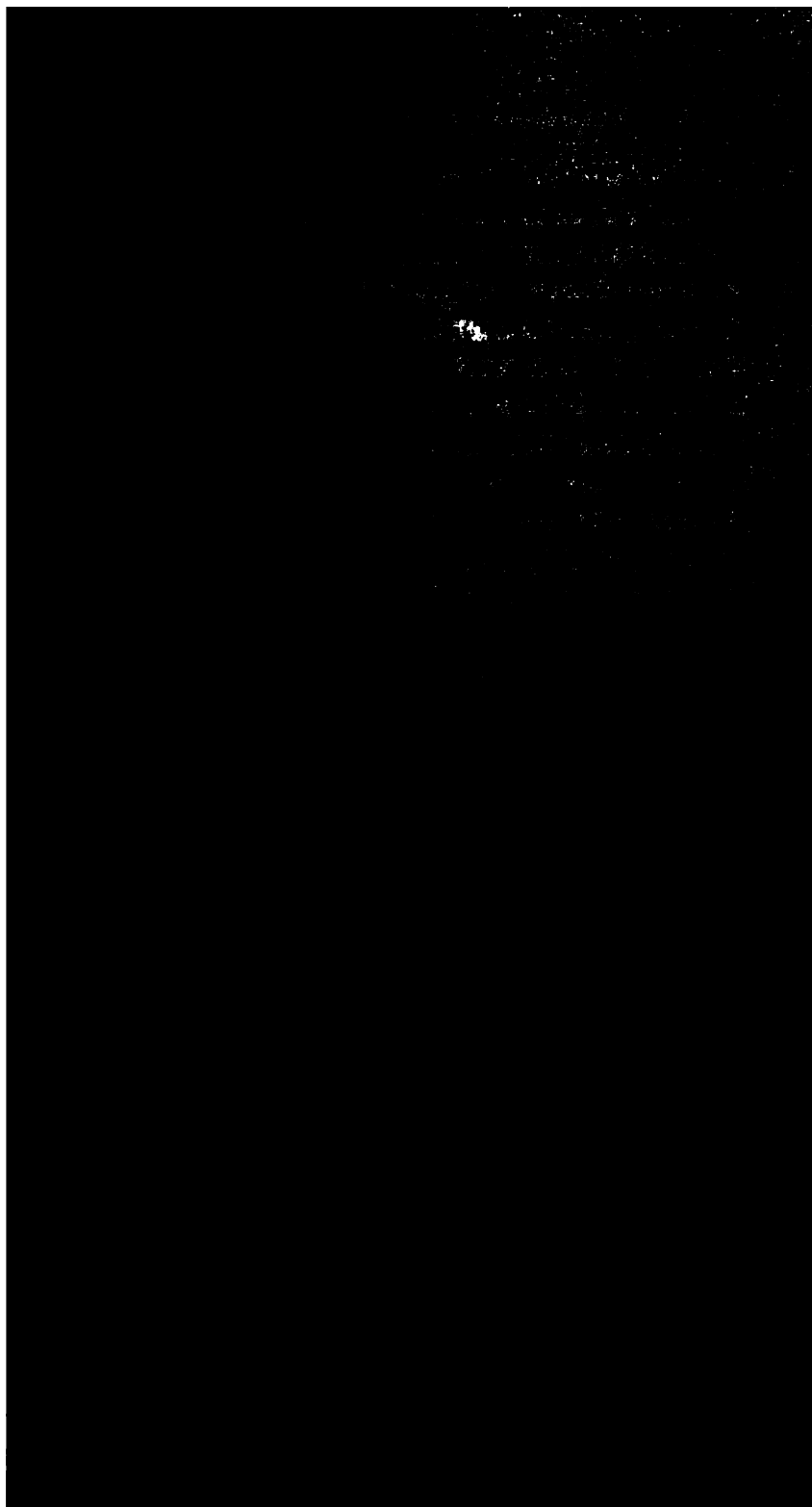
The principal historical sculptures are on the exterior of the great hall. Those on the north-east side are of Osirei I.,* and relate to his campaigns in the East. To commence with the northern extremity:† the upper compartment represents the king attacking a fortified town situated on a rock, which is surrounded by a wood, and lies in the immediate vicinity of the mountains, whither the flying enemy drive off their herds on the approach of the Egyptian army. The suite of this is entirely lost.

In the first compartment of the second line the king engages the enemy's infantry in the open field, and having wounded their chief with a lance, entangles him with his bow-string, and slays him with his sword. The drawing in these figures is remarkably spirited, and cannot but be admired by the greatest sceptic; nor are the principal groups of any one of these subjects the productions of inferior artists, but of men whose talents

* By adding the article, which would make Posirei, we might suppose him to be the Busiris of Diodorus, and the great additions made by him to this temple to have led to the belief of his having been the founder of Thebes itself. The P in Coptic is pronounced B. If Remeses II. be Sesostris, the name Amunoph, which was said to be that of his father, may have been derived from, or confounded with the title Amunmai, "the love (or beloved) of Amun," forming part of the nomen of Osirei.

† Marked C, 1.





country is indicated by trees and lakes, and the consequence of each town by the size of the fort that represents it ; bearing a slight analogy to the simple style of description in Xenophon's retreat.

The Nile is designated by the crocodiles and fish peculiar to that river ; and a bridge,* serving as a communication with the opposite bank, is a remarkable object in the picture. A concourse of the priests and distinguished inhabitants of Thebes† comes forth to greet his arrival ;‡ and he then proceeds on foot to offer the spoil, and captives he has taken, to Amunre.

* We have, as usual, a bird's-eye view of it, and cannot therefore pronounce whether it was made with arches or with rafters.

† Though probable, it is by no means certain, that Thebes is here represented, especially as the name of that city does not occur in the hieroglyphics. The deputation consists of the "priests, and chief men of the upper and lower countries ;" it should therefore rather refer to his entrance into Egypt. Tanis would agree better with the hieroglyphics. The battled edifices on the road bearing the name of the king may either signify that he had a palace at each of these places, or that they were tributary to him. I had imagined that the Egyptians did not make any "permanent settlements" in the East, but this is evidently erroneous—1st. Because we learn from the Bible (2 Kings xxiv. 7, *supra cit.*) that the possessions "*appertaining* unto the king of Egypt," *even in the time of Neco*, extended to "the Euphrates ;" 2nd. From the alliances formed with the nations they subdued, which are noticed at the Memnonium and Medénet Háboo ; 3rd. From the colonization of Colchis by the Egyptians. It is therefore probable that they left Egyptian garrisons in the countries they conquered, from one of which, according to Herodotus, the Colchians were descended.

‡ The interesting sculptures of the lower part of this wall were discovered by Mr. Hay and Mr. Burton. The latter has given a copy of this subject in his "Excerpta."

his return salutes his sovereign, and relates the success of his mission.

In the third compartment, the hero, who in the heat of the fight had alighted from his chariot, gives proofs of his physical powers * as well as his courage, and grasps beneath each arm two captive chiefs; while others, bound with ropes, follow to adorn his triumph, and grace the offerings † of victory to the god of Thebes.

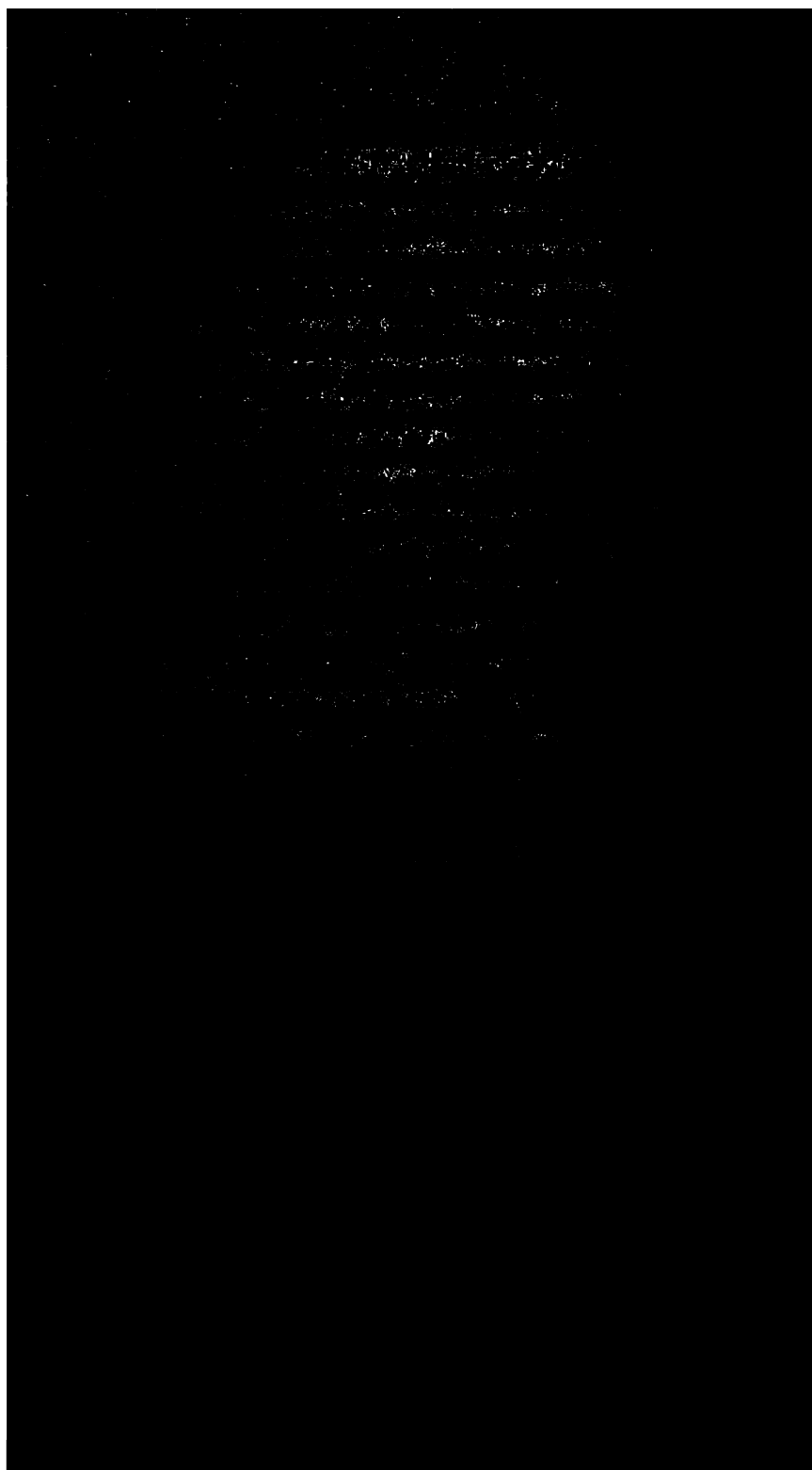
On the other wall, at the south-west side of the grand hall, are represented the conquests of his son Remeses II.; from which it appears that the war against the same people was continued during the reign of this monarch.

In the upper compartments, at the north-west end, Remeses attacks the enemy, who are routed, and take refuge in their fortified town, situated on a high mountain. He then storms another fort; and in the next compartment he gives them battle in the open plain, where he obtains a complete victory, and secures many prisoners. The remnant of their army retreats to a fortified city, which he storms, and obliges to surrender at discretion.

In all these compartments, except one, the king is represented on foot, with his shield before him and a spear in his hand, indicating that these

* Probably, like Homer's heroes, by the miraculous assistance of some deity. Here is at least a "*dignus vindice nodus*."

† A tribute was also imposed on the vanquished countries,—as on the land of Judah, by Nechoh. 2 Kings xxiii. 33. 35.



In the inferior compartments are other similar subjects, and a tablet of the twenty-first year of Remeses II., in which mention is made of his father Osirei and grandfather Remeses I. Beyond this, the Egyptian monarch storms another fort; his troops apply scaling ladders to the walls, and, forcing the gates, oblige the inhabitants to surrender at discretion. In the next compartment, he alights from his car, and binds the prisoners he has taken to serve as a token of his victory, and as an offering to the god of Thebes. The remaining walls of these courts were ornamented with a continuation of similar historical sculptures; but few traces of them now remain.

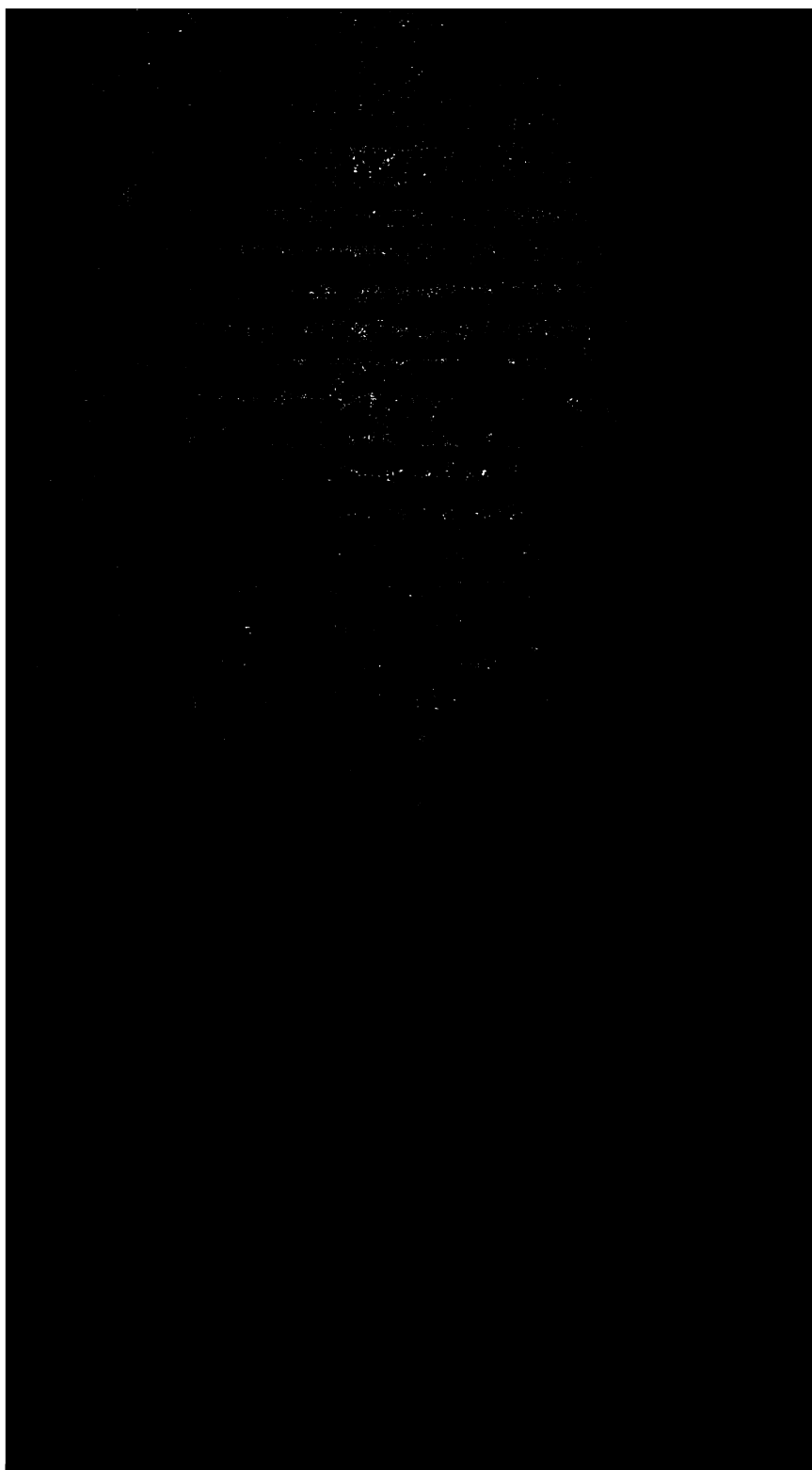
The captives taken by Sheshonk (Shishak), in his expedition against Jerusalem, are on the south-west wall;* but the greater part of the remaining subjects relate to offerings made by the kings, who officiate before the different deities of the temple.

Beyond the circuit of ancient Thebes may be noticed, on the east side, some stone remains near the road to Medamot, and some grottoes† in the mountains towards the south-east of Karnak, from near which an ancient road runs southwards into the desert of the Ababdeh. On the Libyan side, upon the summit of the mountain, which pro-

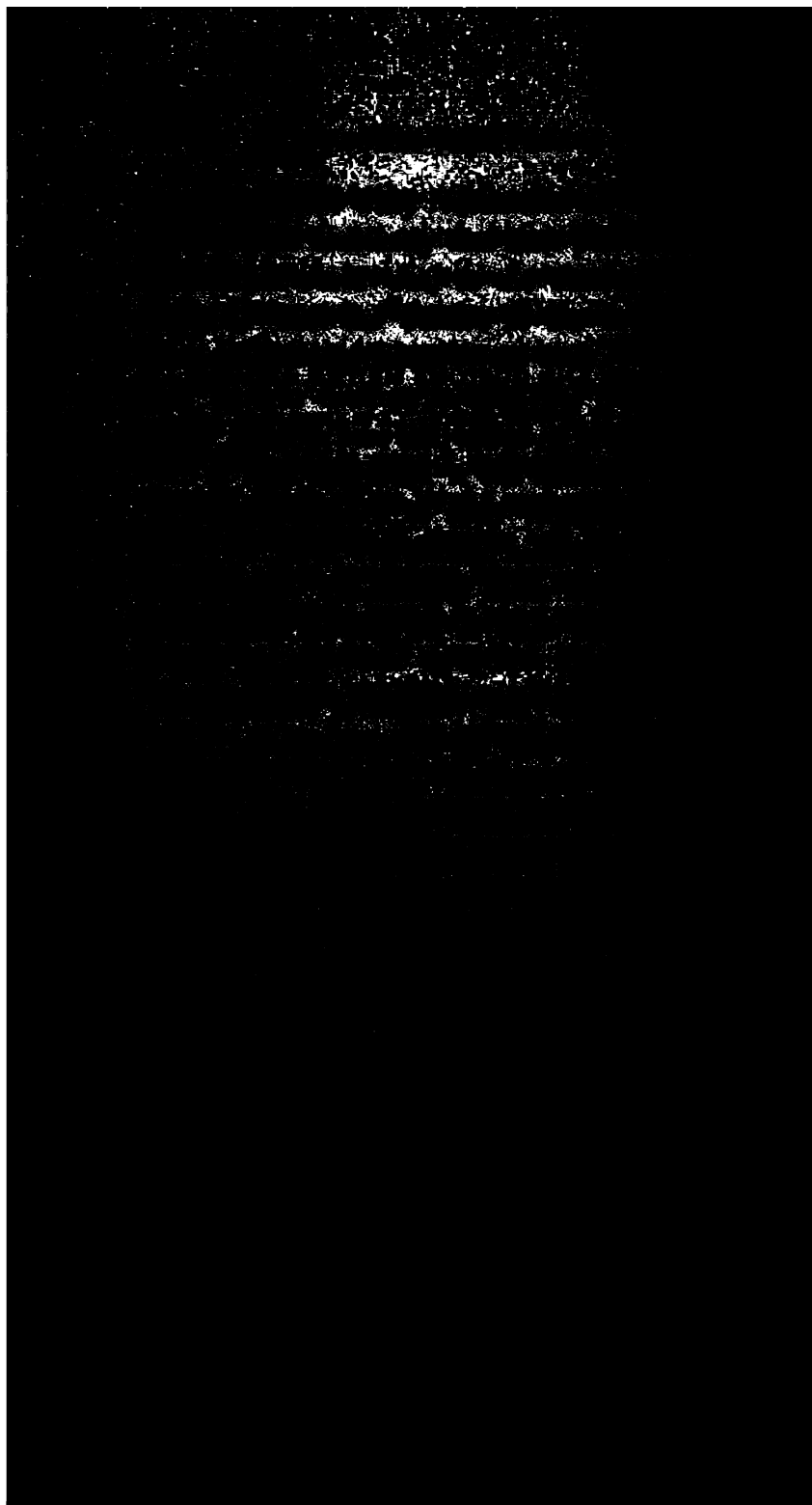
Moses' song, "the horse and his rider." Besides these, we find Shishak went against Jerusalem "with twelve thousand chariots and threescore thousand horsemen." 2 Chron. xii. 3.

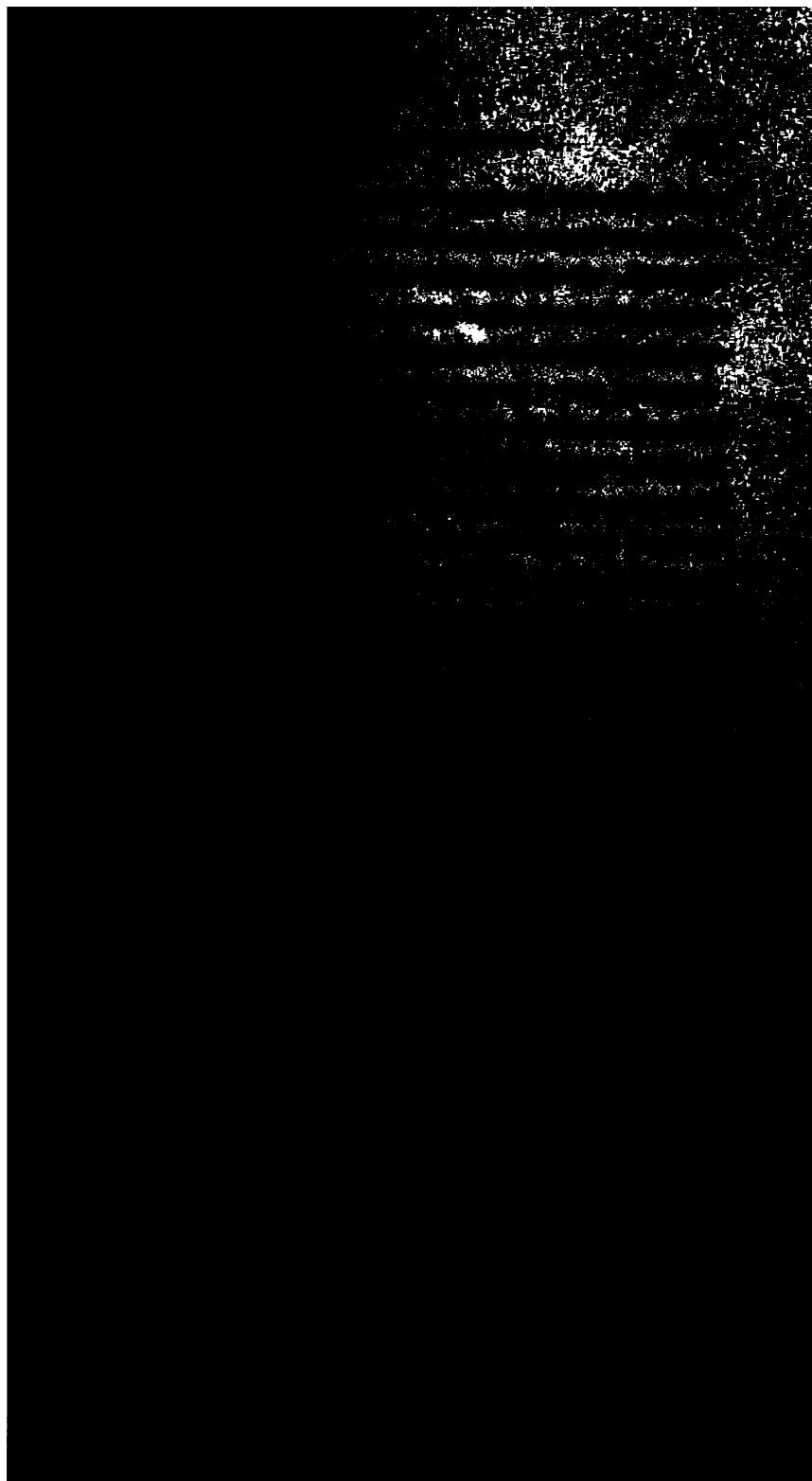
* Marked 8.

† This is on the report of the Arabs.









the 'information' that is the subject of the document. The 'information' is the 'information object'.

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• 3. 第 3 章 第 3 节 第 3 页

The image is a high-contrast, black and white scan of a document page. It features a dense, repeating pattern of horizontal lines, which appear to be the result of a scanning artifact or a heavily textured surface. The lines are irregular in thickness and spacing, creating a noisy, barcode-like appearance. There is no legible text or identifiable figures present in the image.

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juice of the grape ;" and a grateful acidity was imparted to it by the lupin and an Assyrian root.*

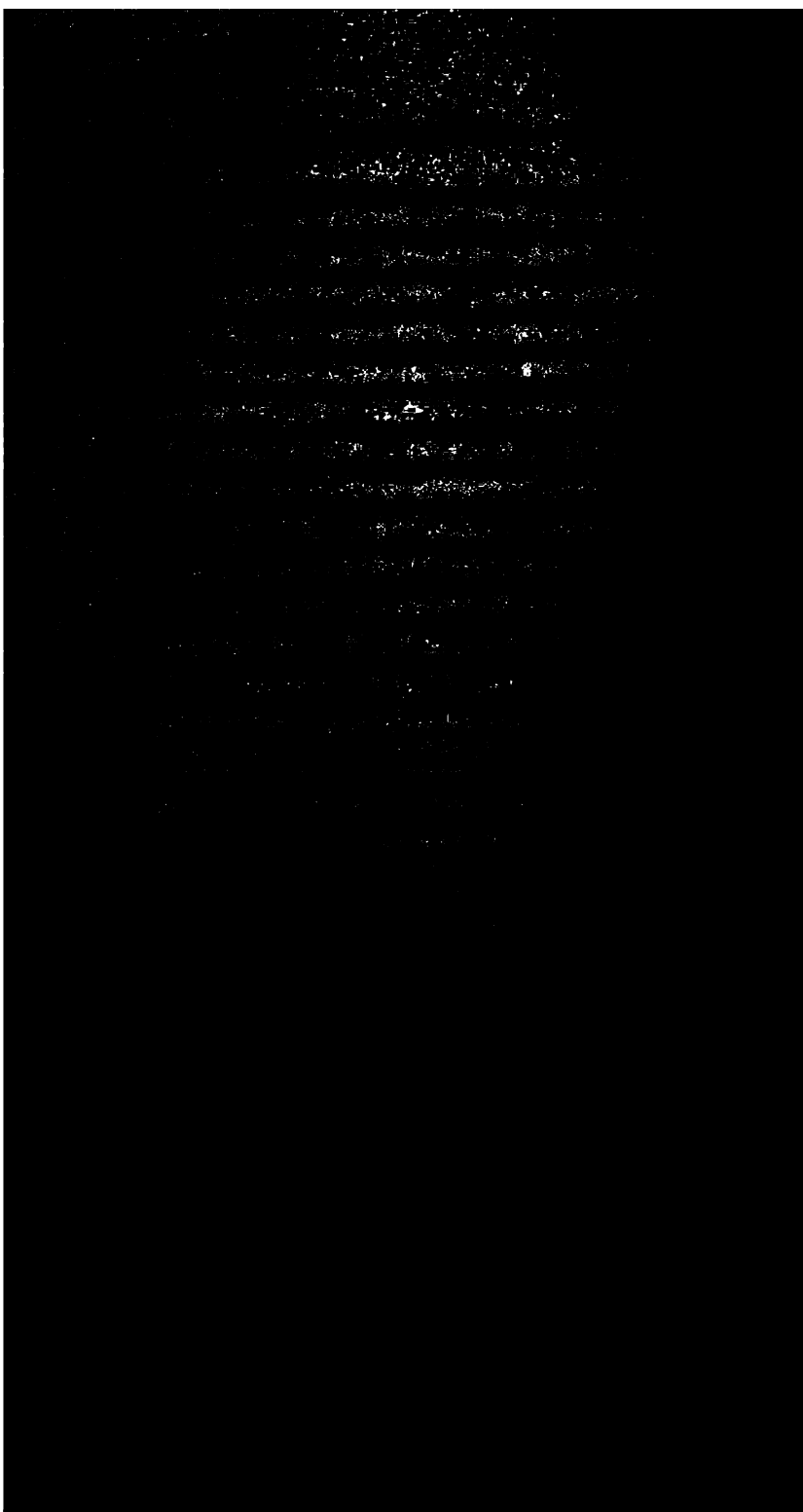
Esculent Plants.—Three kinds of lotus, in the low lands of the Delta, afforded, during the inundation, a gratuitous aliment to the peasants. The seeds of two of them, the *nymphæa lotus* and *cœrulea*, were pounded and formed into cakes, which being baked, served for bread ;† and their roots, according to Herodotus, of an agreeable and sweet taste, were eaten either crude, baked, or boiled.‡ Another lotus,§ the *nymphæa nelumbo*, or *faba Ægyptiaca*, was also a native of those lakes, whose constant moisture defended its more delicate roots from the parching sun. Its ovoïdal grains, about

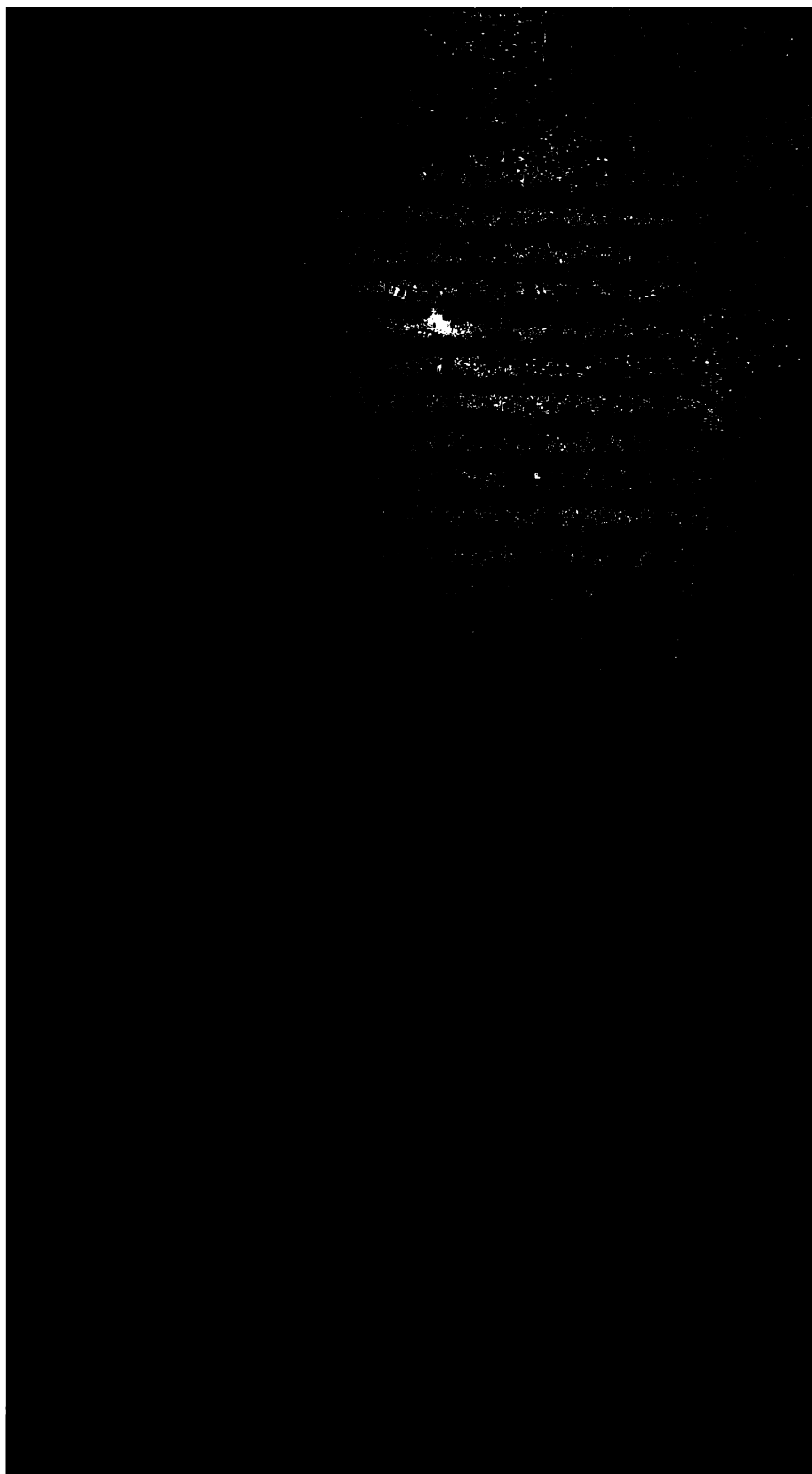
* The seeds of this plant had been introduced from Assyria into Egypt, where it was cultivated for this purpose. Columella, lib. x. v. 113. He also speaks of Pelusiæ beer, or *zythus*.

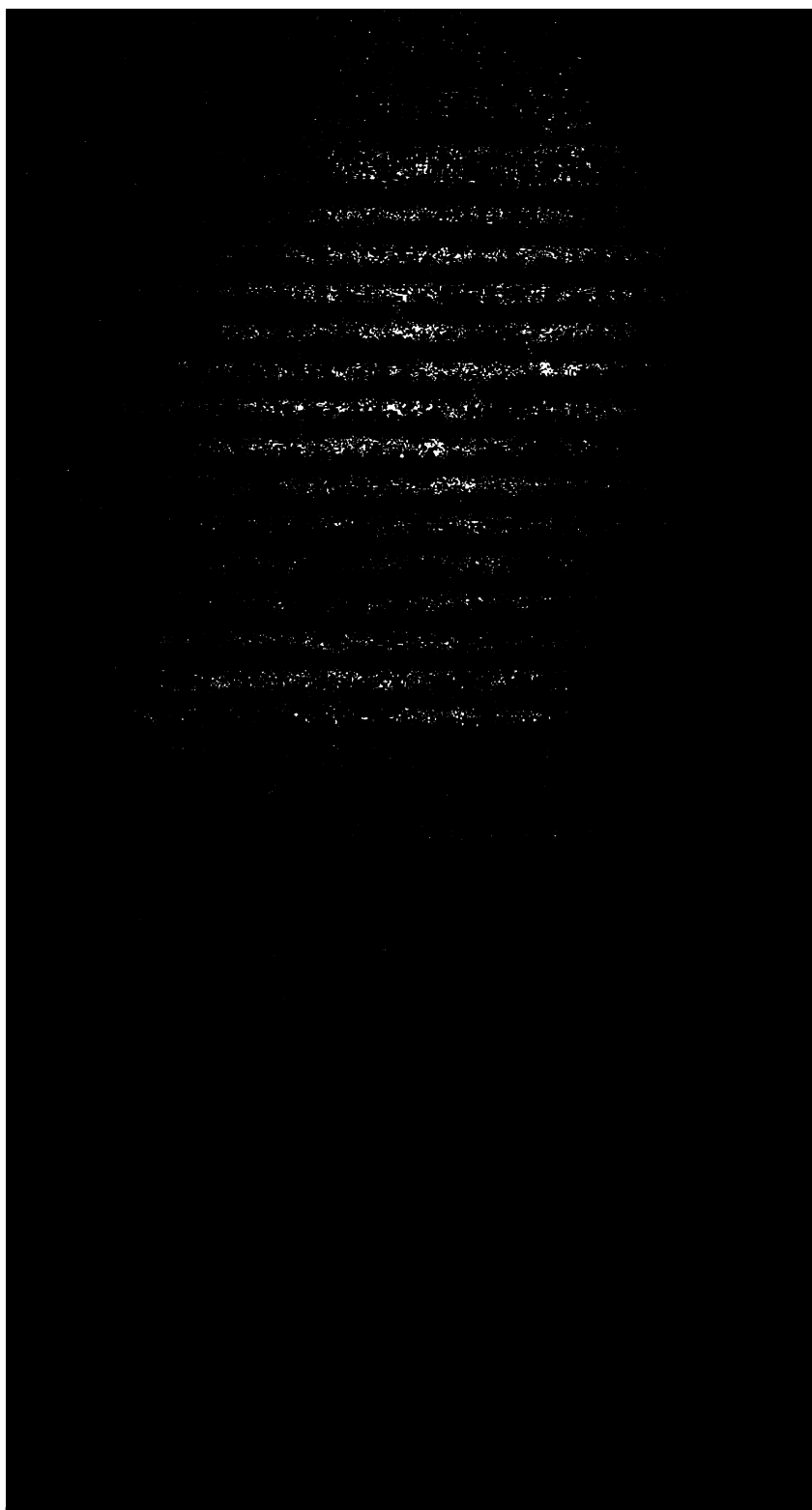
† Diodorus attributes the invention of this bread to Isis or to Menes. Isis and Ceres had the credit of teaching man the use of corn. Without the assistance of either, the modern Egyptians employ the seeds of the *Mesembrianthemum nodiflorum* for the same purpose.

‡ Their flavor appears to me rather like a very bad truffle, exceedingly insipid. They are covered with a dark brown rind, and are about the size of an oak-apple. Plin. xiii. 17, 18.

§ It also had this name, according to Athenæus, and Pliny, who mentions its medicinal properties, lib. xxiv. c. 2. It now no longer exists in Egypt. The ancient Egyptians even cultivated it with some care ; and to ensure its growth they threw the seeds, enveloped in a coat of mud, into those lakes which were not liable to be dried up during the summer heat. This looks as if it was not indigenous. The other *nymphæas* still grow spontaneously in the small canals and ponds of the inundation, but *not* in the Nile itself.









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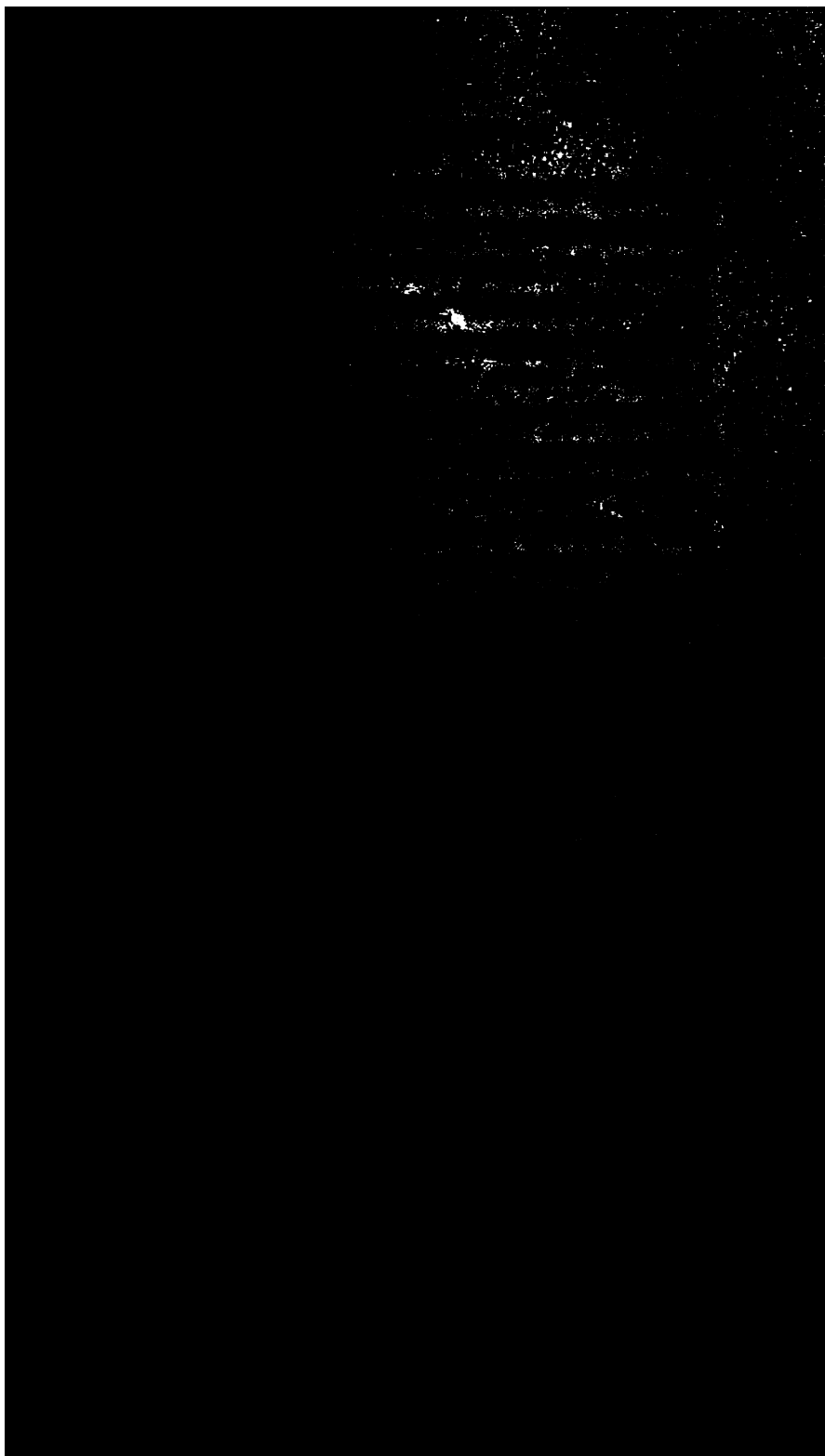
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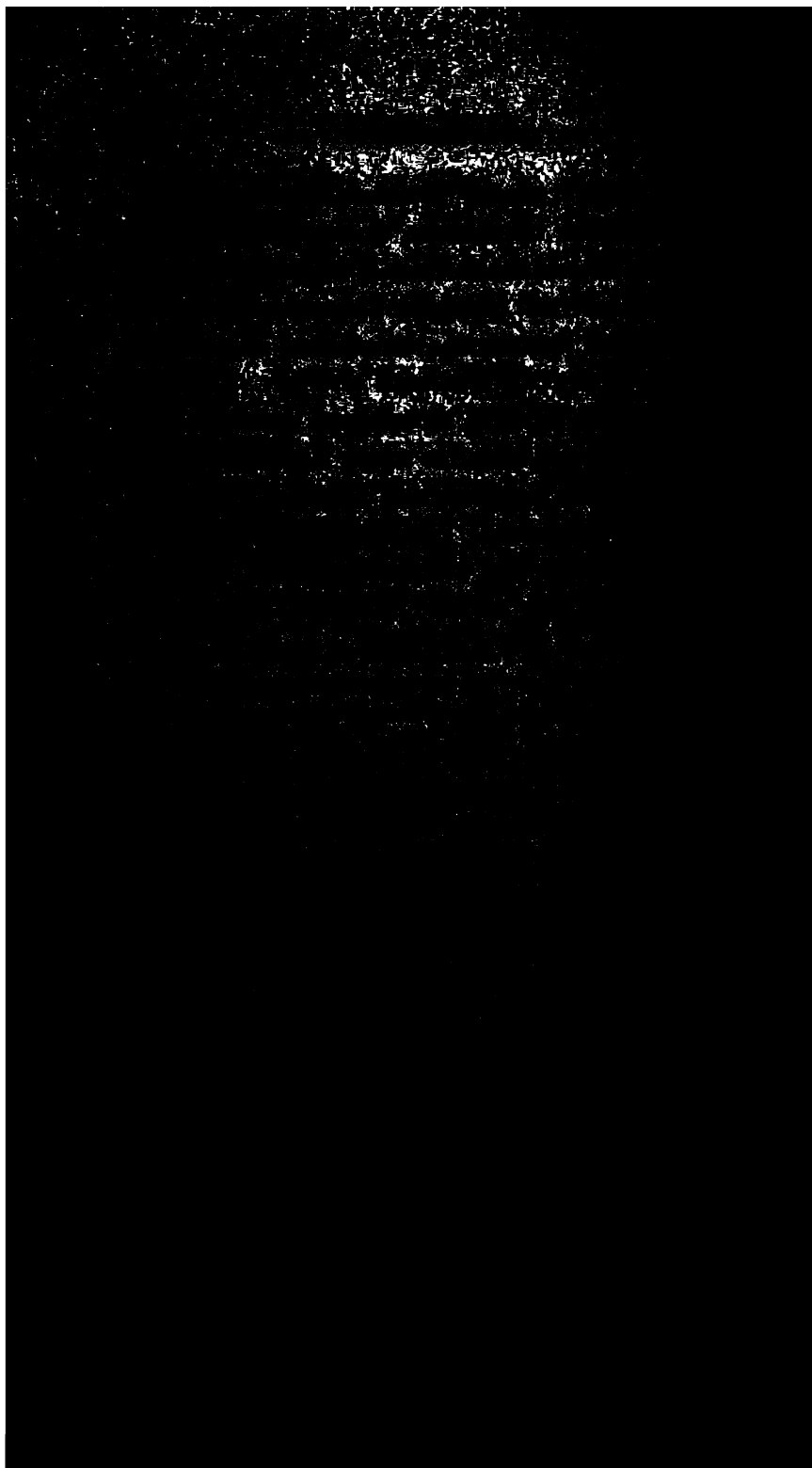
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liberty that travellers of every era have taken with the credulity of their readers ; and the thirty-sixth section of his *Euterpe*, relating to this subject, contains several unpardonable exaggerations.*

One alone of these I shall here notice, that “ in Egypt it was considered the *greatest disgrace* to eat of wheat or barley, and that consequently their bread was made of olyra,† which some call zea.” ‡ Whether the historian had in view the *triticum zea*, which is now no longer grown in Egypt, or whether he alludes to the *sorghum* § or *doura* of the present day, it is not my object here to inquire, but certain it is that the Egyptians, so far from holding in abhorrence the two grains he mentions, took great care to cultivate them throughout the whole valley of their Nile||—offered them to the

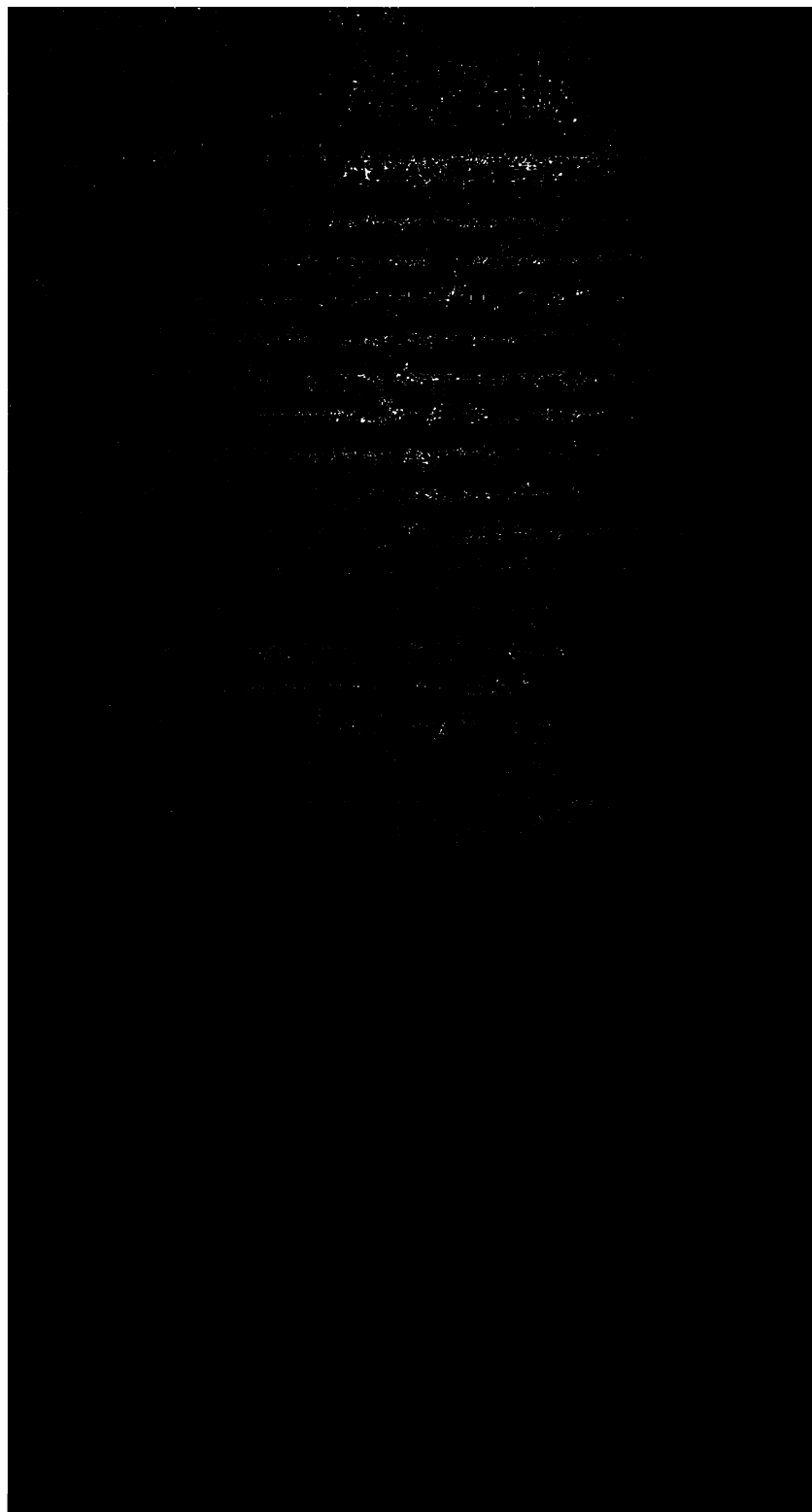
* For instance, out of eight, the second, third, and sixth, are totally unfounded.

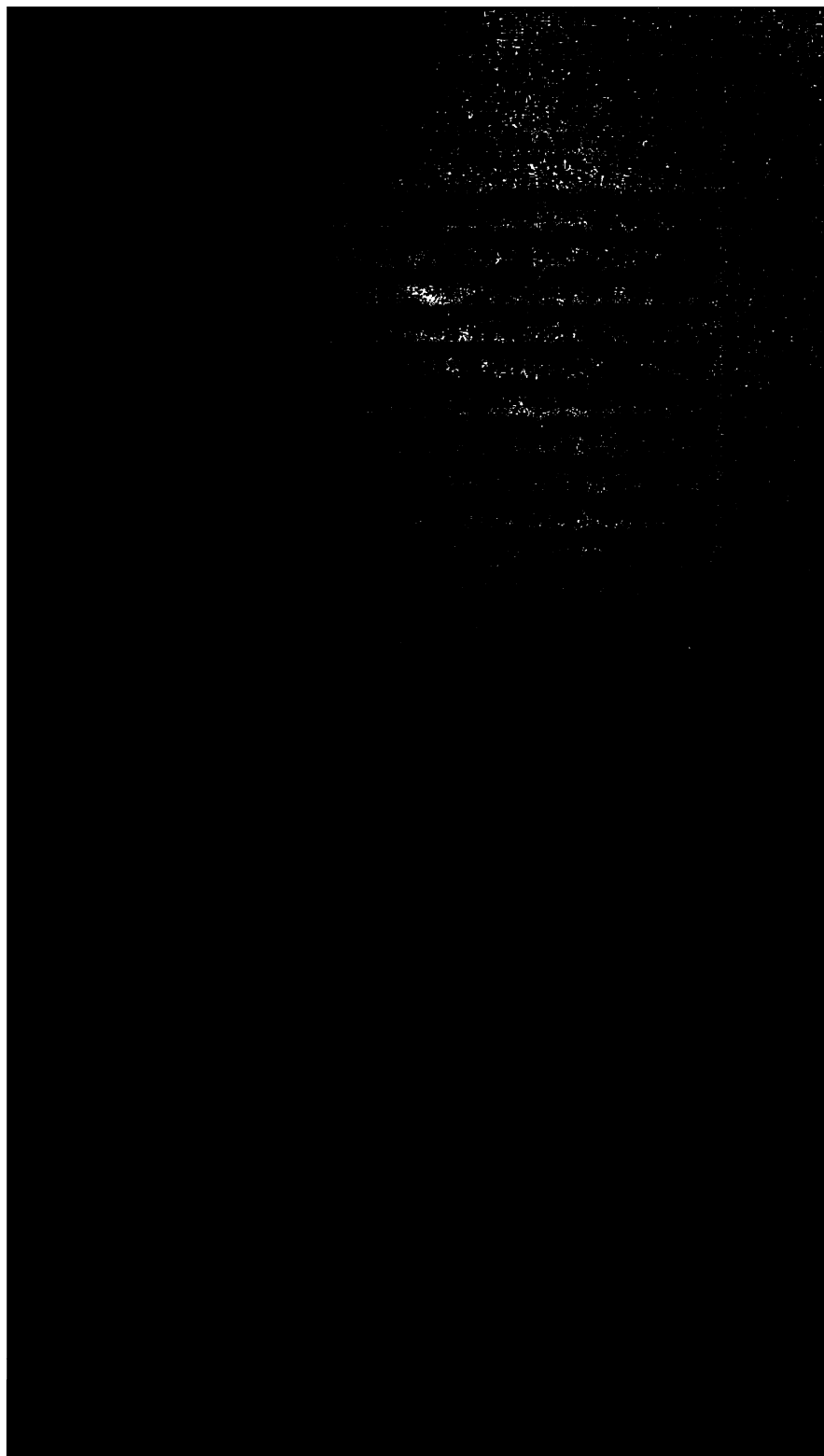
† Pliny (xviii. 7.) says “ *Far in Ægypto ex olyra conficitur*,” but not to the exclusion of any other grain. “ *Ægyptus . . . e tritico suo*,” &c. He also observes that the olyra had been supposed the same as rice, “ *olyram et oryzam eandem esse existimant*,” and afterwards (c. 8) distinguishes it from the zea, with which Herodotus has confounded it. Homer feeds horses on the olyra, as well as wheat and barley ; this last is now given them in the east.

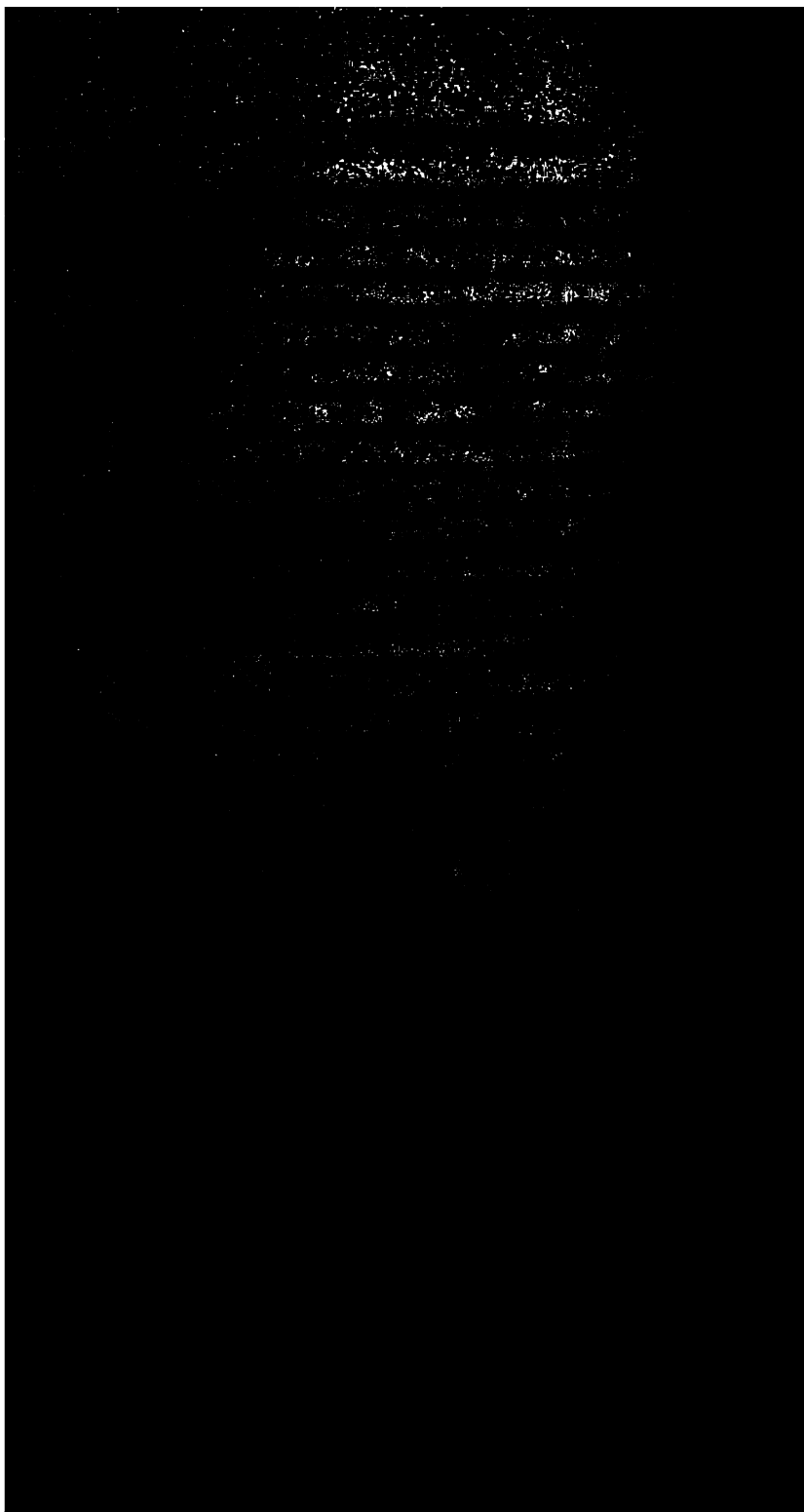
‡ Bearing no relation at all to the zea mays.

§ The Assyrian wheat and barley, he affirms, had “ *leaves of the breadth of four fingers*,” from which it has been conjectured that he here alludes to the *sorghum*, (lib. i. s. 193) ; but the expression, “ *wheat and barley*,” renders this very questionable ; and the *holcus sorghum*, I have no doubt, was grown in Egypt.

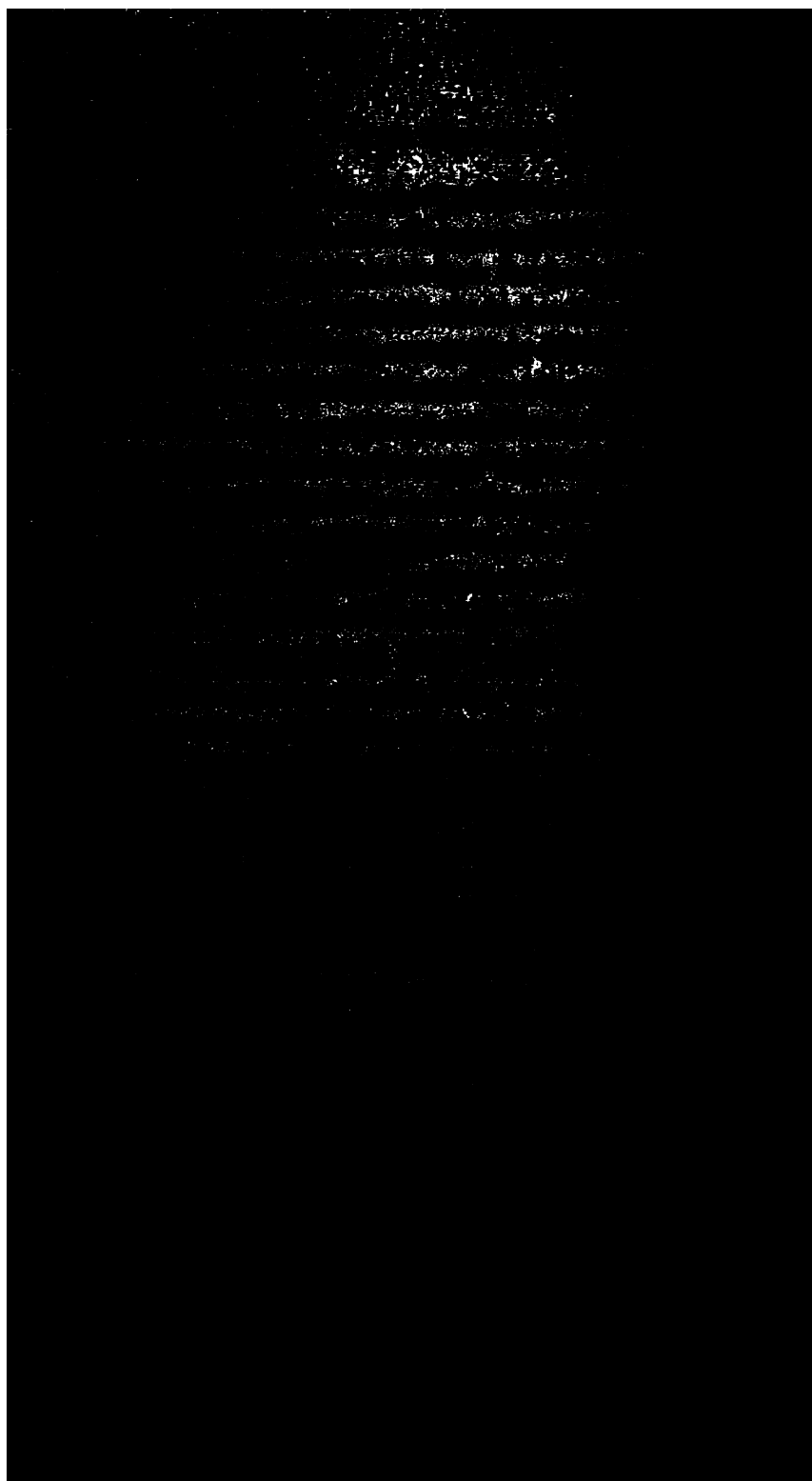
|| Conf. the sculptures, passim, and Exod. ix. 31 and 32 : “ *The barley was smitten . . . the wheat and the rye were not smitten ; for they were not grown up.*”



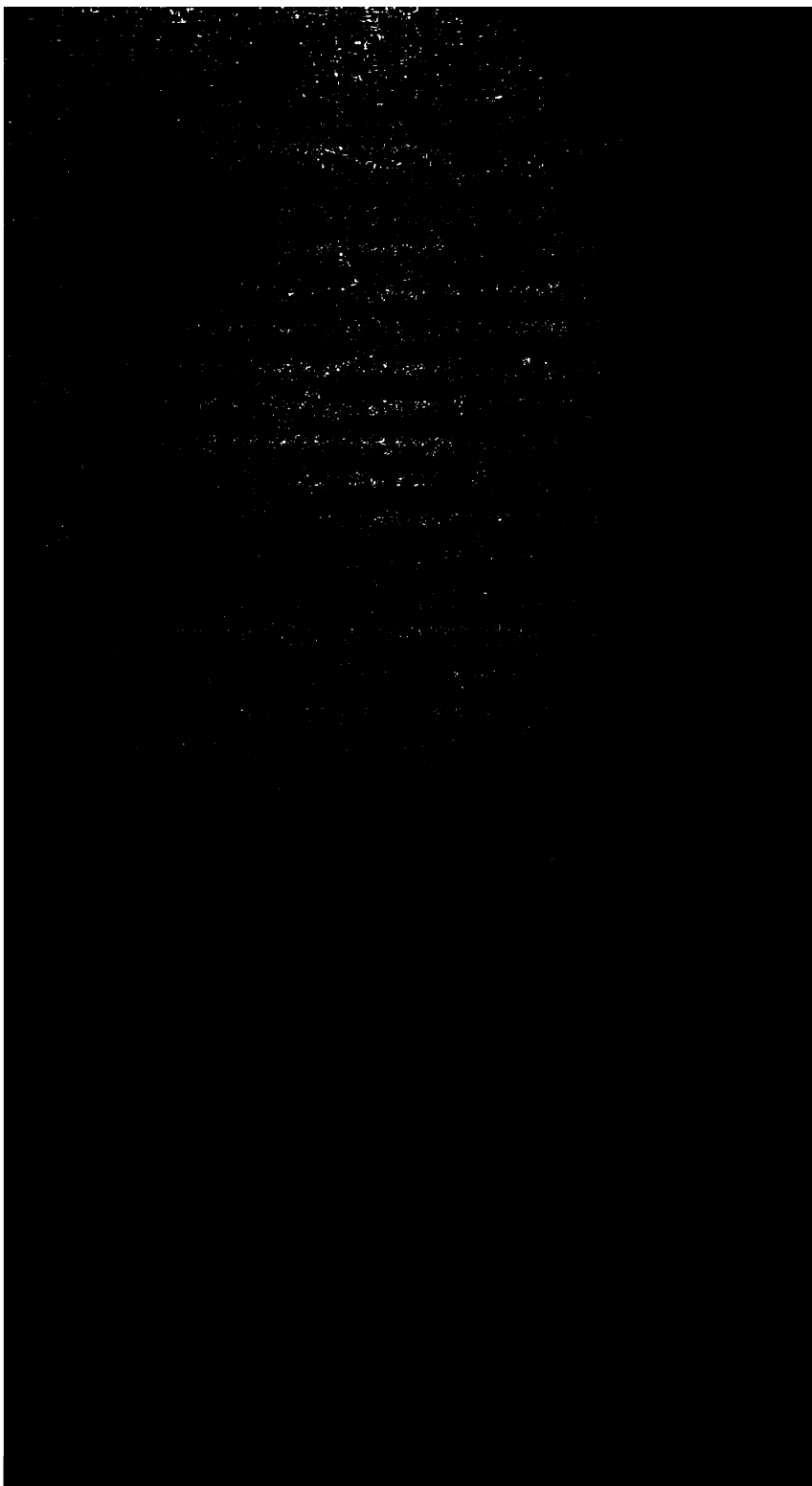




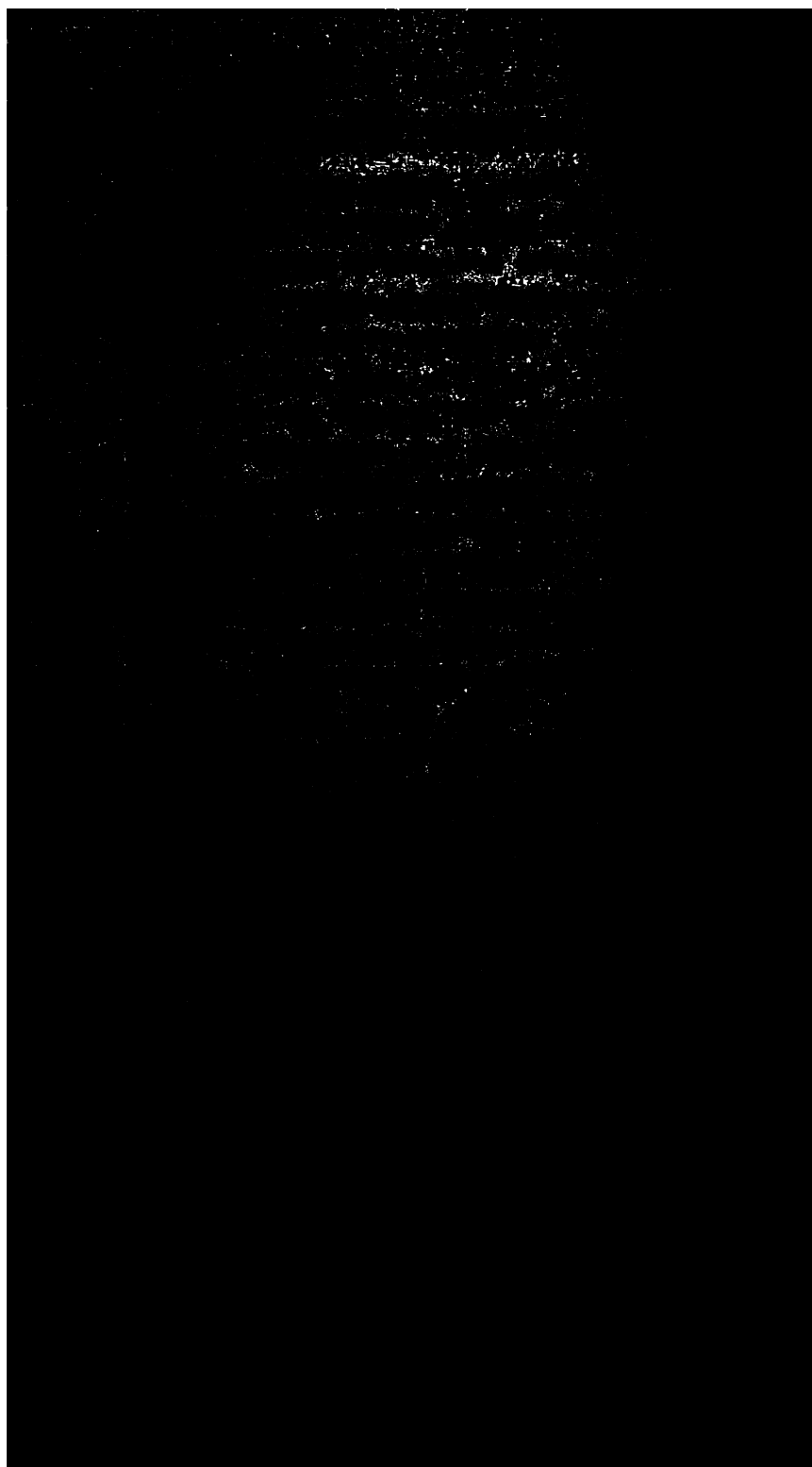




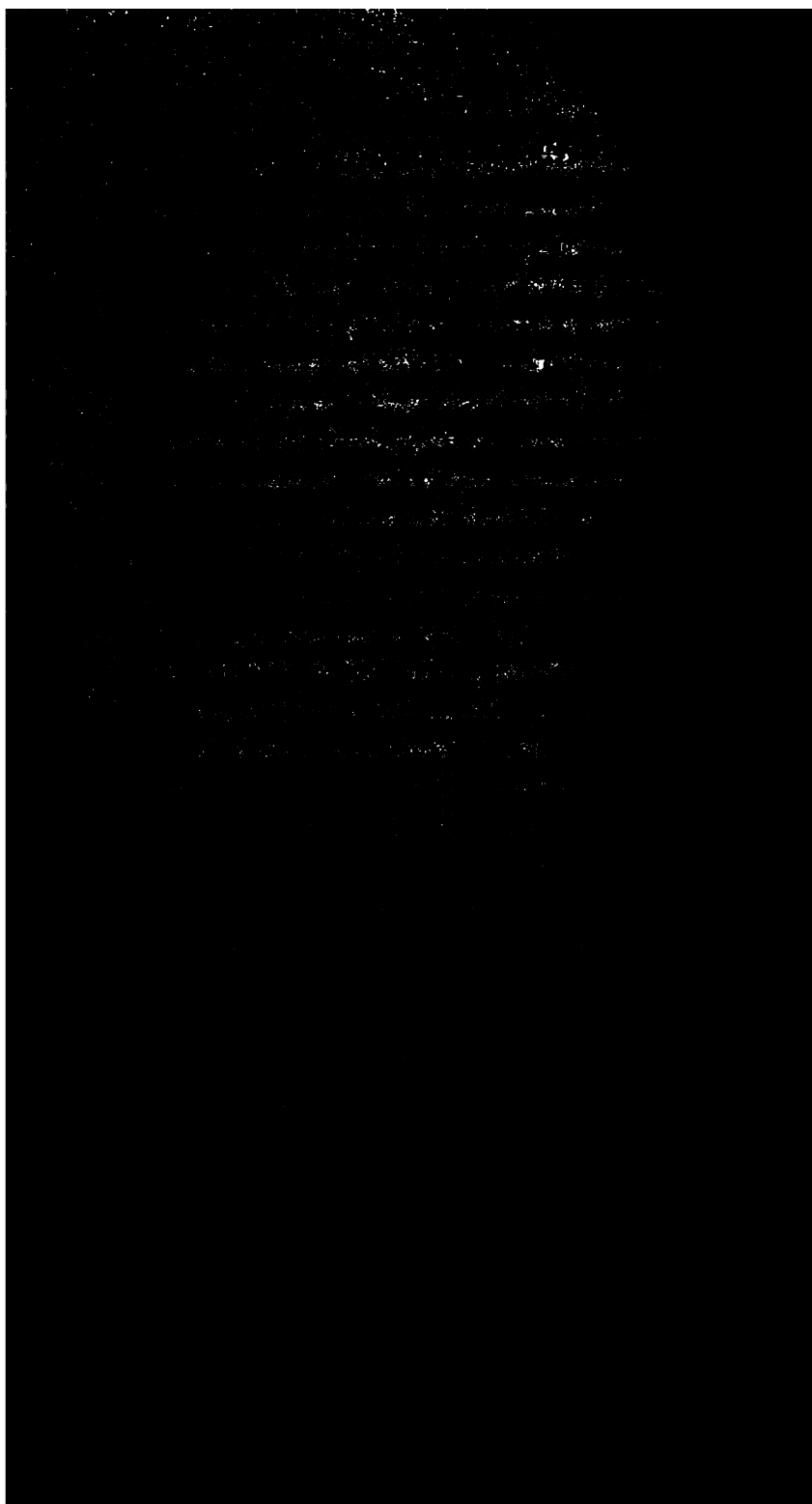


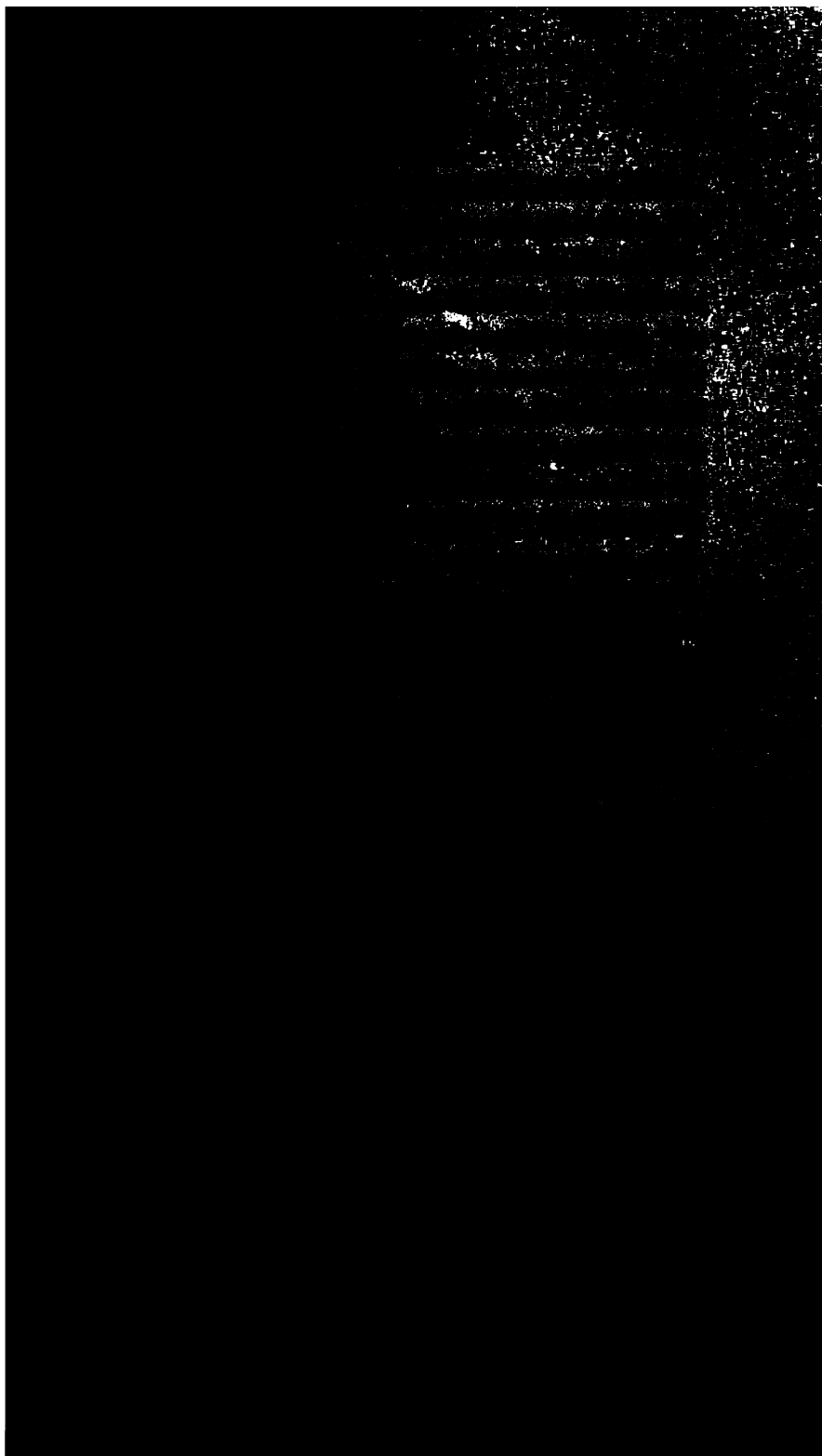


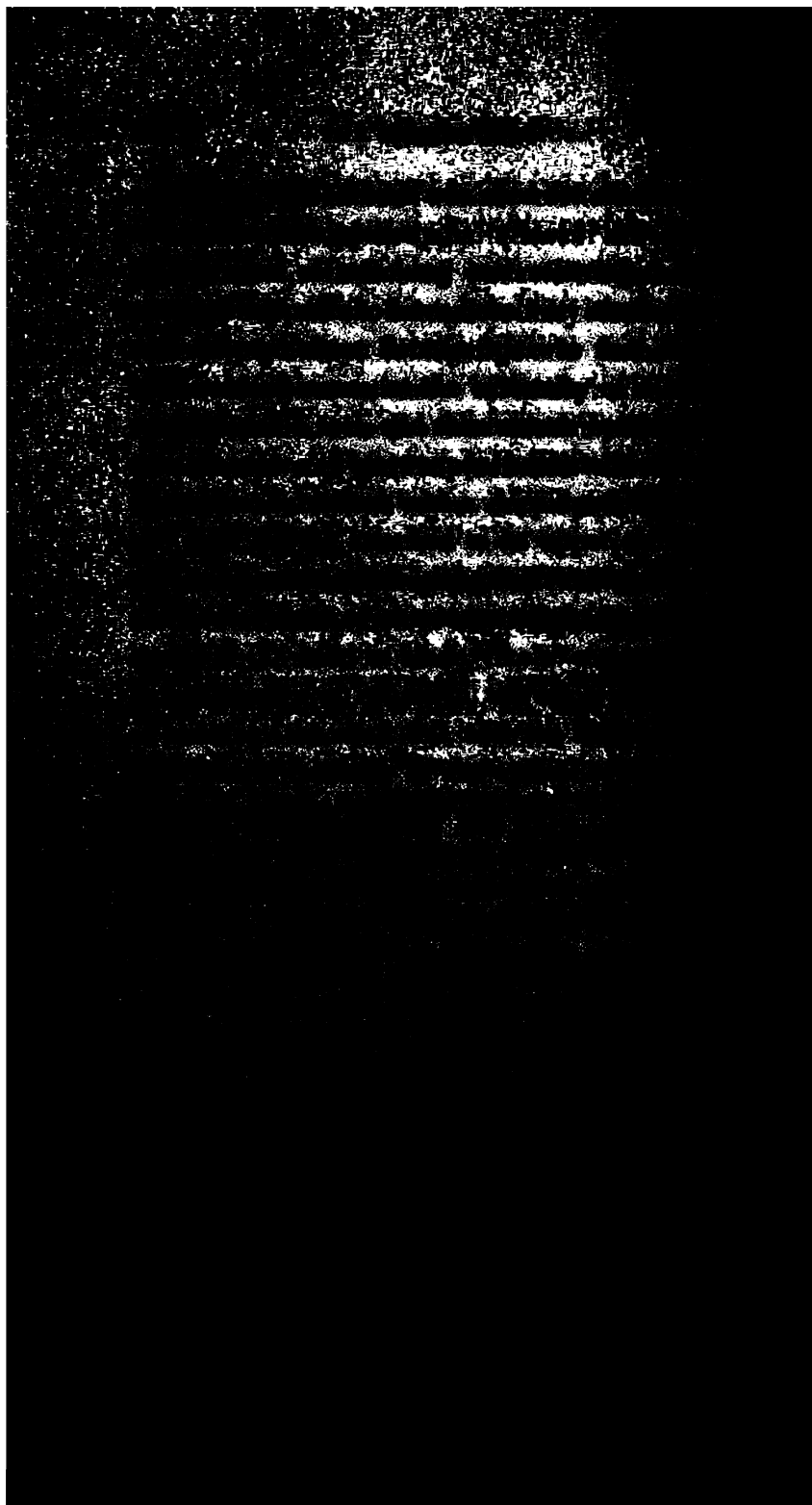




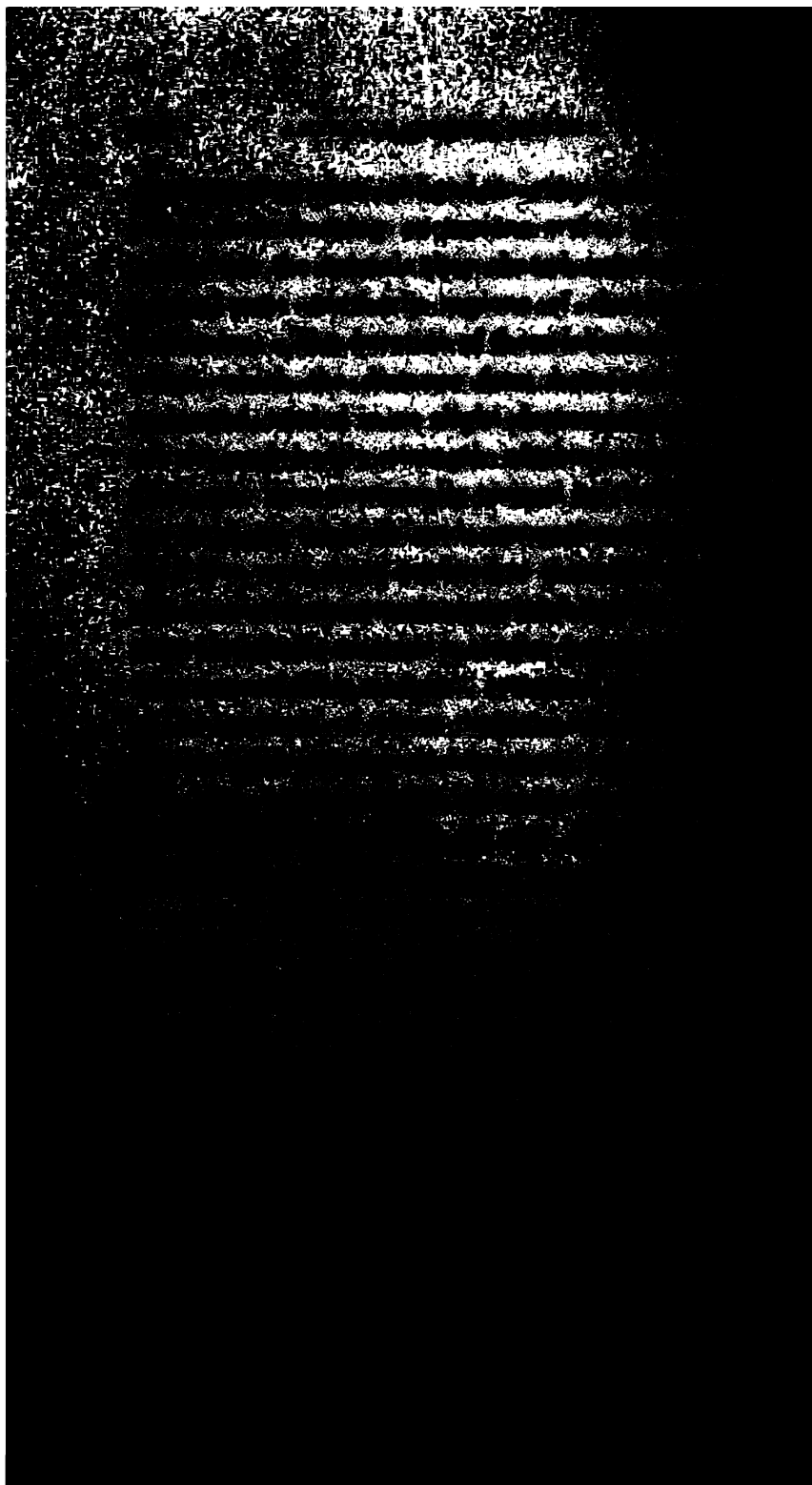


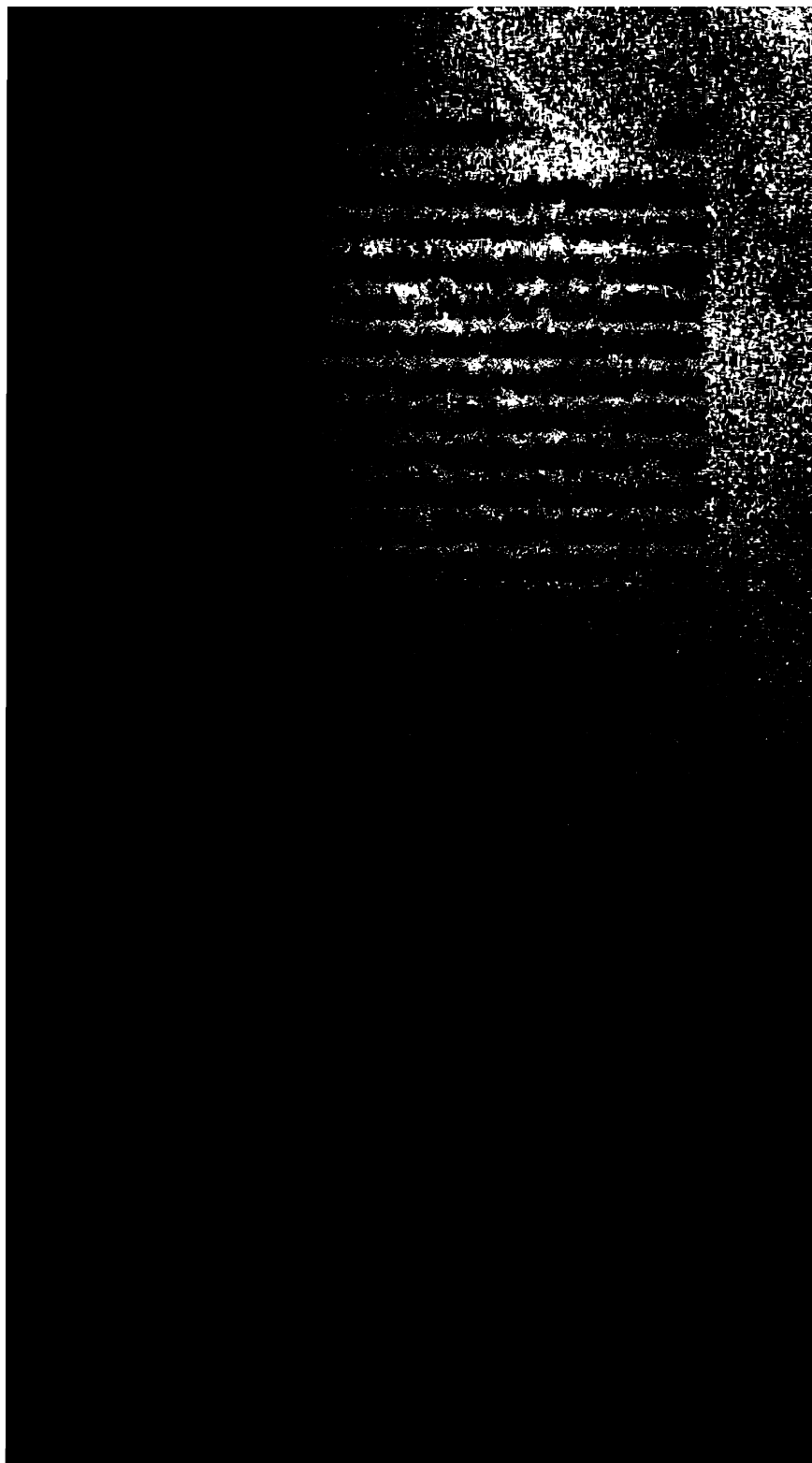






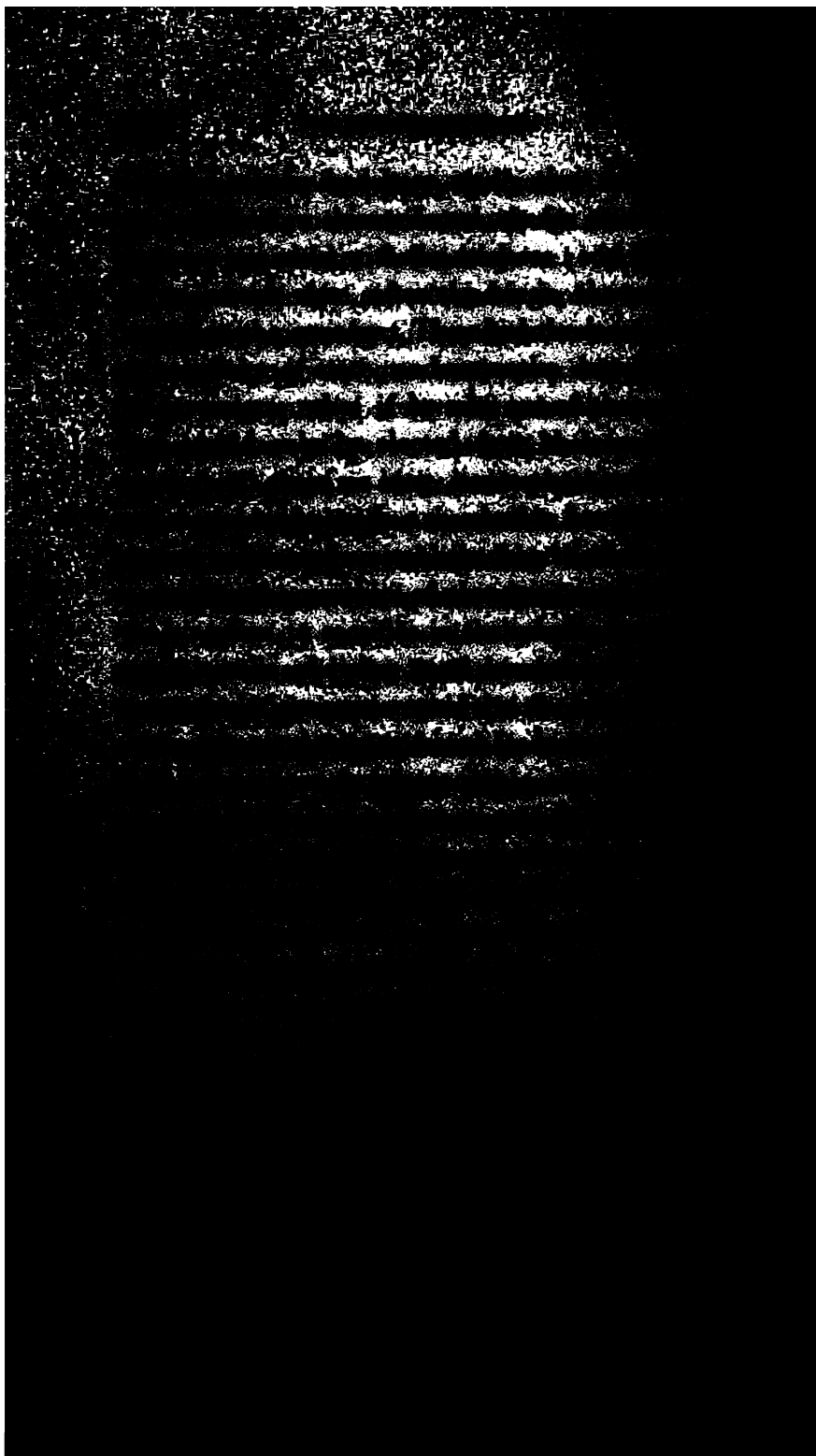




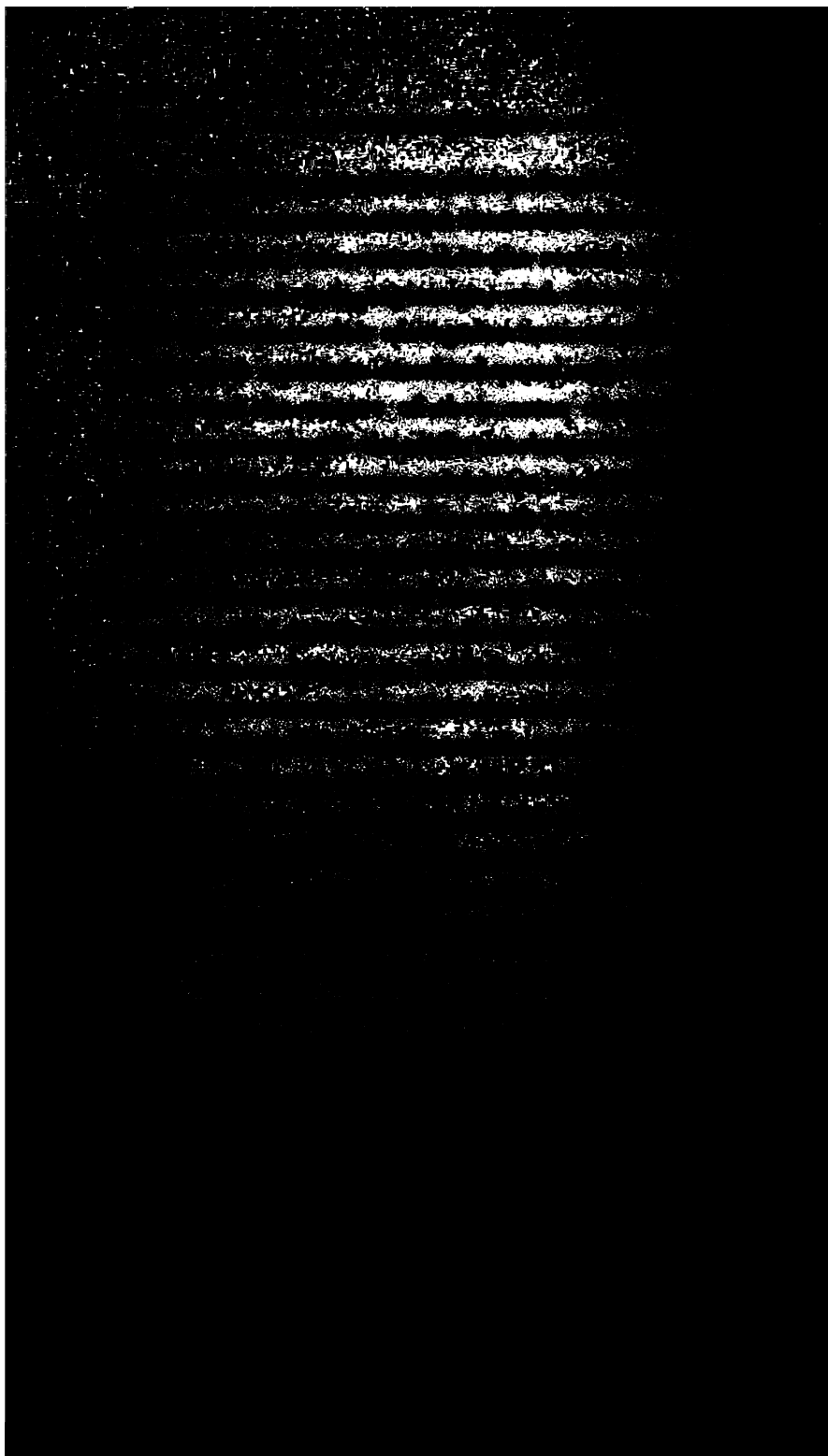












环境

环境是人类赖以生存和发展的基础。随着工业化和城市化的快速发展，环境问题日益突出，已成为制约人类社会可持续发展的主要因素。当前，全球面临着气候变化、资源短缺、环境污染等一系列严峻挑战。我们必须深刻认识到，保护环境就是保护生产力，改善环境就是发展生产力。要坚持人与自然和谐共生，牢固树立尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然的理念，坚持节约优先、保护优先、自然恢复为主的方针，坚定不移走生产发展、生活富裕、生态良好的文明发展道路。要加快构建绿色生产方式和生活方式，推动形成绿色发展方式和生活方式，让绿水青山成为金山银山，为子孙后代留下天蓝、地绿、水清的美丽家园。

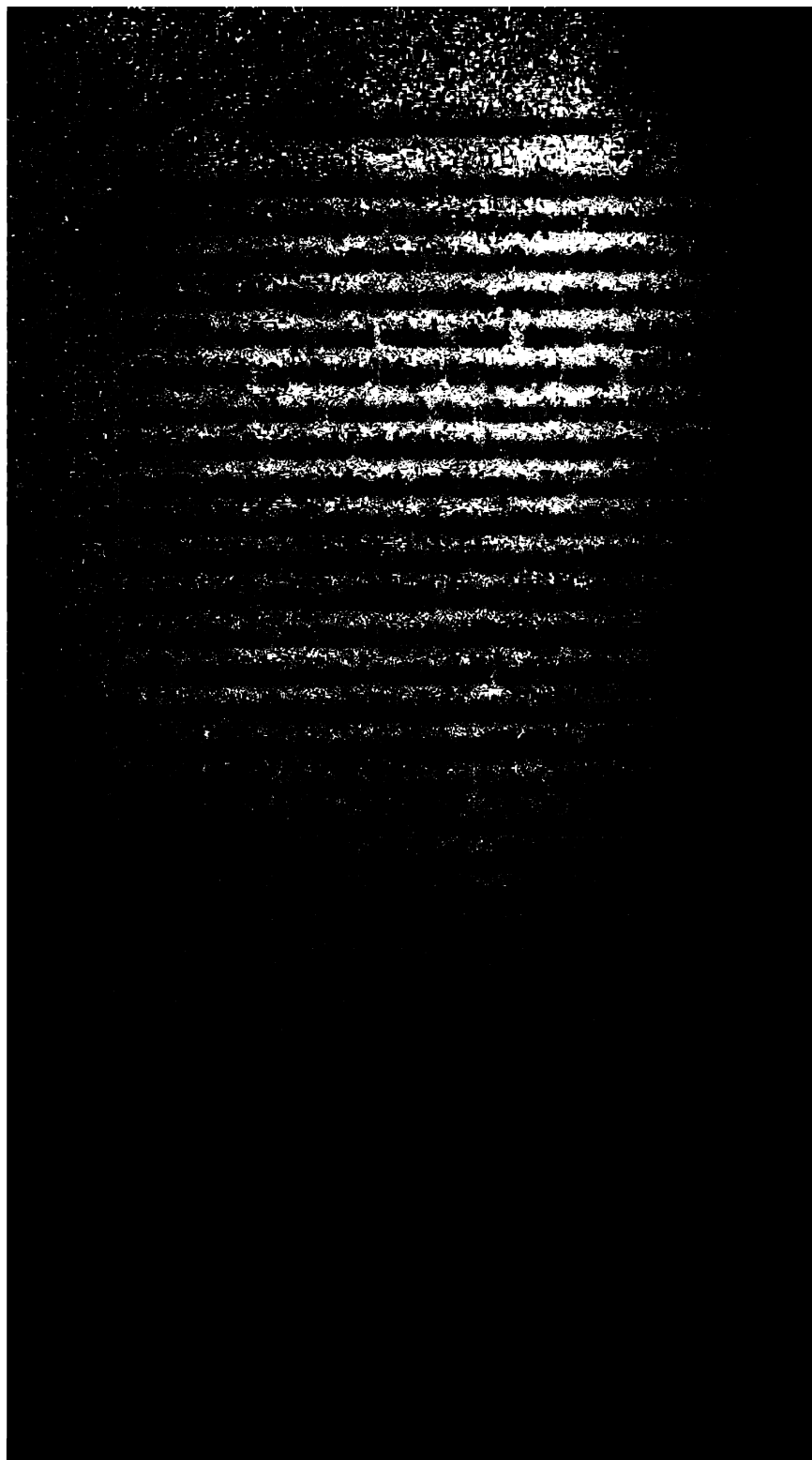
在推进生态文明建设过程中，必须处理好经济发展与生态环境保护的关系。不能以牺牲环境为代价换取一时的经济增长，也不能不顾实际地一味追求环保而忽视发展。要坚持在发展中保护、在保护中发展，实现经济效益、社会效益和生态效益的统一。要完善生态环境保护制度体系，严格环境执法监管，强化企业主体责任，健全激励约束机制，形成政府、企业、公众共治的良好局面。要深入开展污染防治攻坚战，持续改善生态环境质量，让人民群众在共建共治共享中不断满足对美好生活的向往。

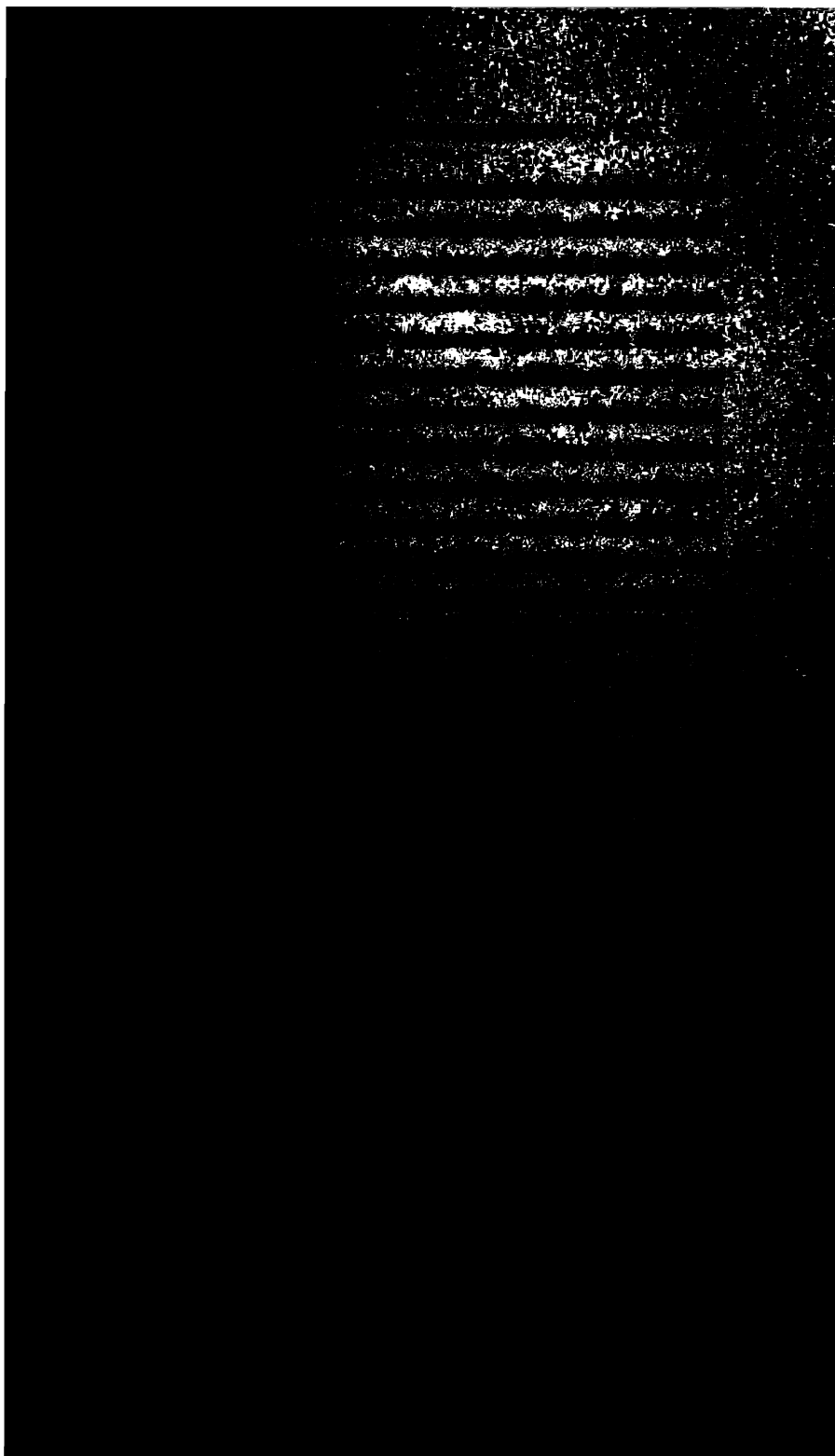
生态文明建设是一项长期而艰巨的任务，需要全社会共同努力。我们要增强全民的生态文明意识，倡导简约适度、绿色低碳的生活方式，反对奢侈浪费和不合理消费，开展节约粮食、节约能源、节约用水等行动。要积极参与植树造林、垃圾分类、节能减排等环保公益活动，从身边小事做起，为改善生态环境贡献自己的一份力量。只有每个人都行动起来，才能汇聚起保护生态环境的强大合力，共同守护我们赖以生存的地球家园。

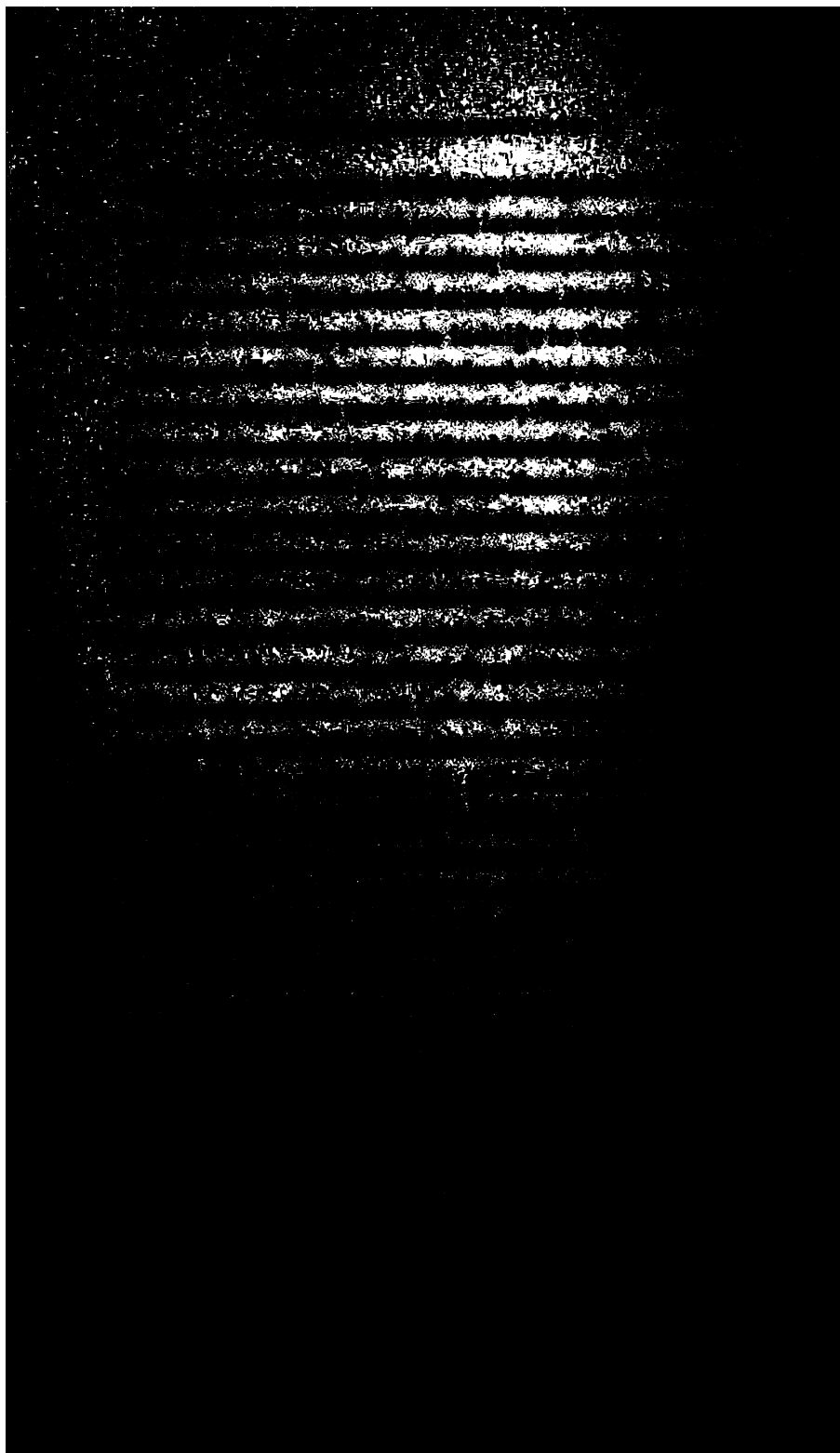
总之，环境问题是全球性的挑战，也是人类共同的责任。我们要以全球视野和系统思维，积极应对各种环境挑战，推动全球环境治理体系变革，构建人类命运共同体。要坚持绿水青山就是金山银山，让良好生态环境成为人民生活质量的增长点，成为展现我国生态文明的重要窗口，成为中华民族永续发展的千年大计。我们要以钉钉子精神，持之以恒推进生态文明建设，努力建设美丽中国，为人民创造良好生产生活环境，为全球生态安全作出贡献。

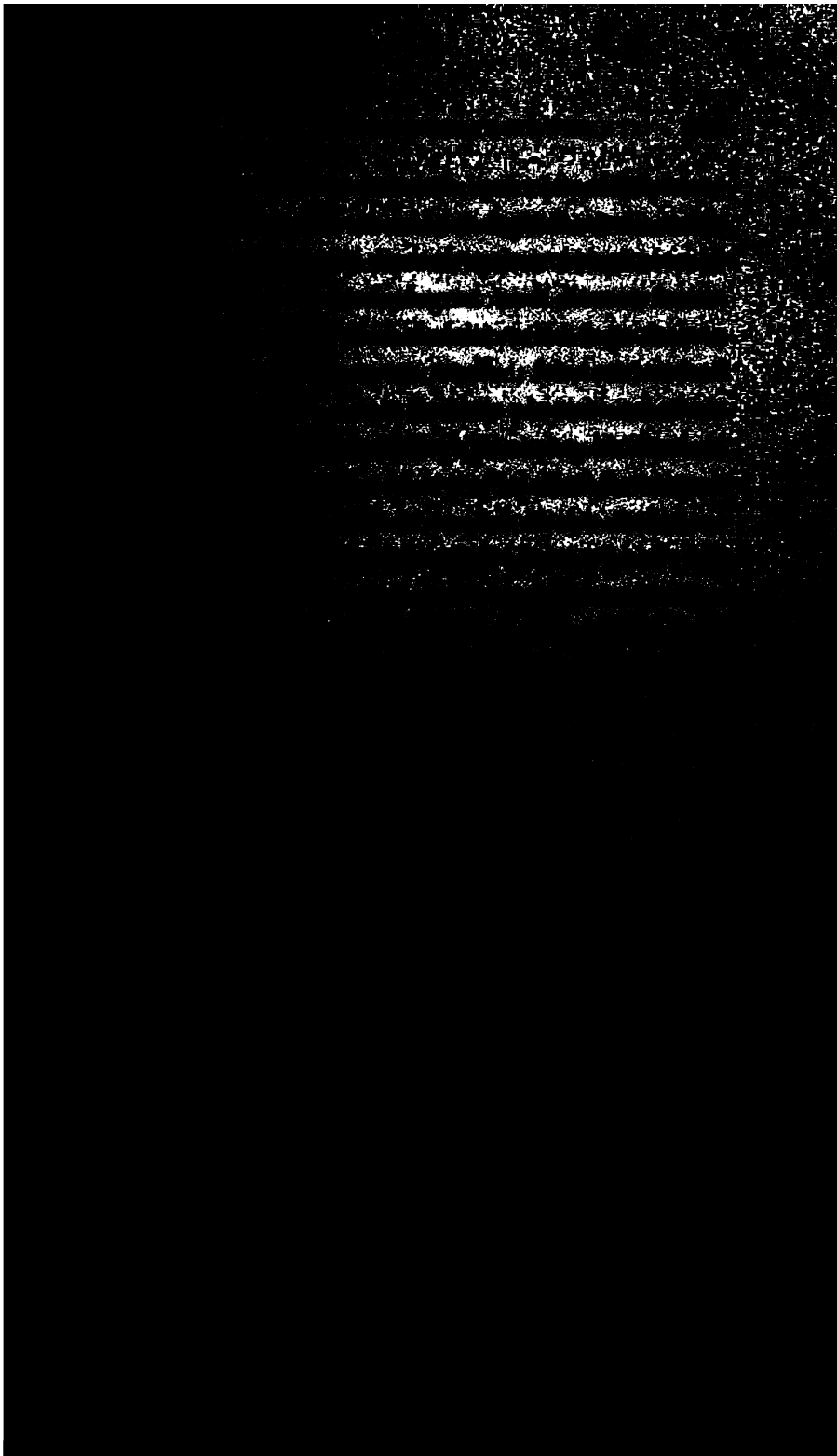
在全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程中，生态文明建设是支撑高质量发展的基础条件。我们要把生态文明建设摆在更加突出的位置，统筹推进山水林田湖草沙冰系统治理，实行最严格的生态环境保护制度，健全生态环境治理体系，提升生态环境治理效能。要深入打好污染防治攻坚战，持续改善生态环境质量，让人民群众在共建共治共享中不断满足对美好生活的向往。要积极参与全球环境治理，推动构建公平合理、合作共赢的全球环境治理体系，为全球生态文明建设作出更大贡献。

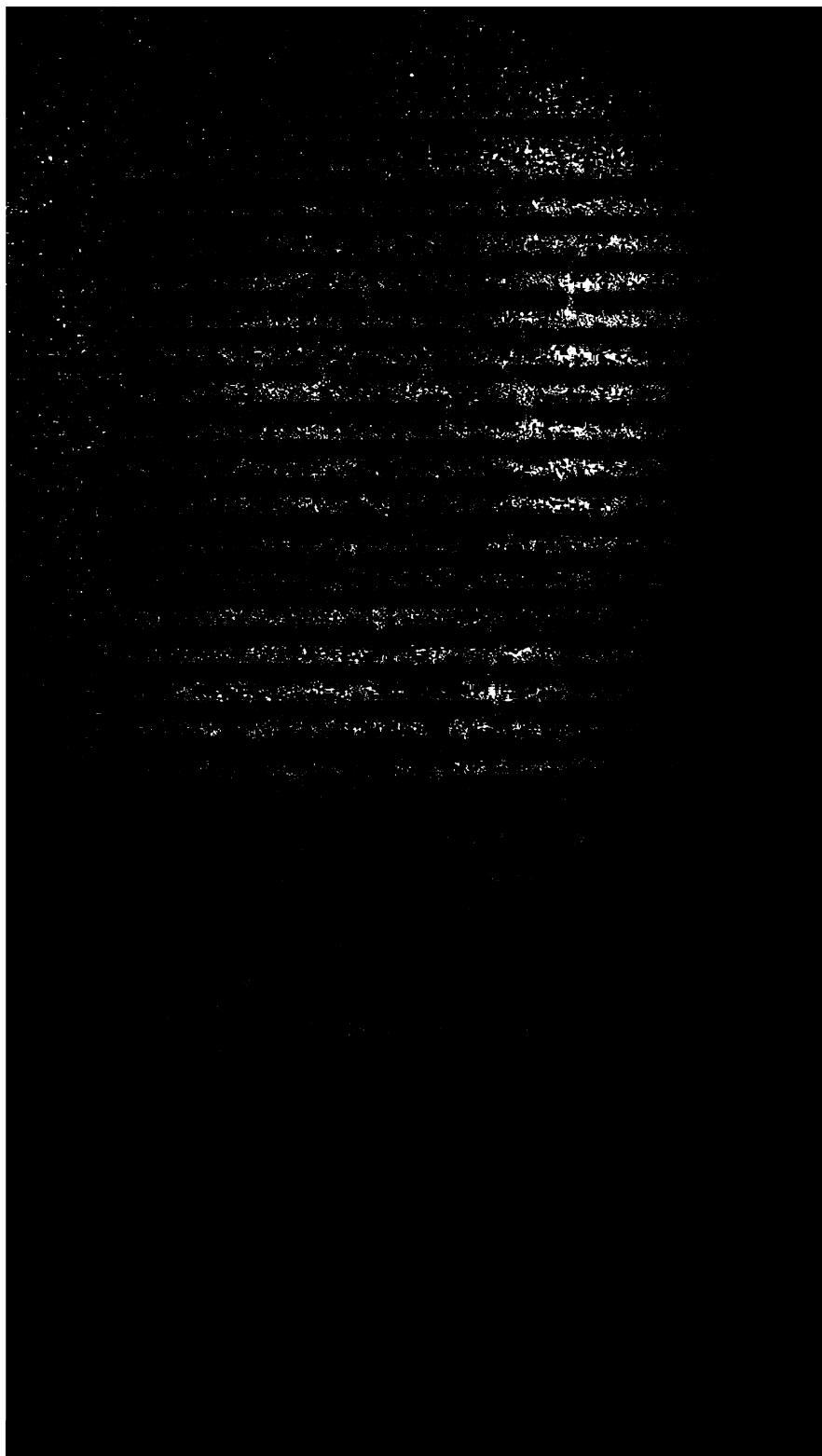
让我们携手并肩，共同守护我们的地球家园，为子孙后代留下天蓝、地绿、水清的美丽家园，为实现中华民族伟大复兴的中国梦提供坚实的生态保障。







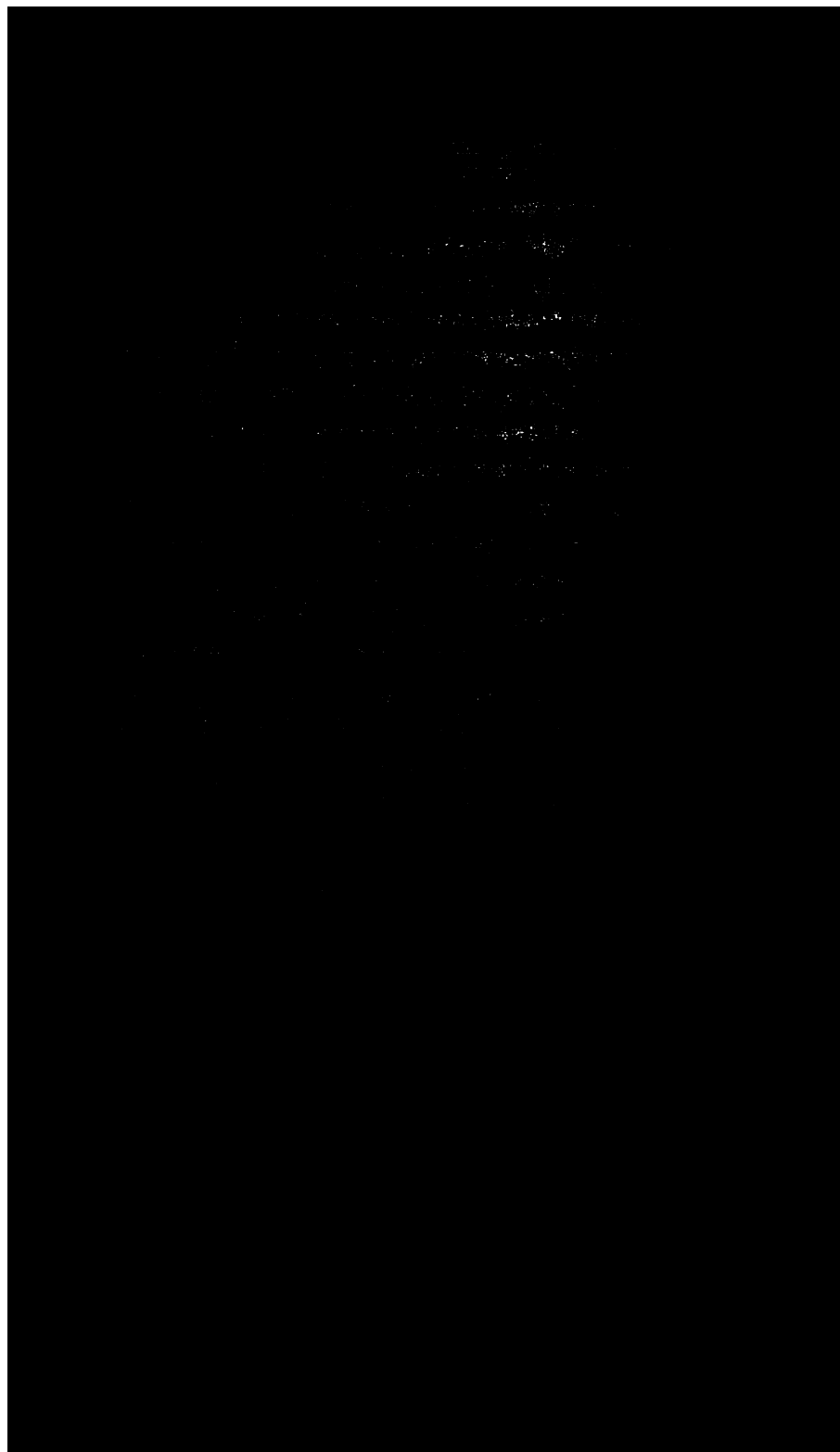




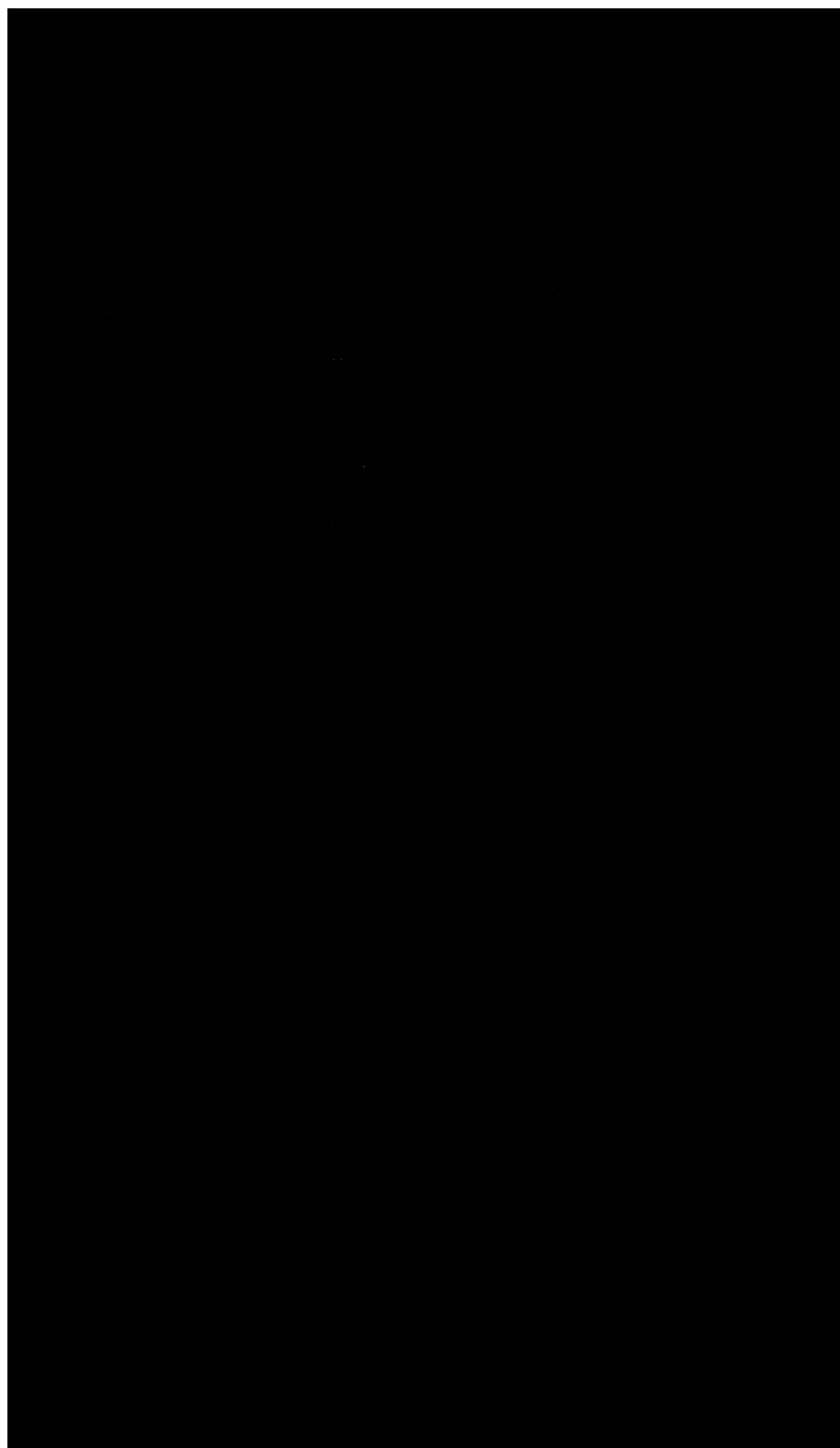


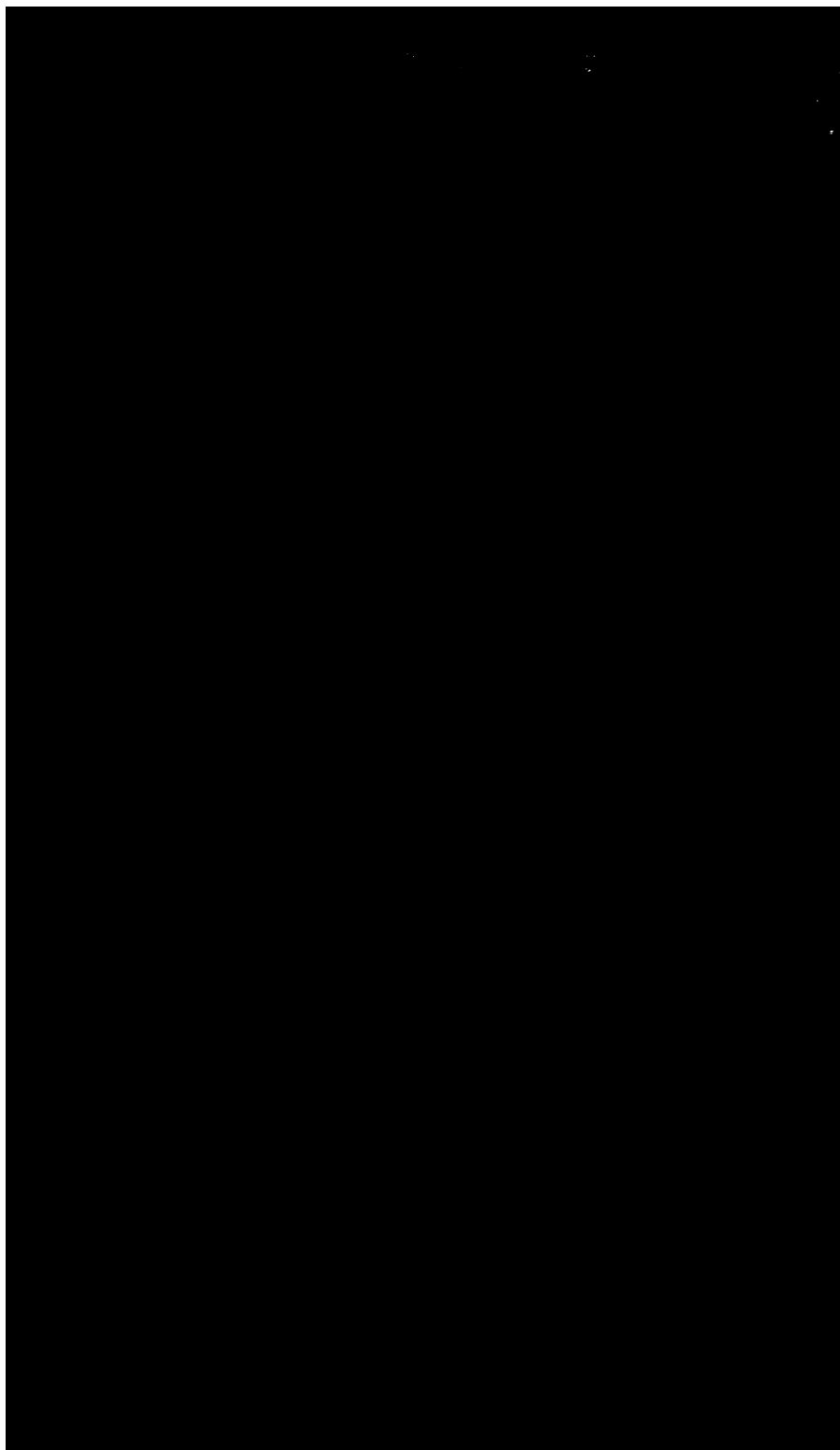




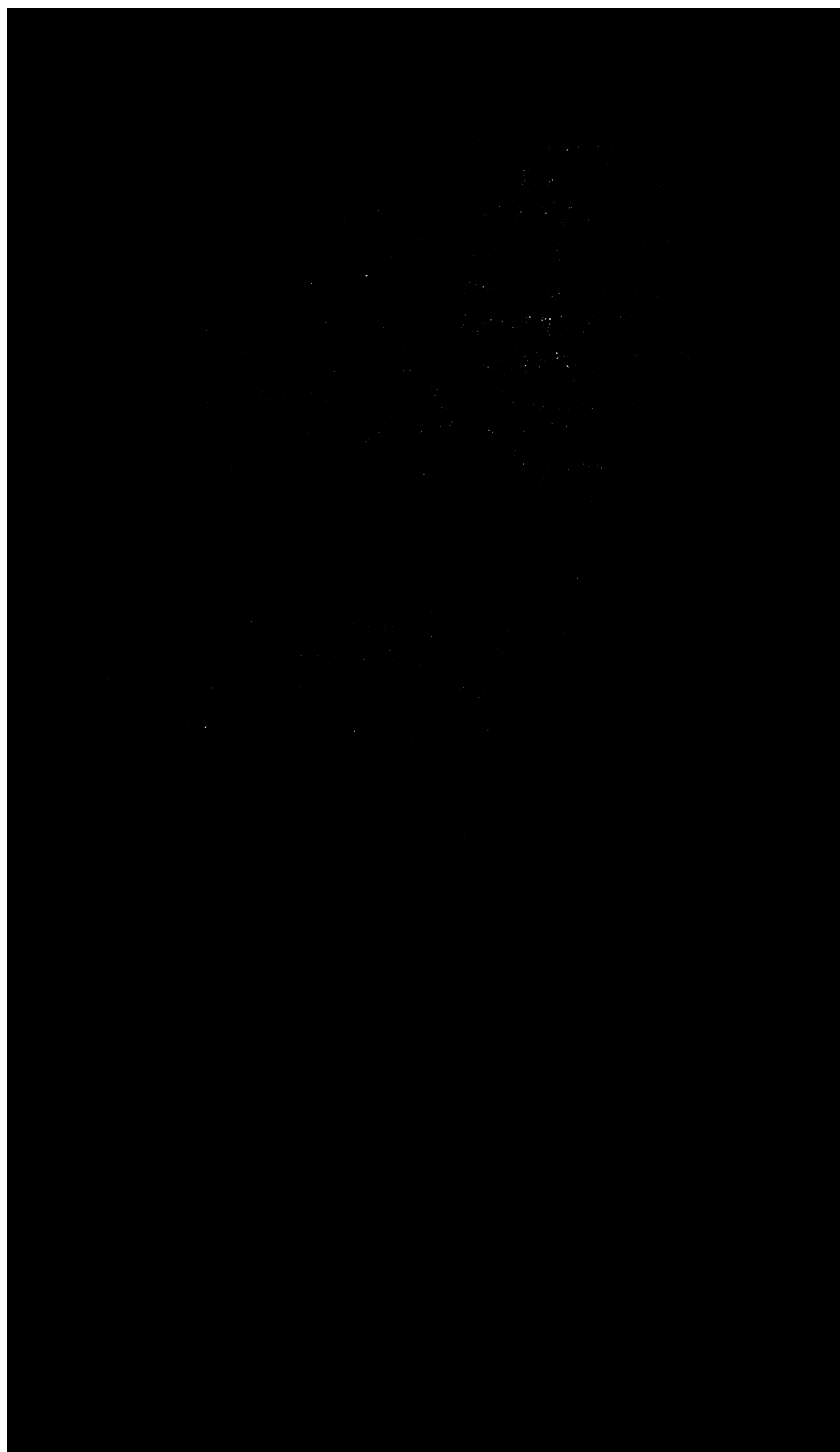


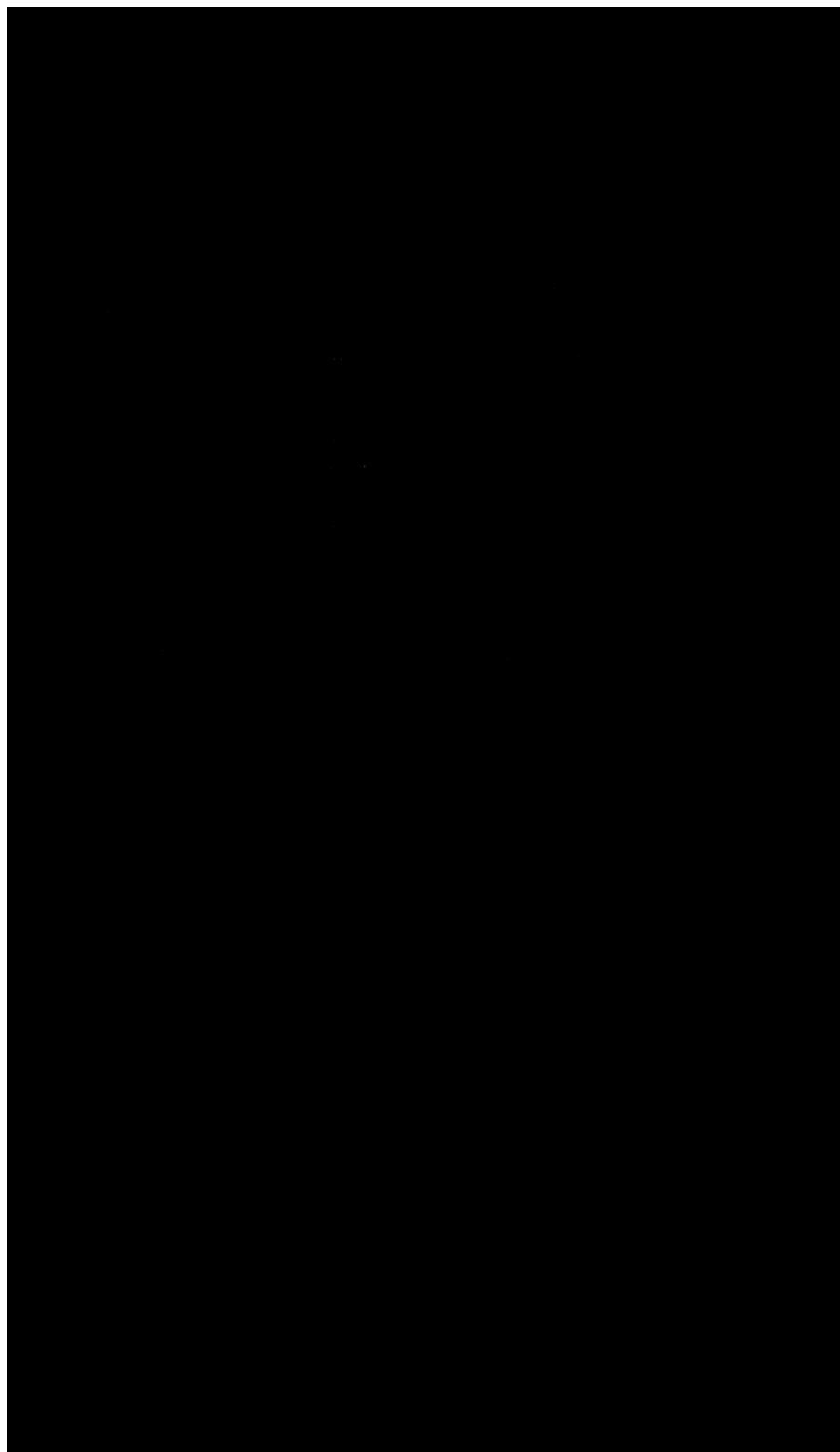










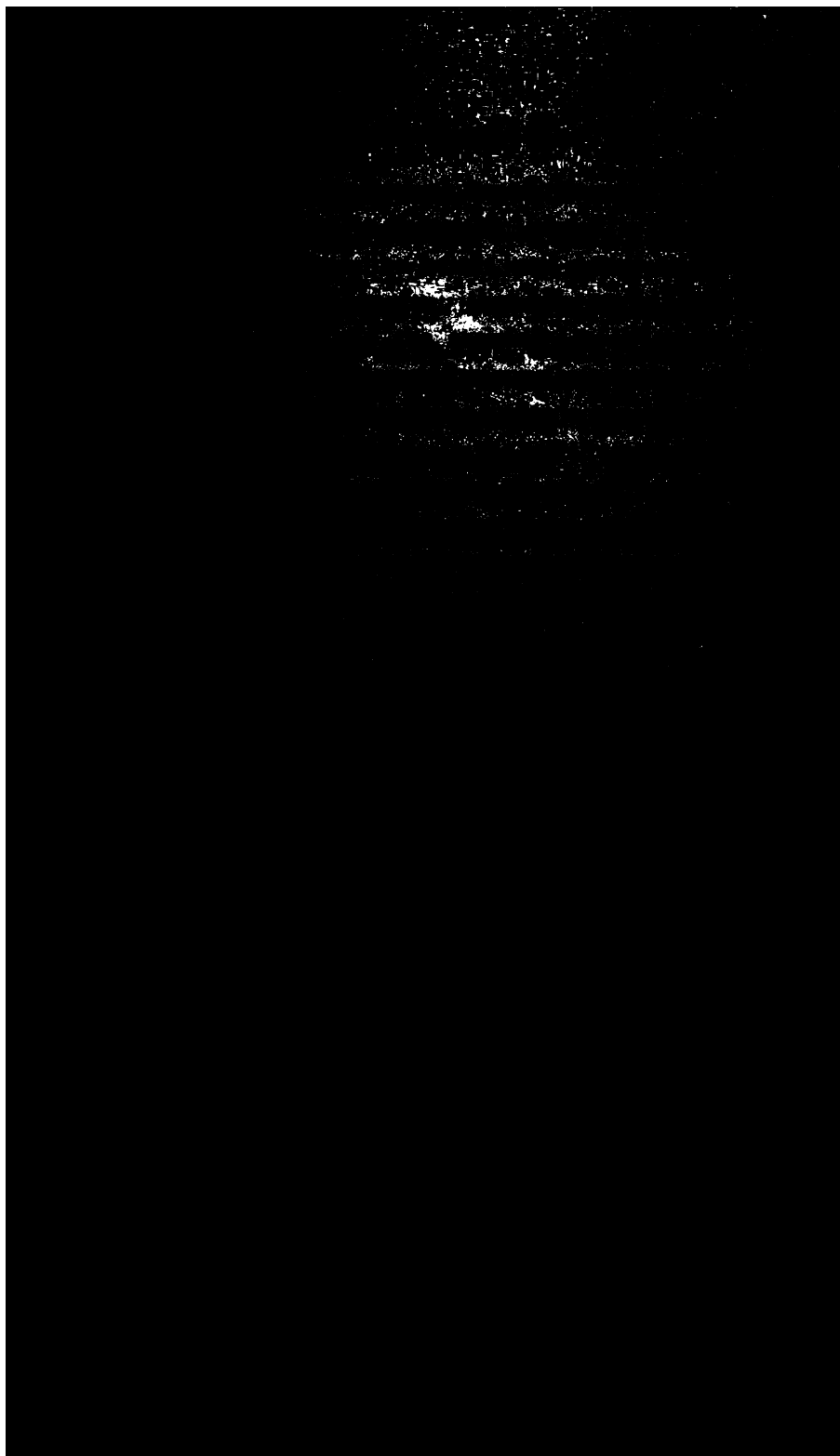




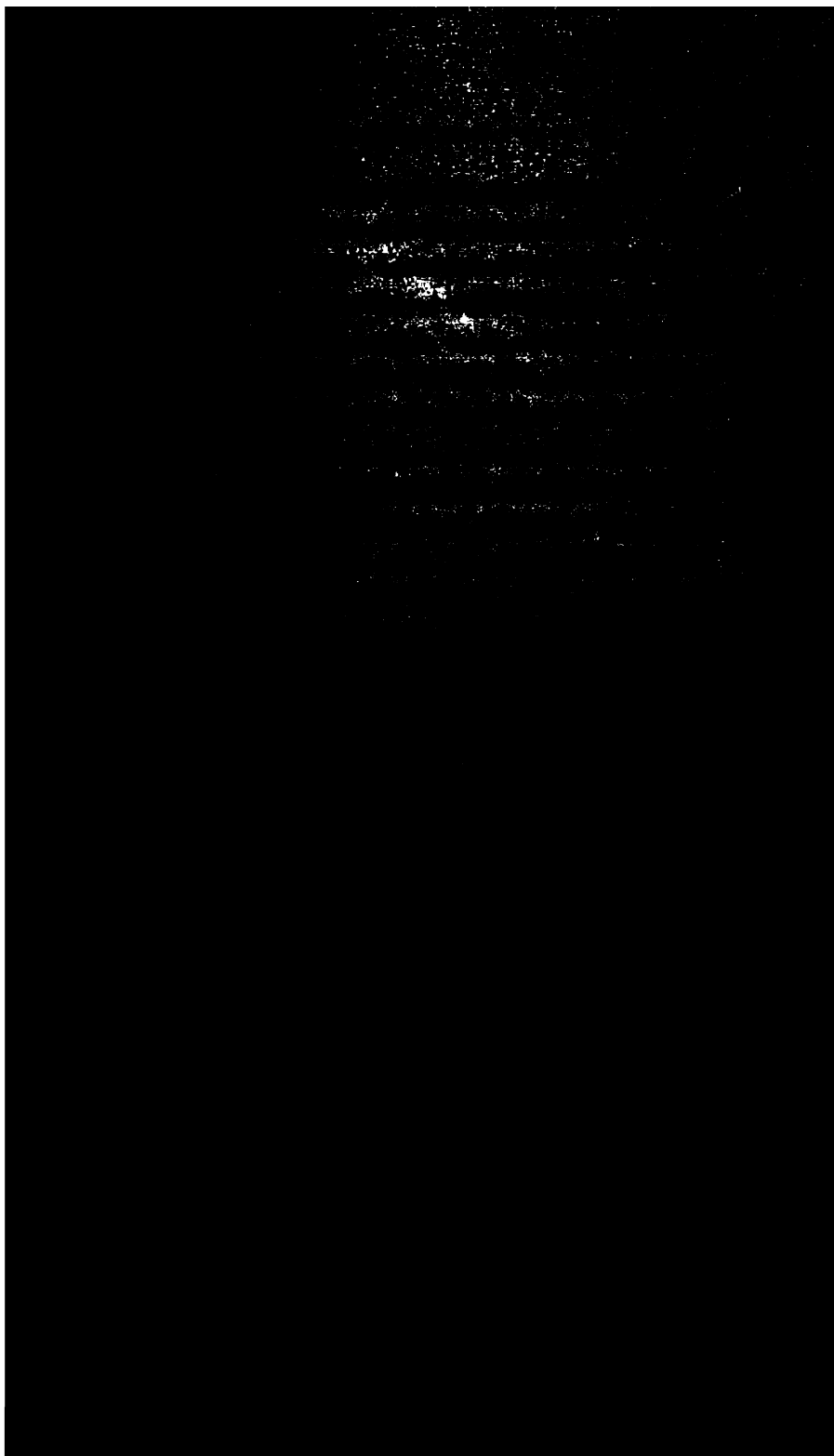


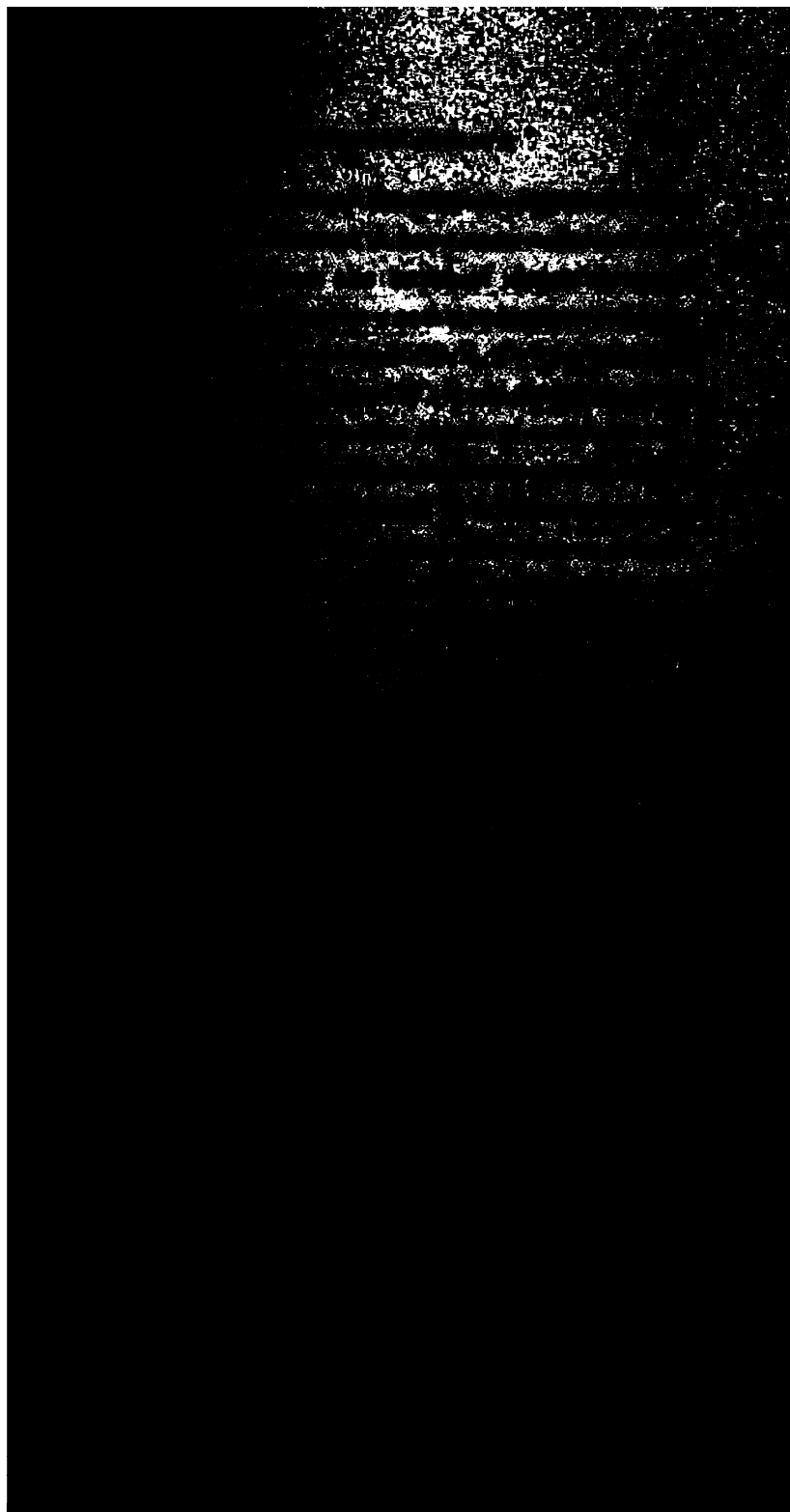
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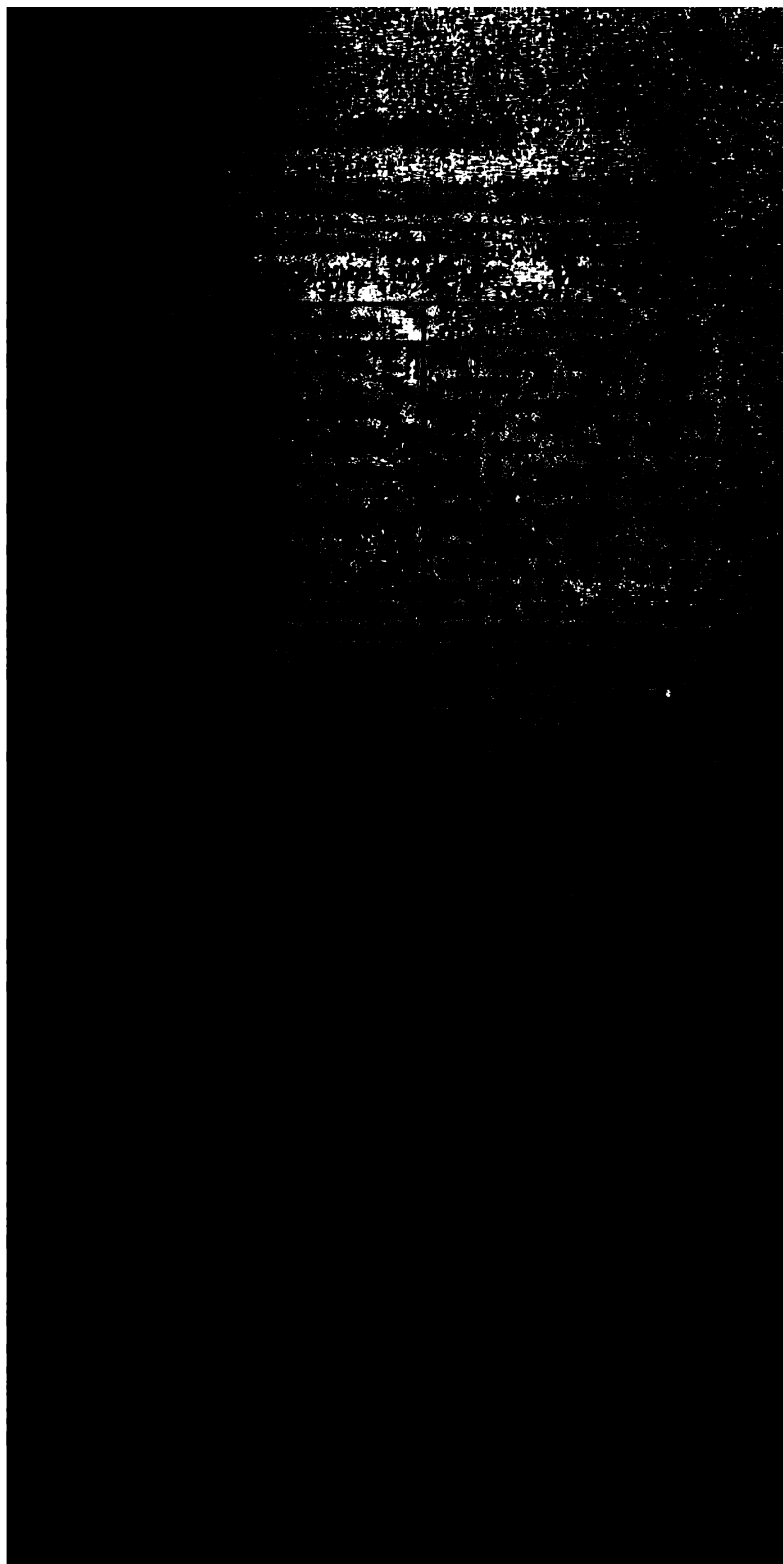
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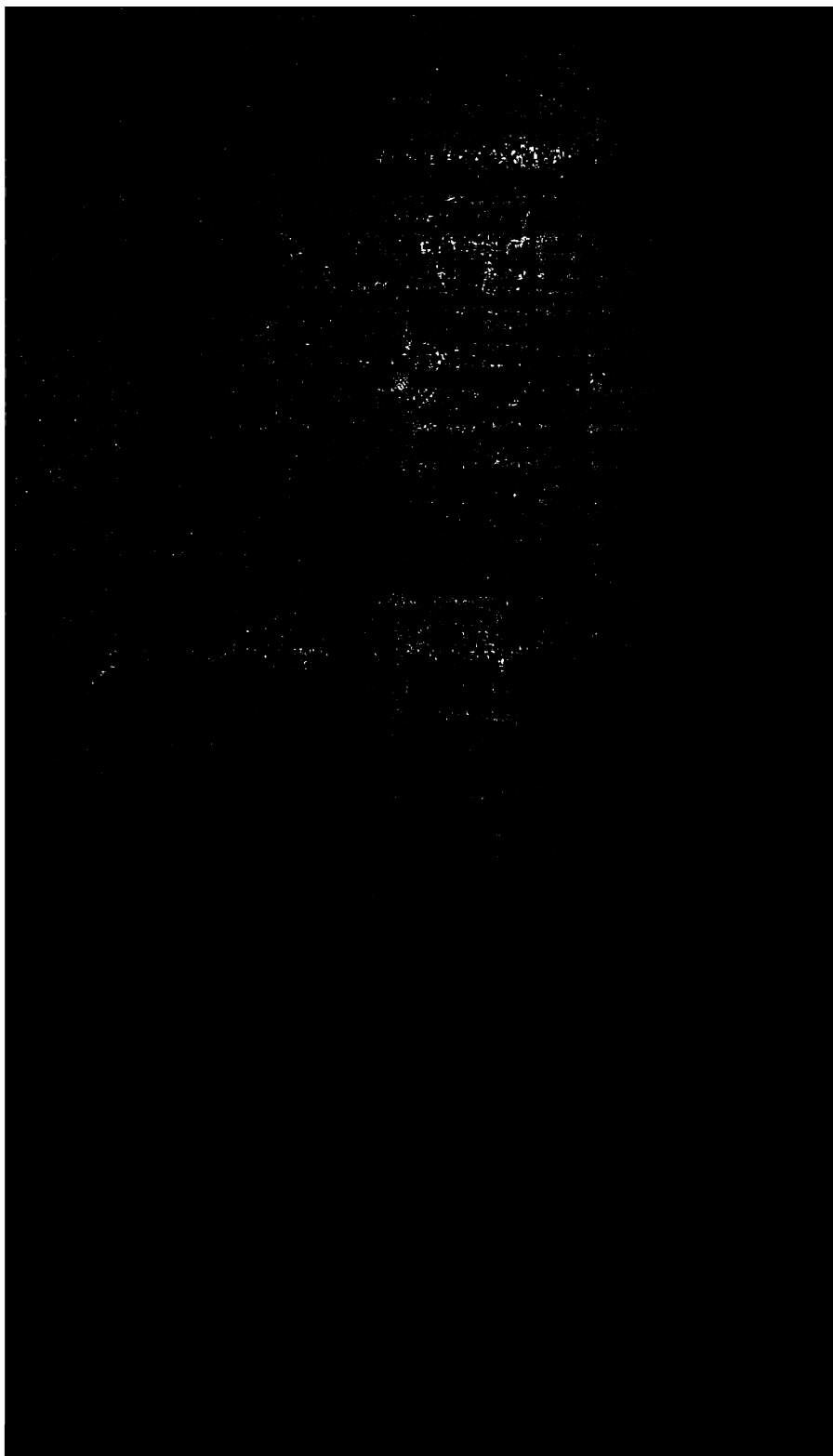


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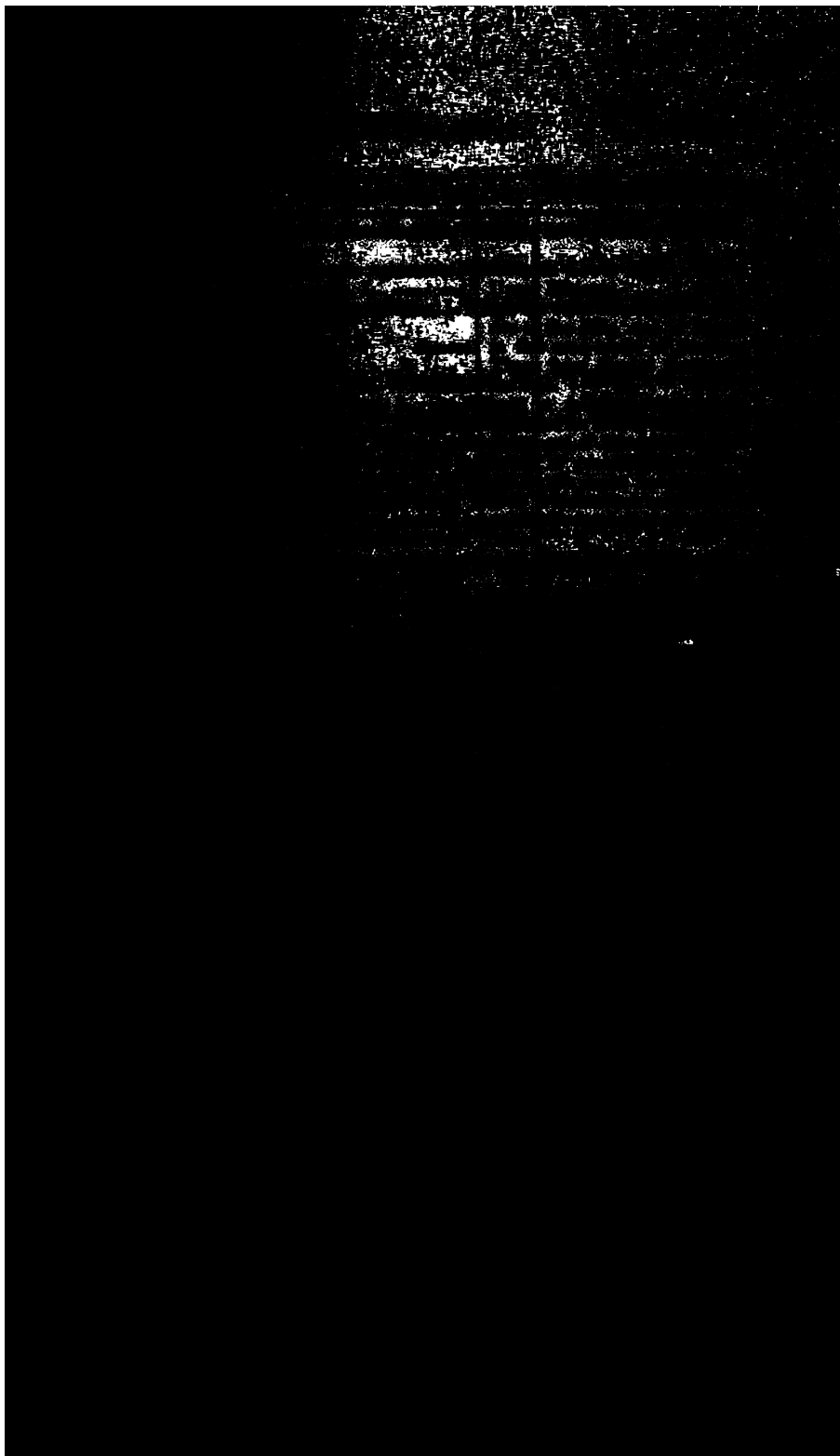


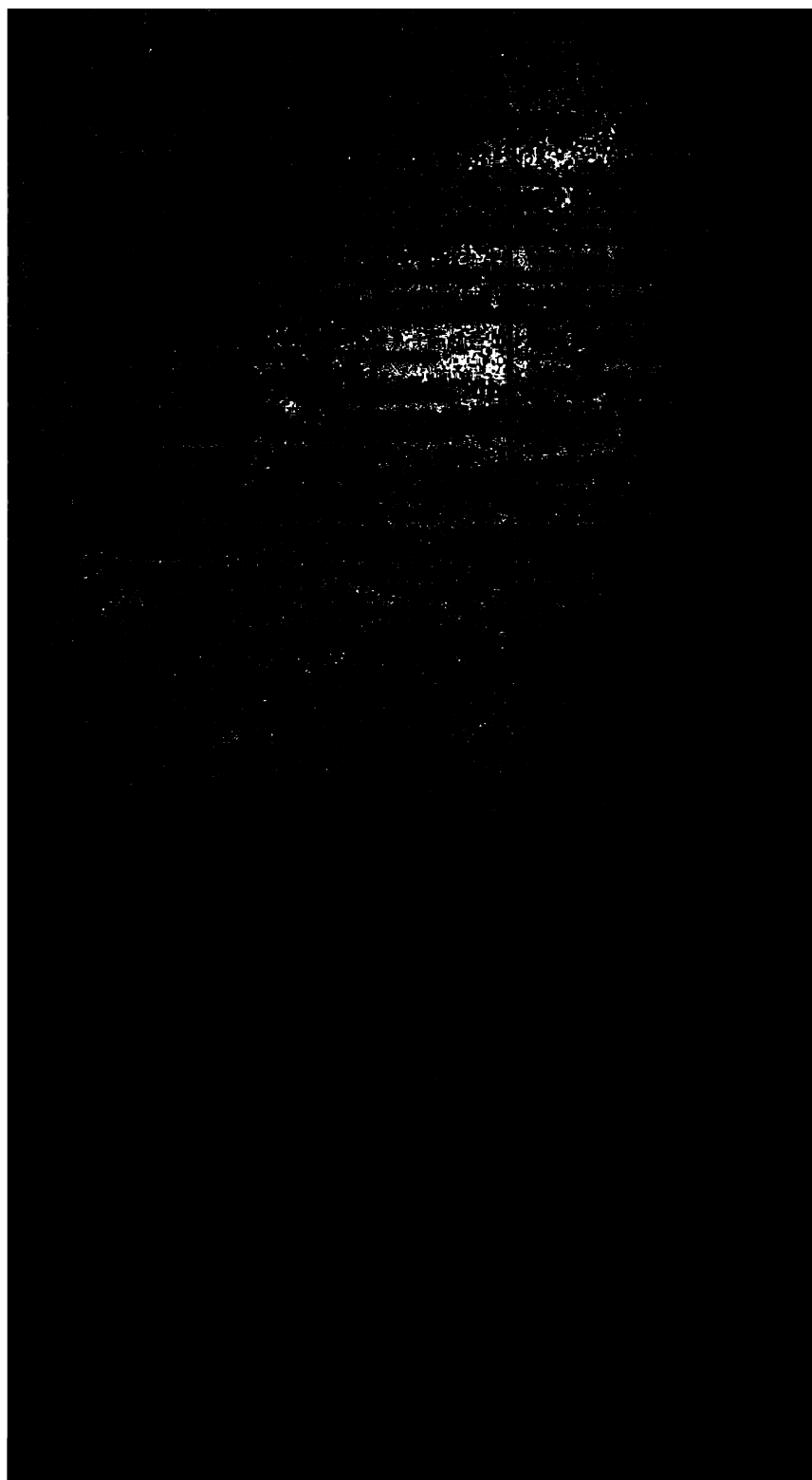


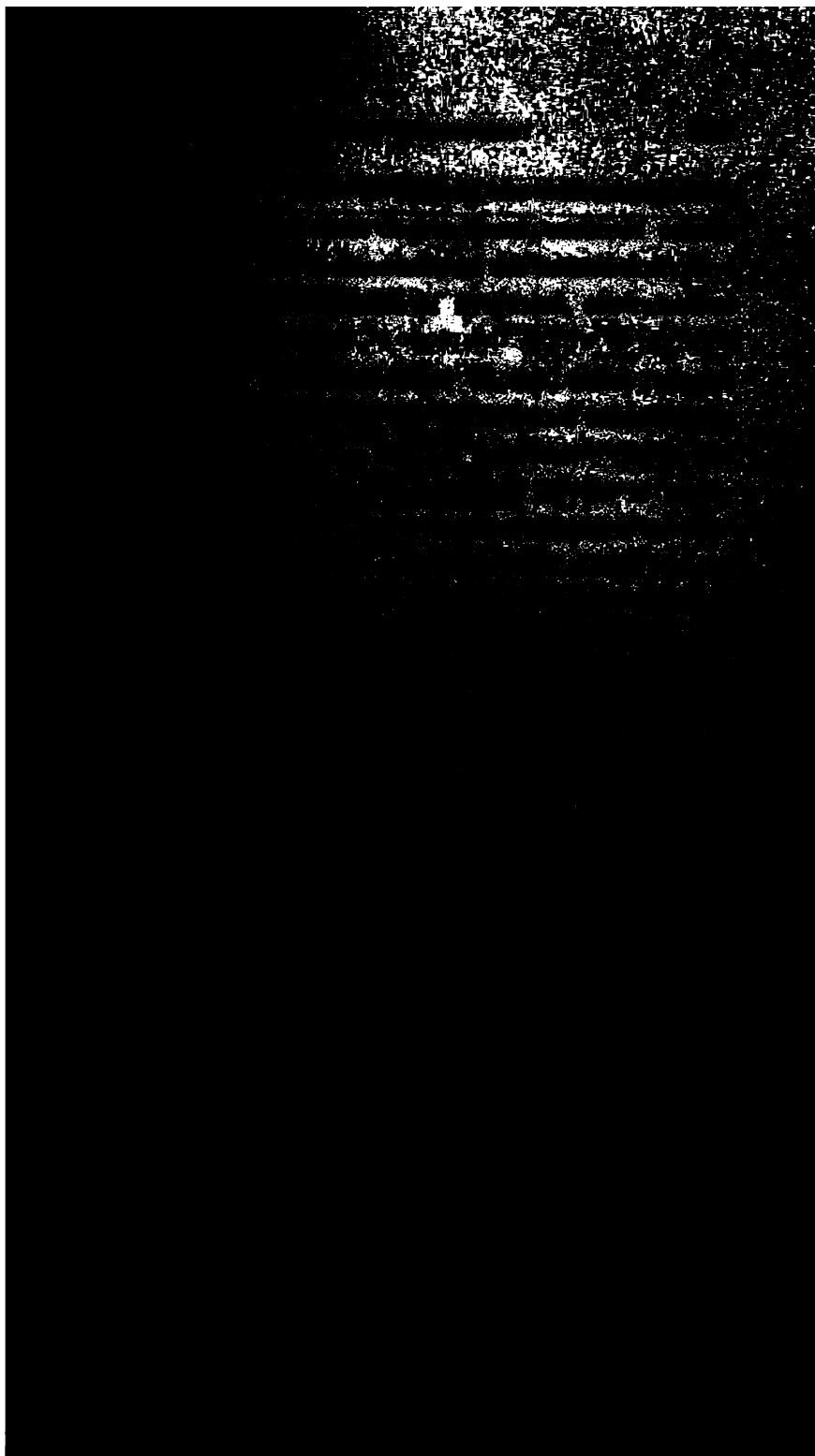


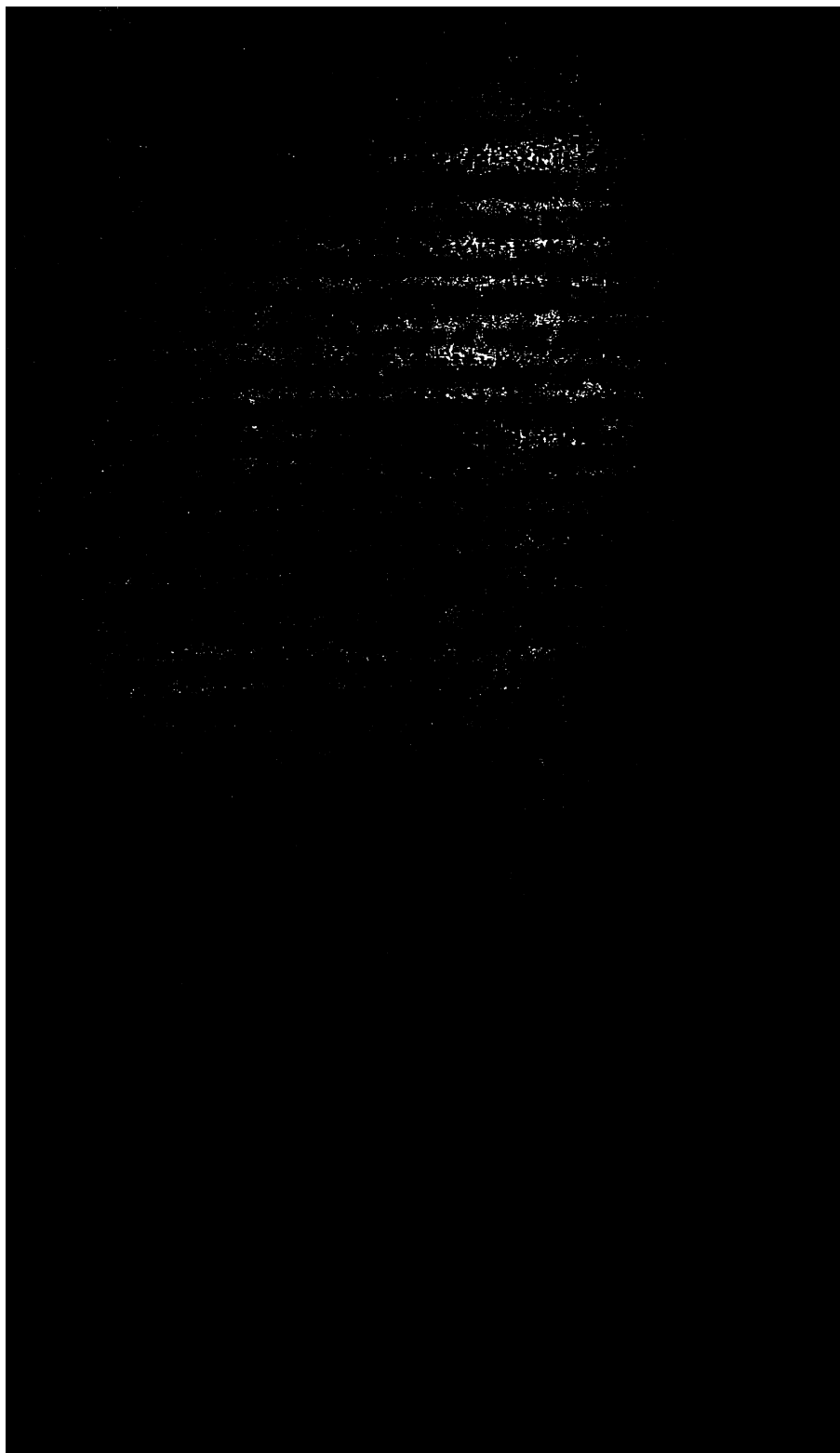


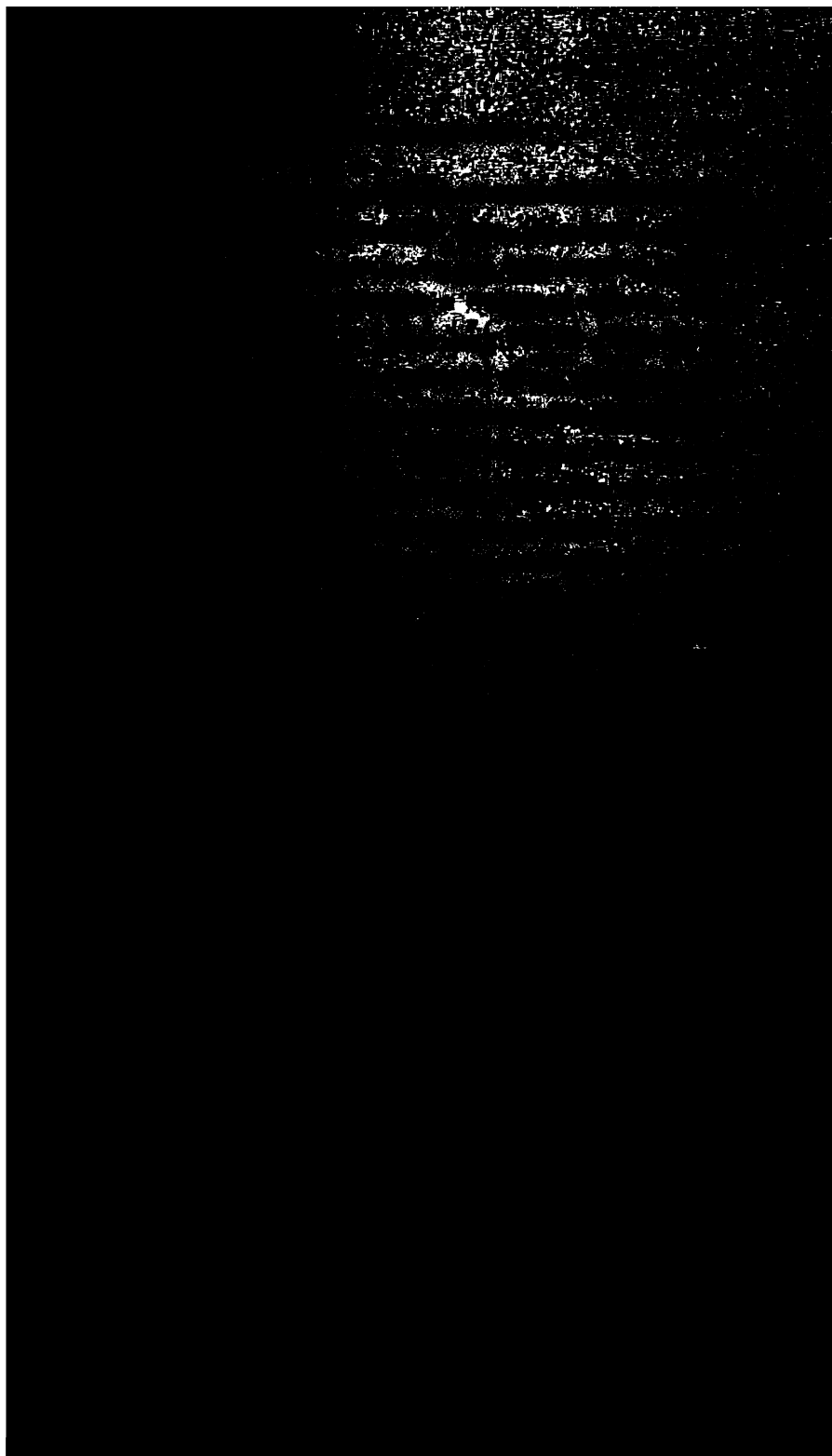


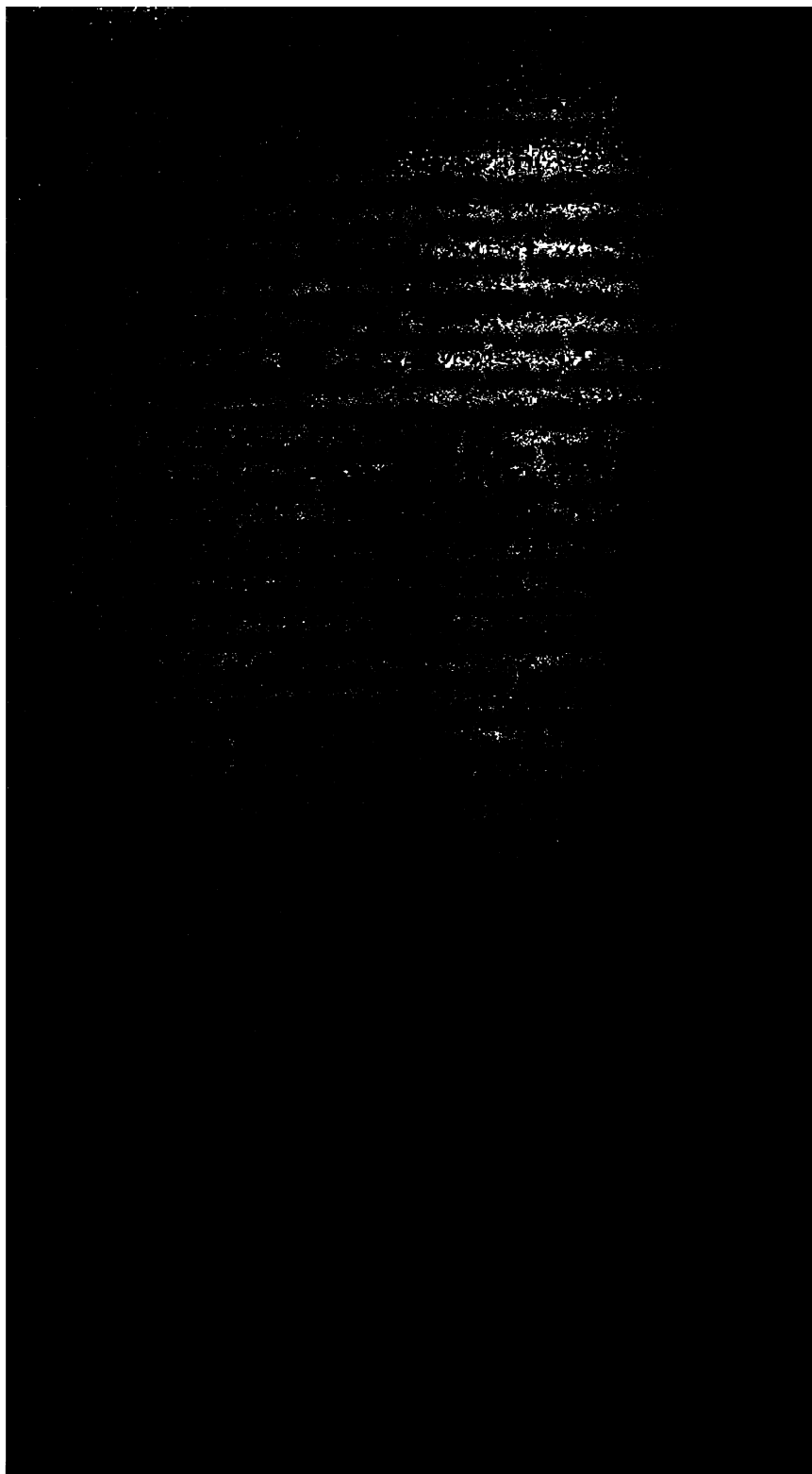


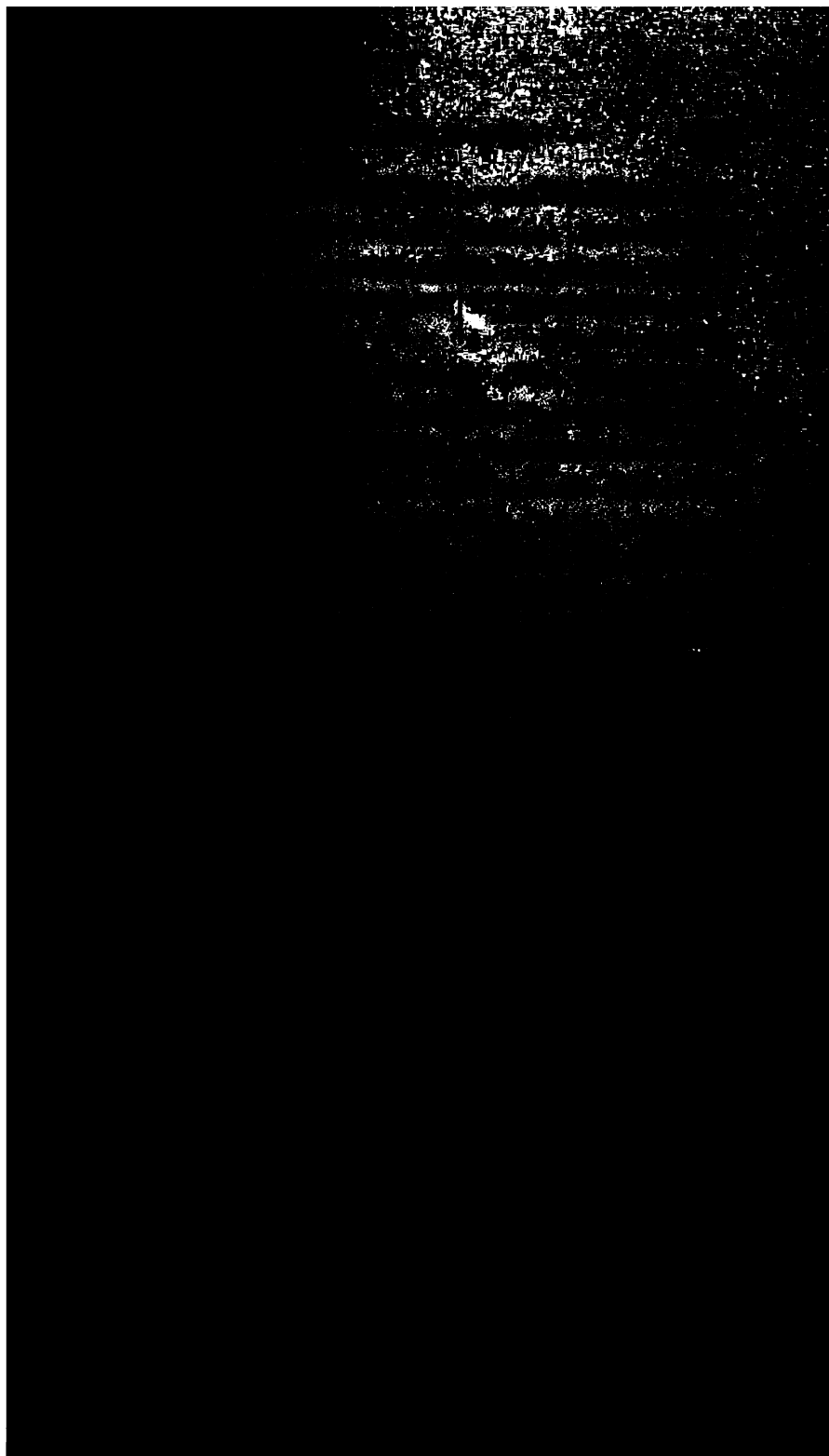


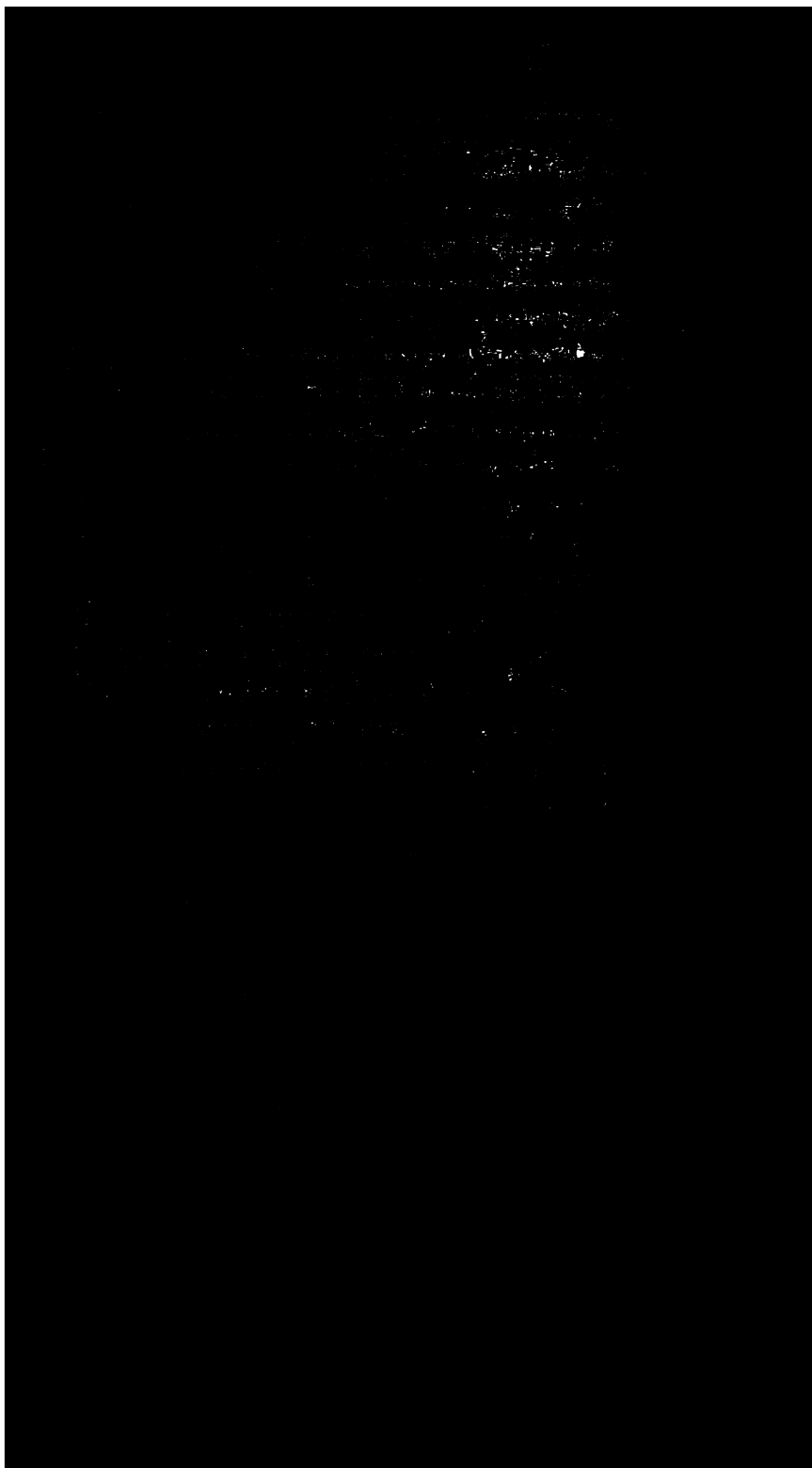


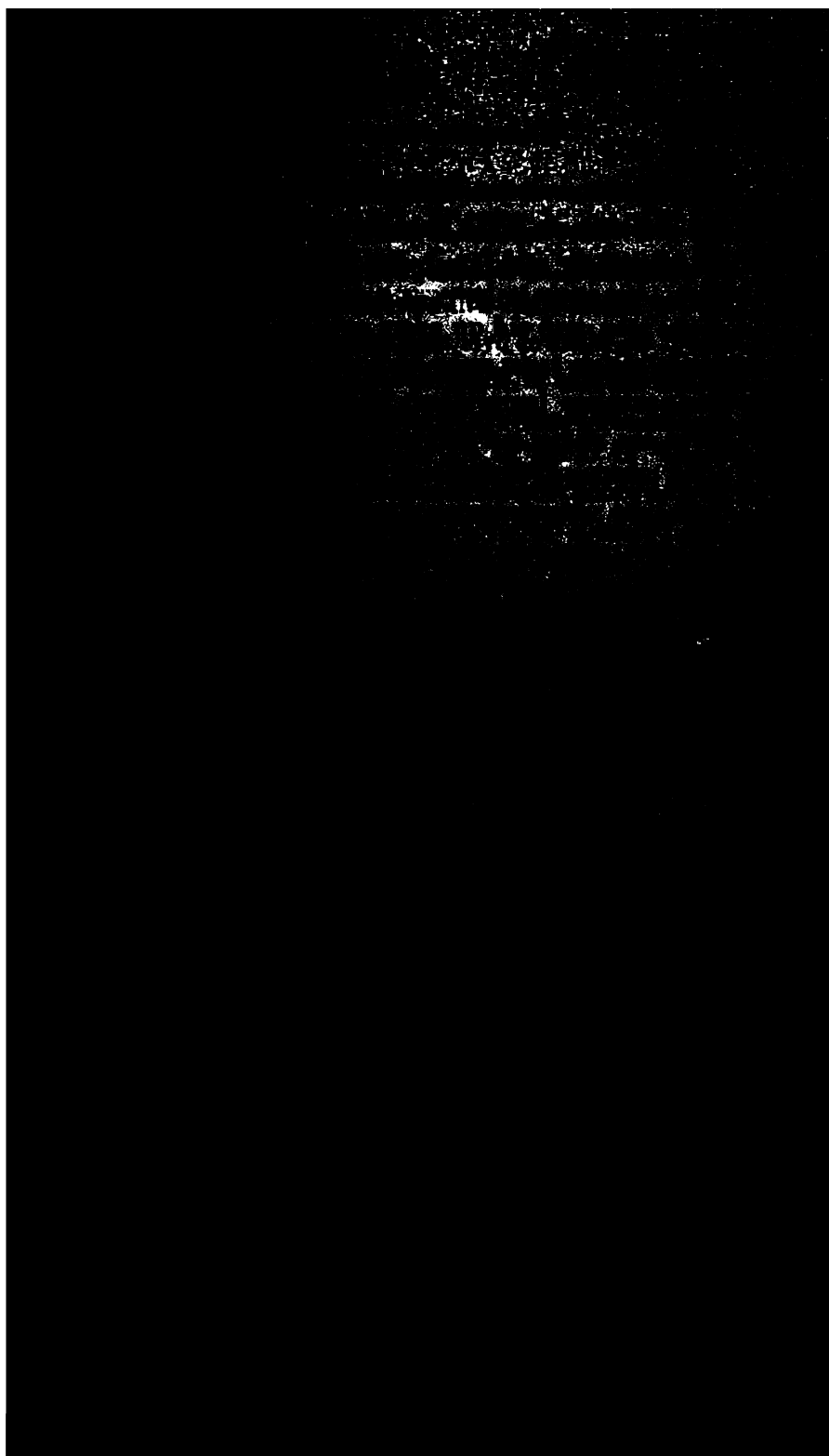




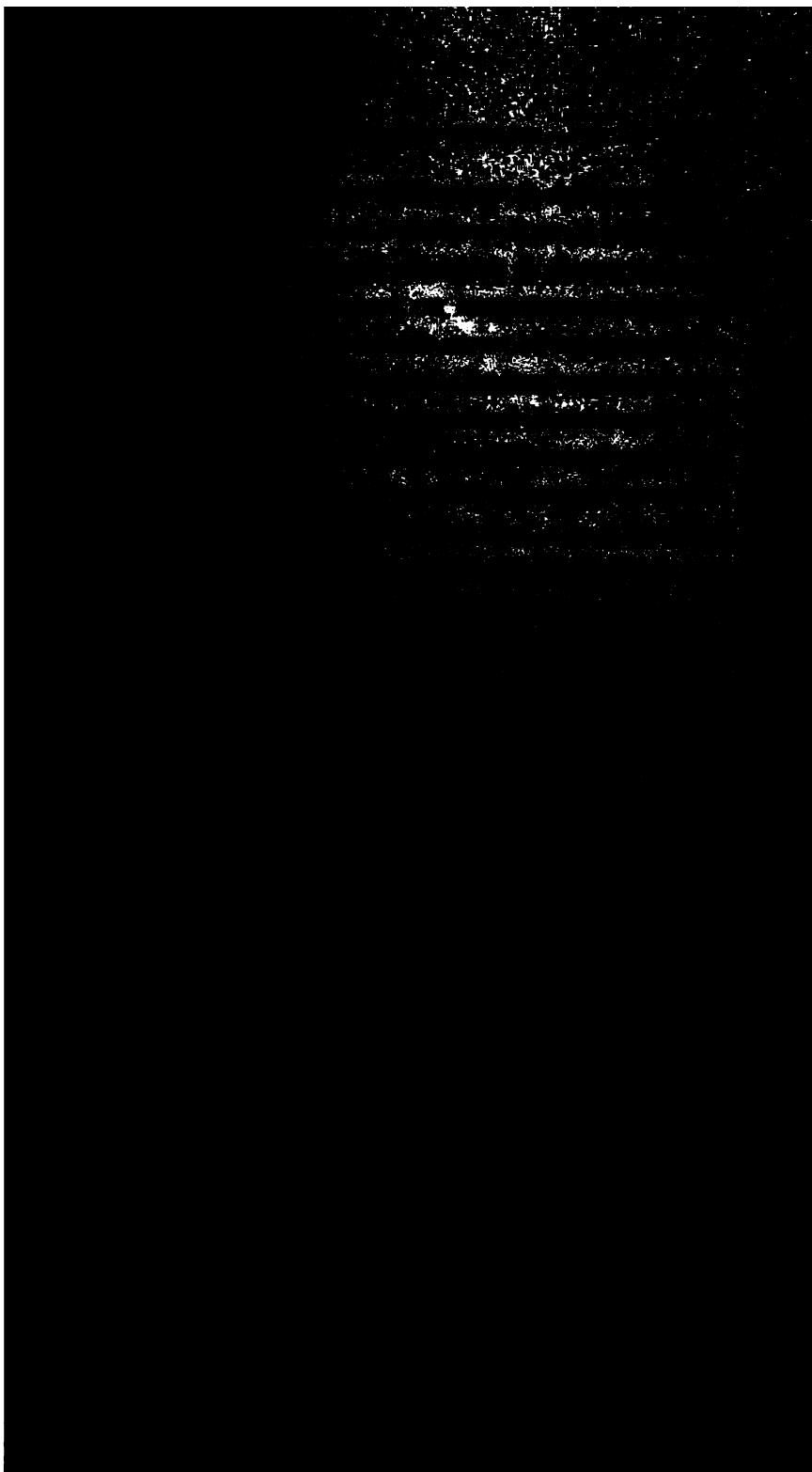


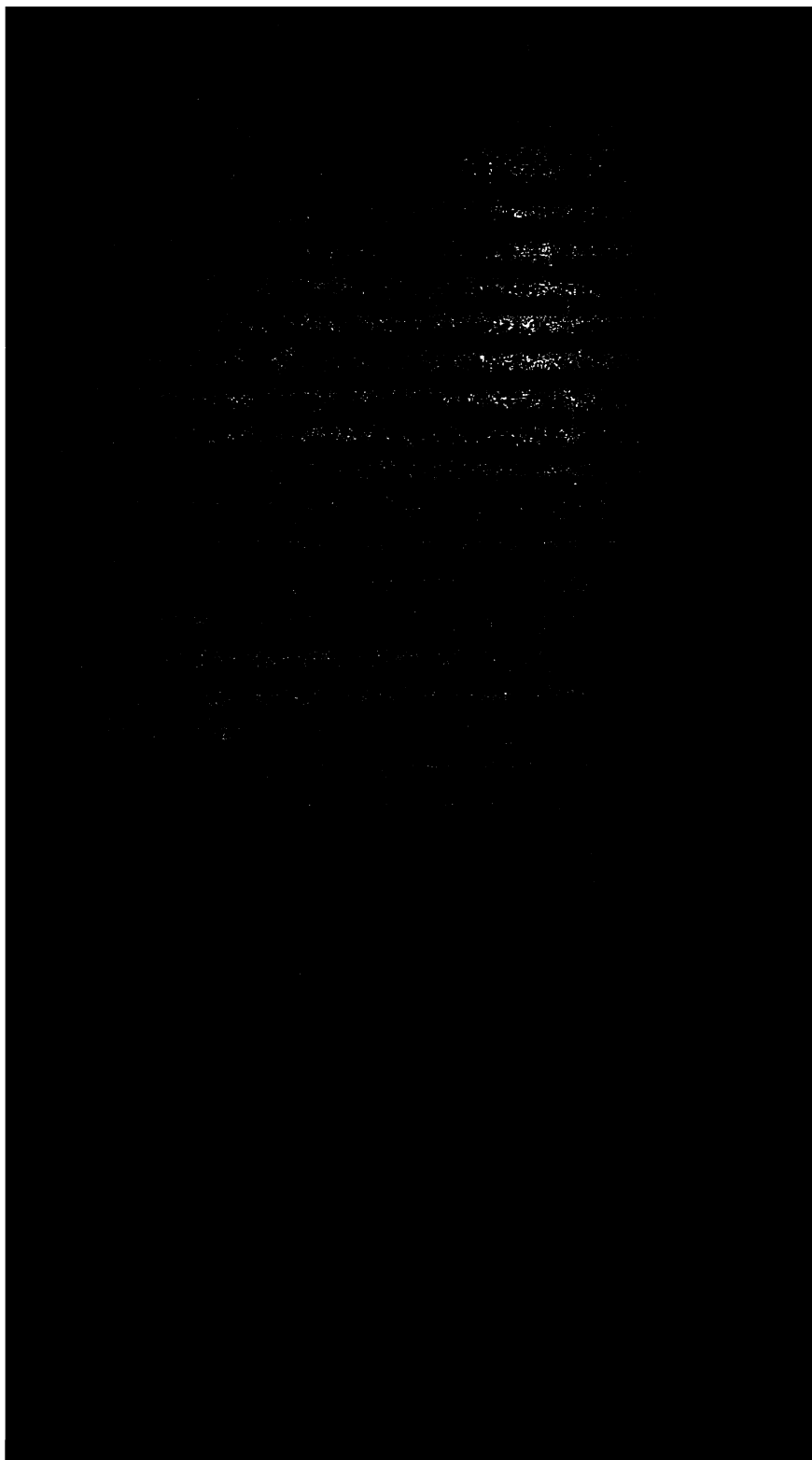


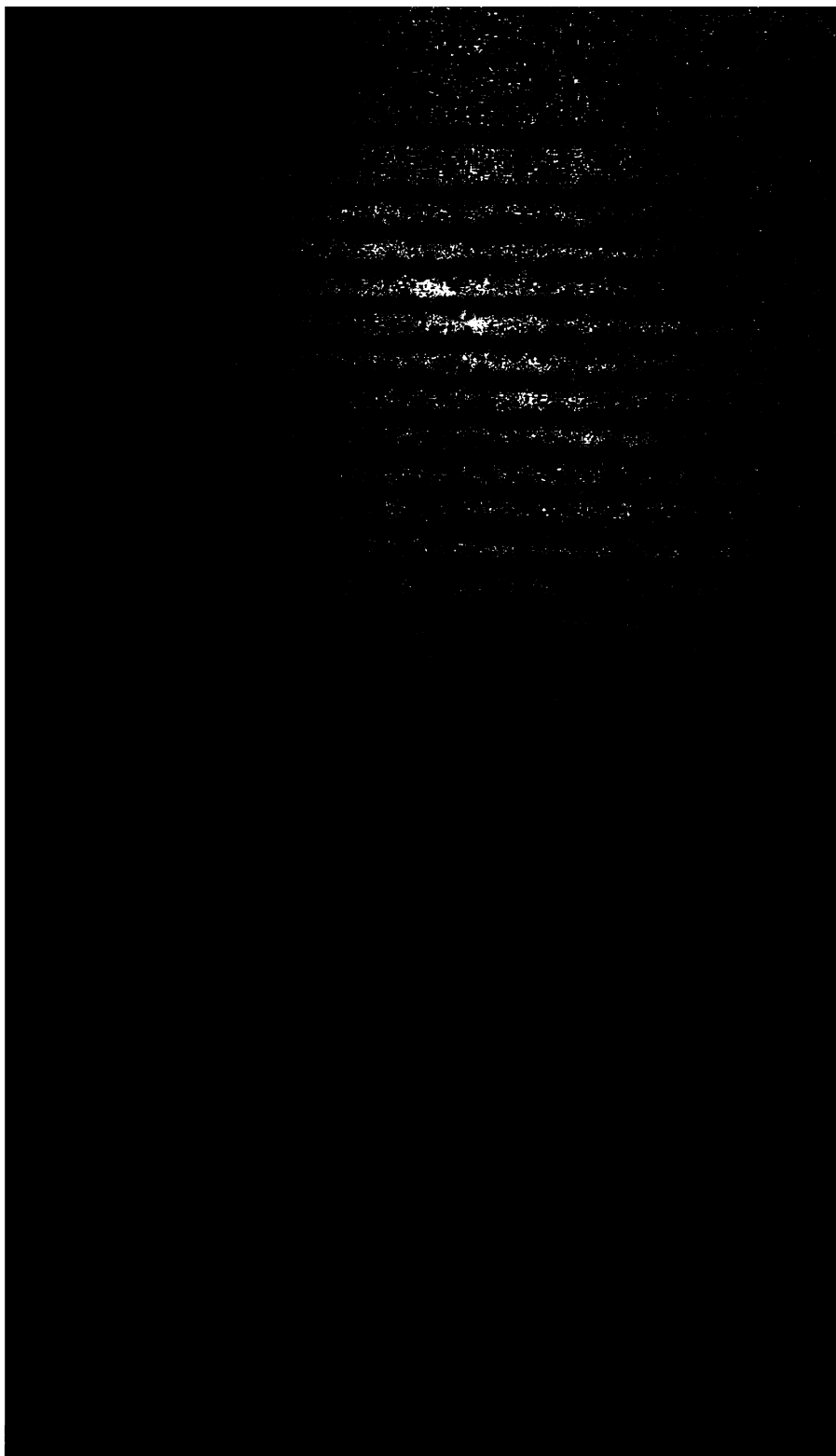


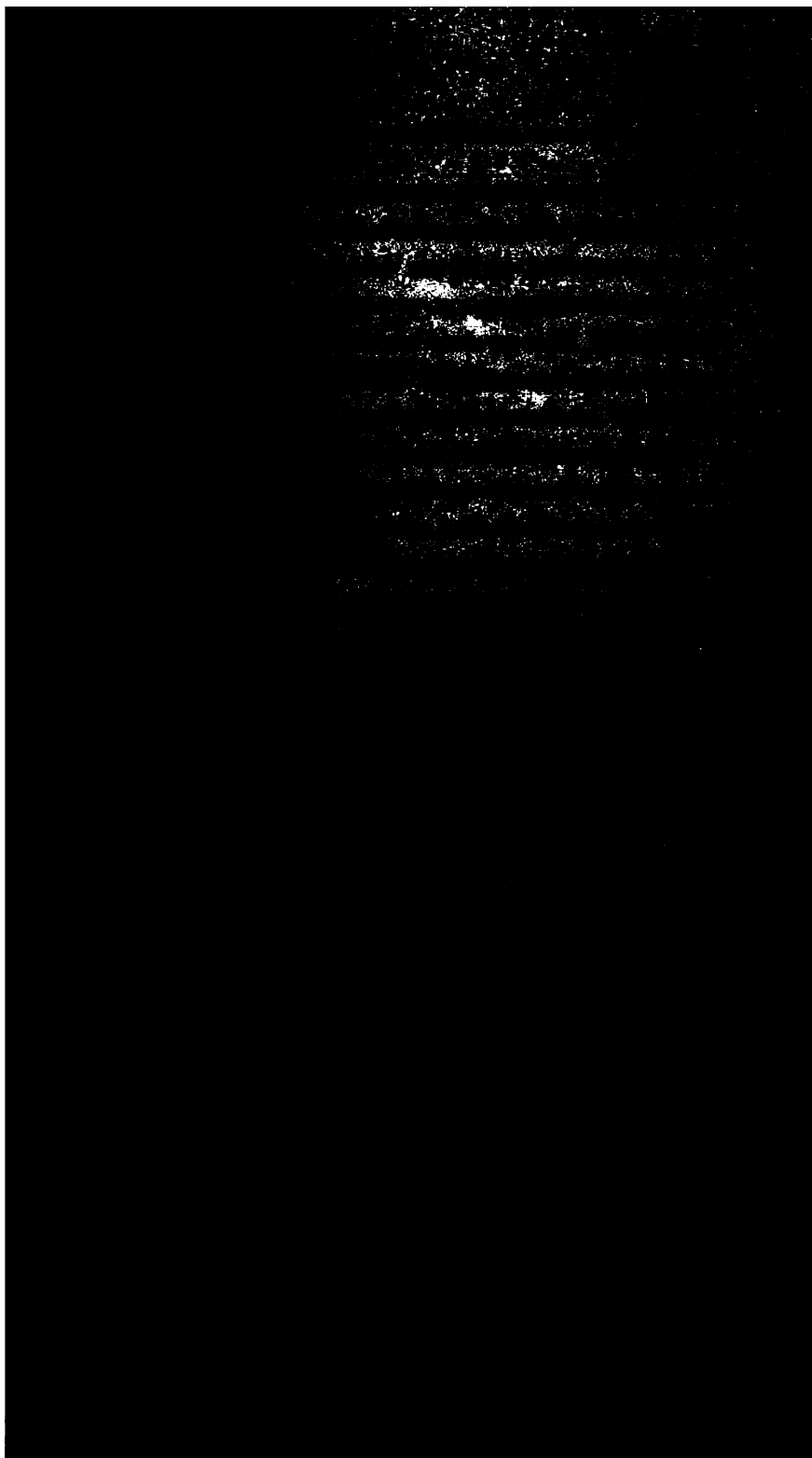


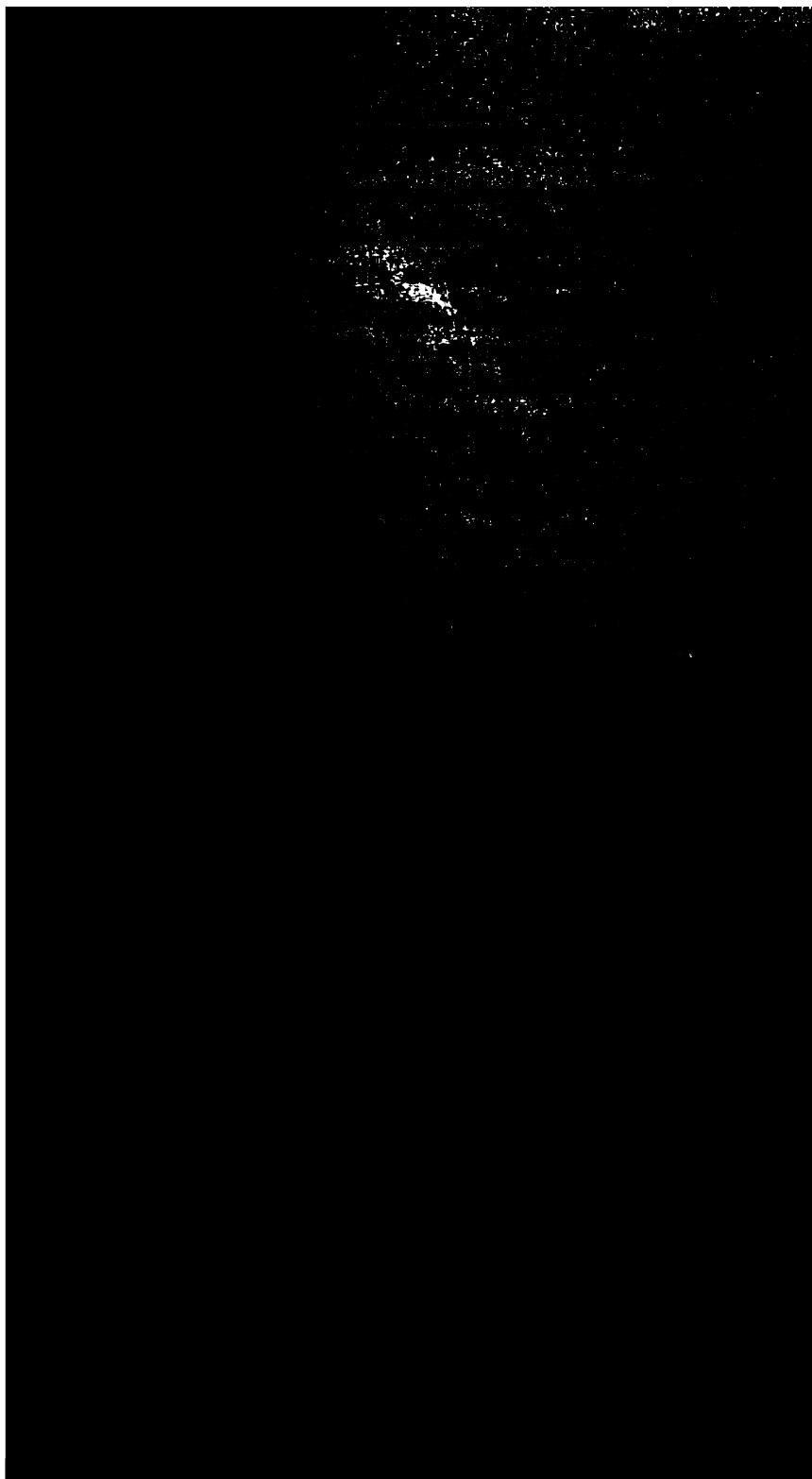


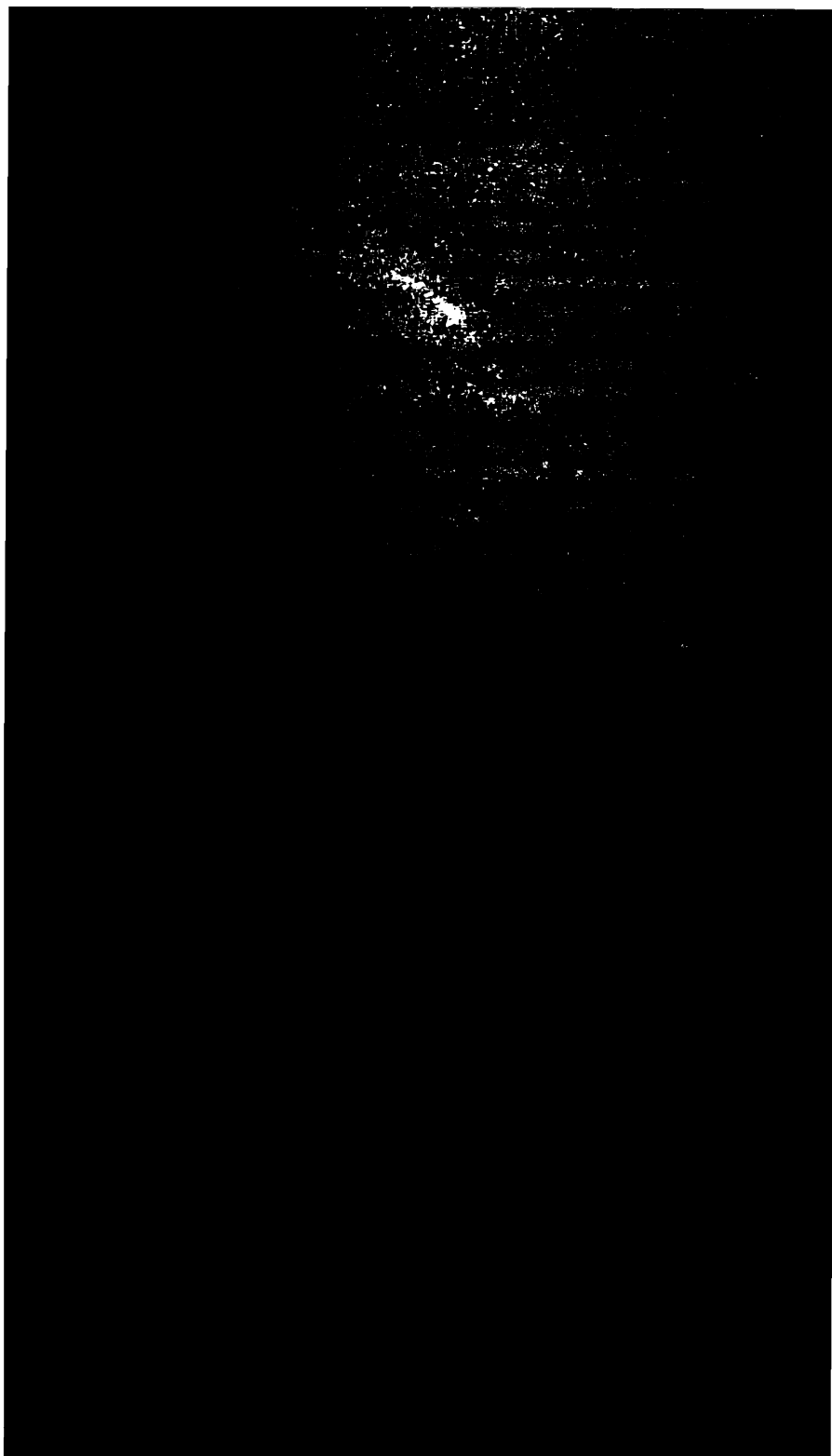


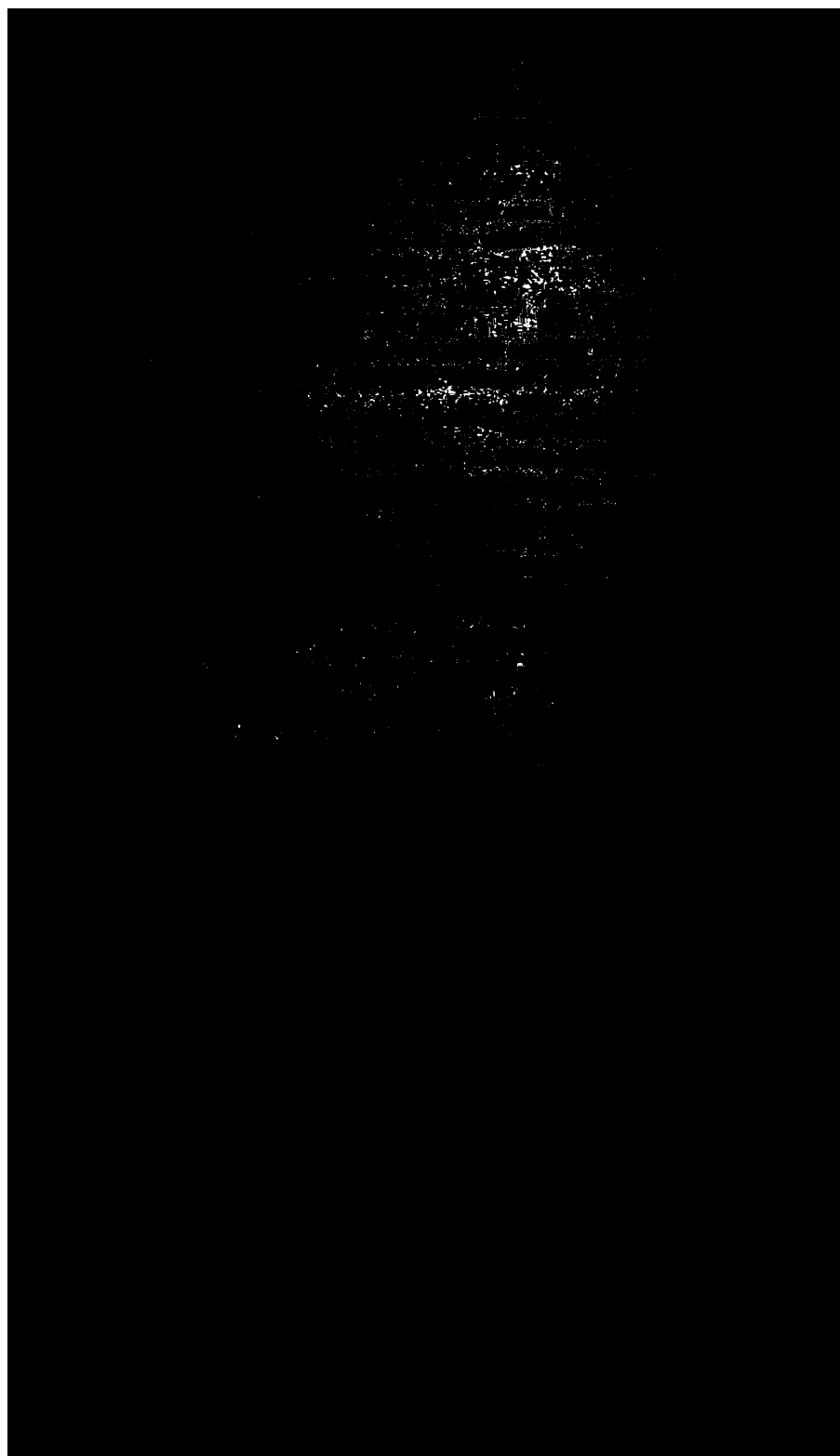


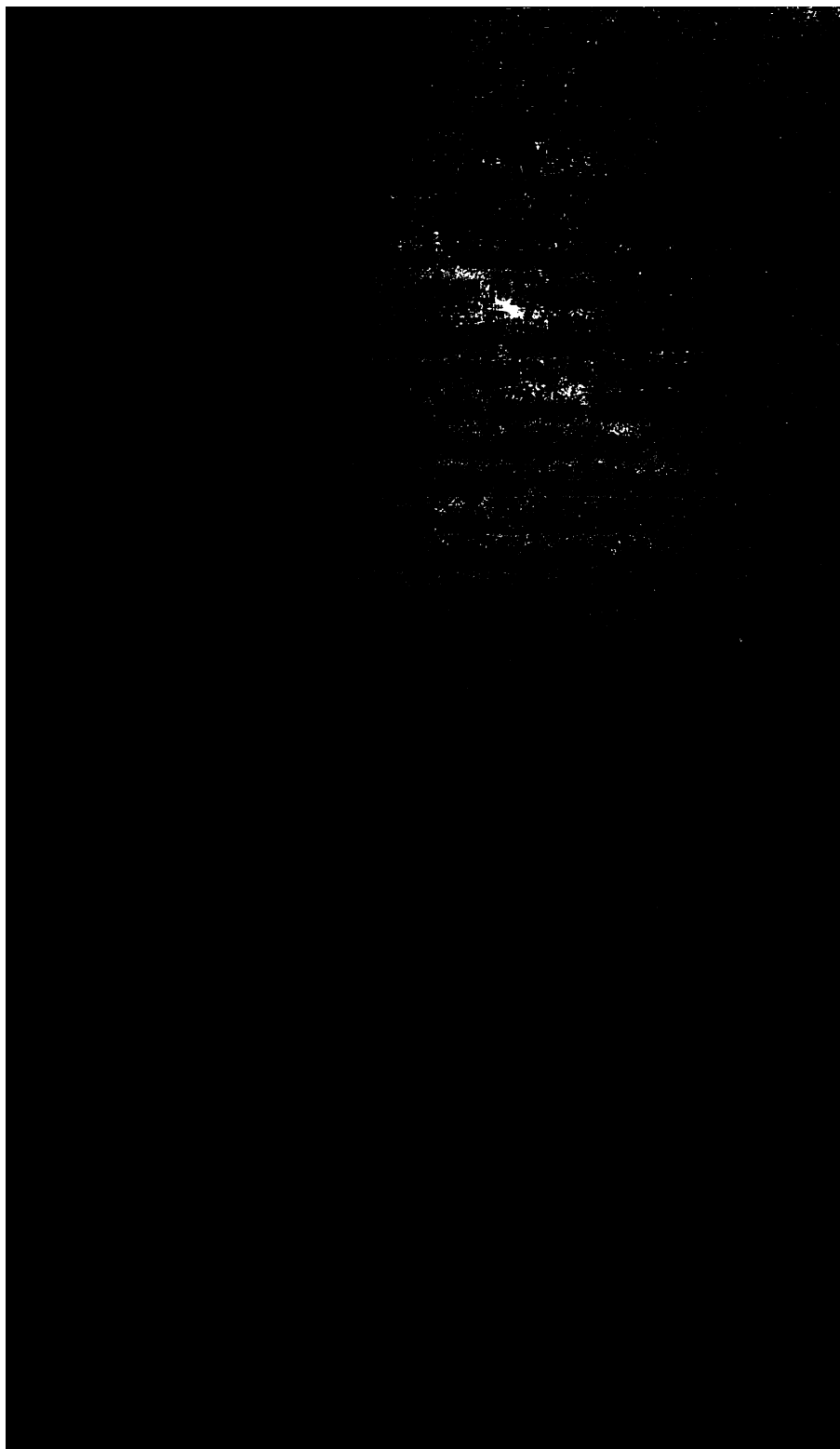


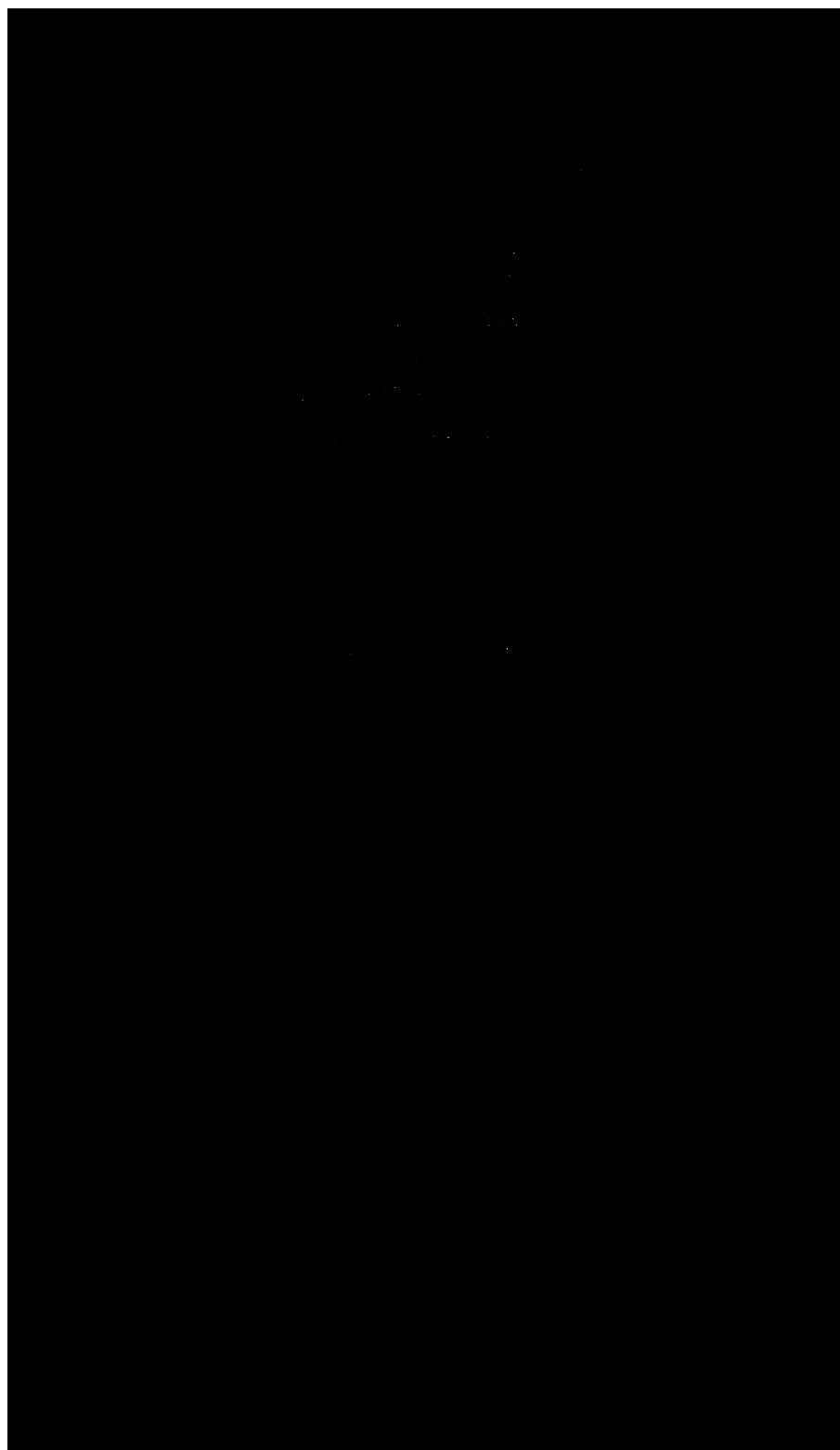


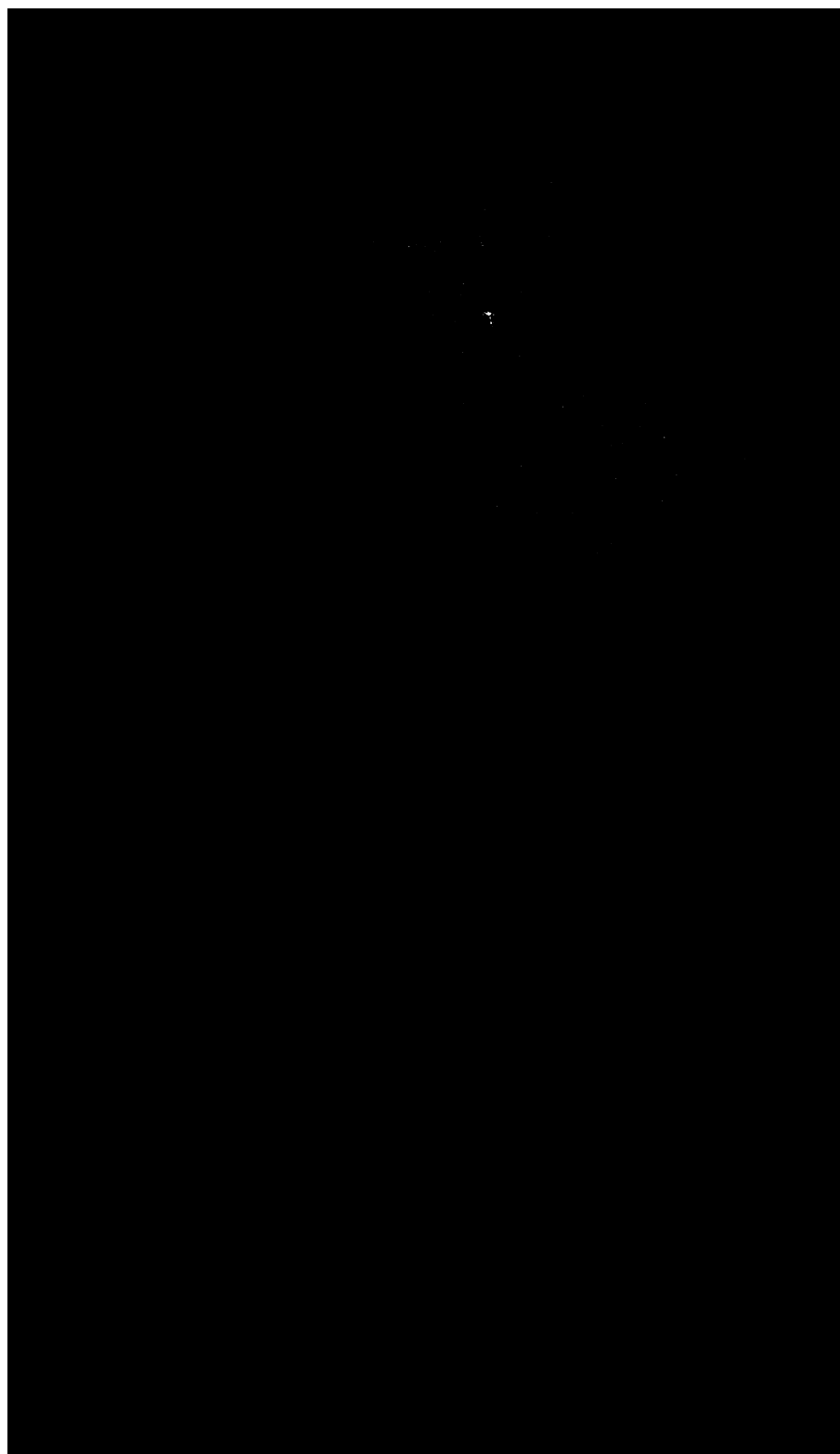


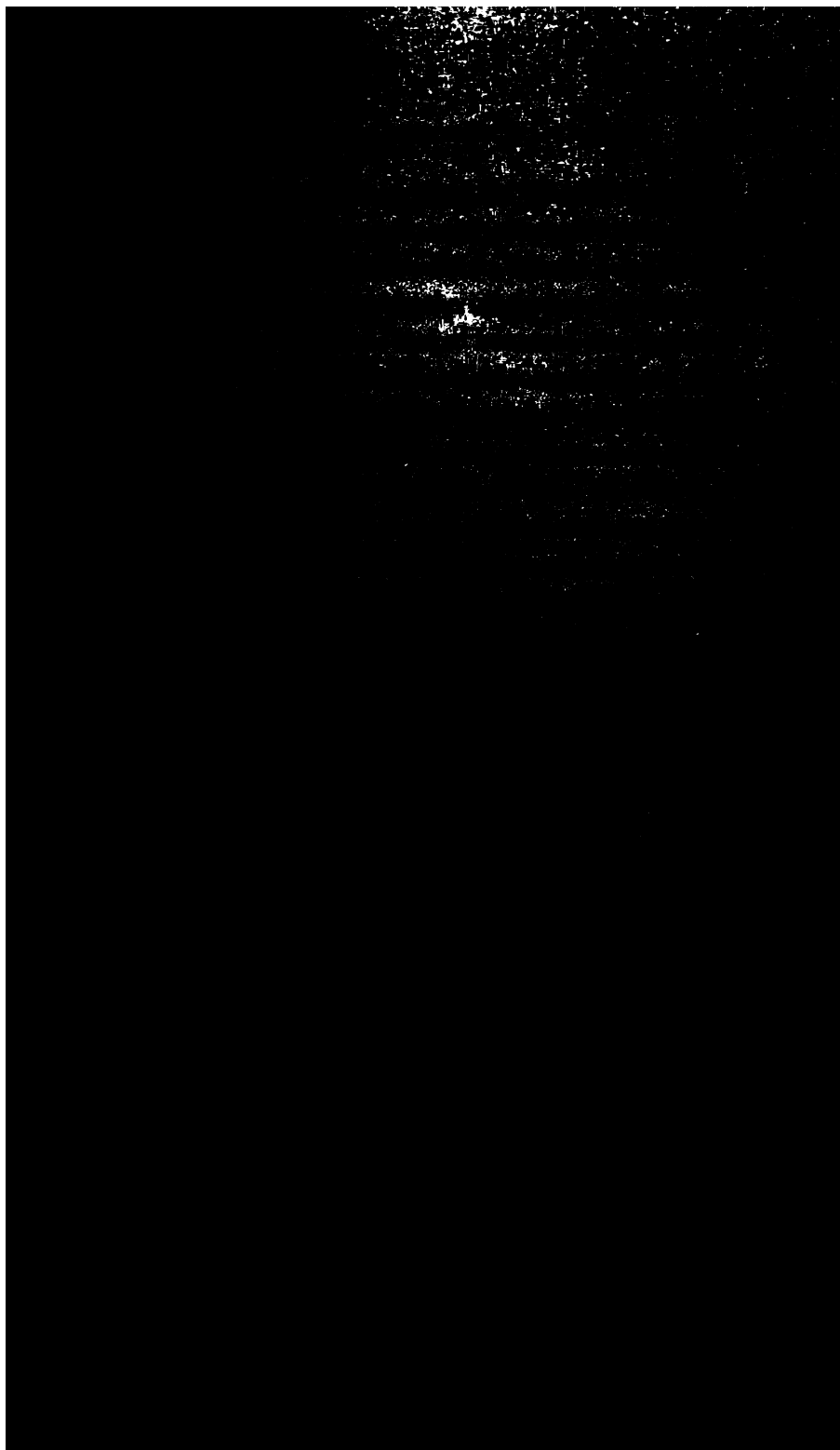


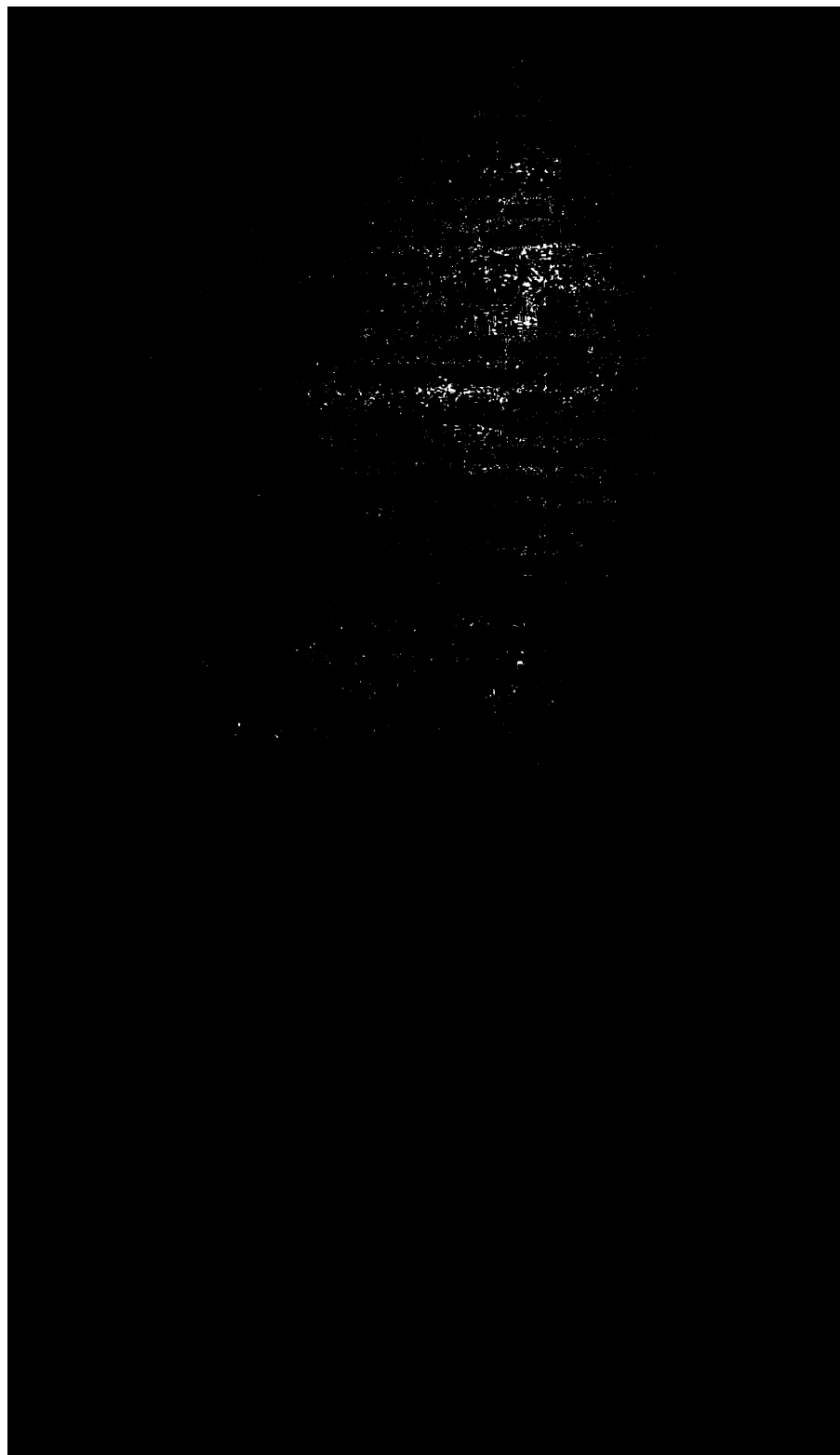


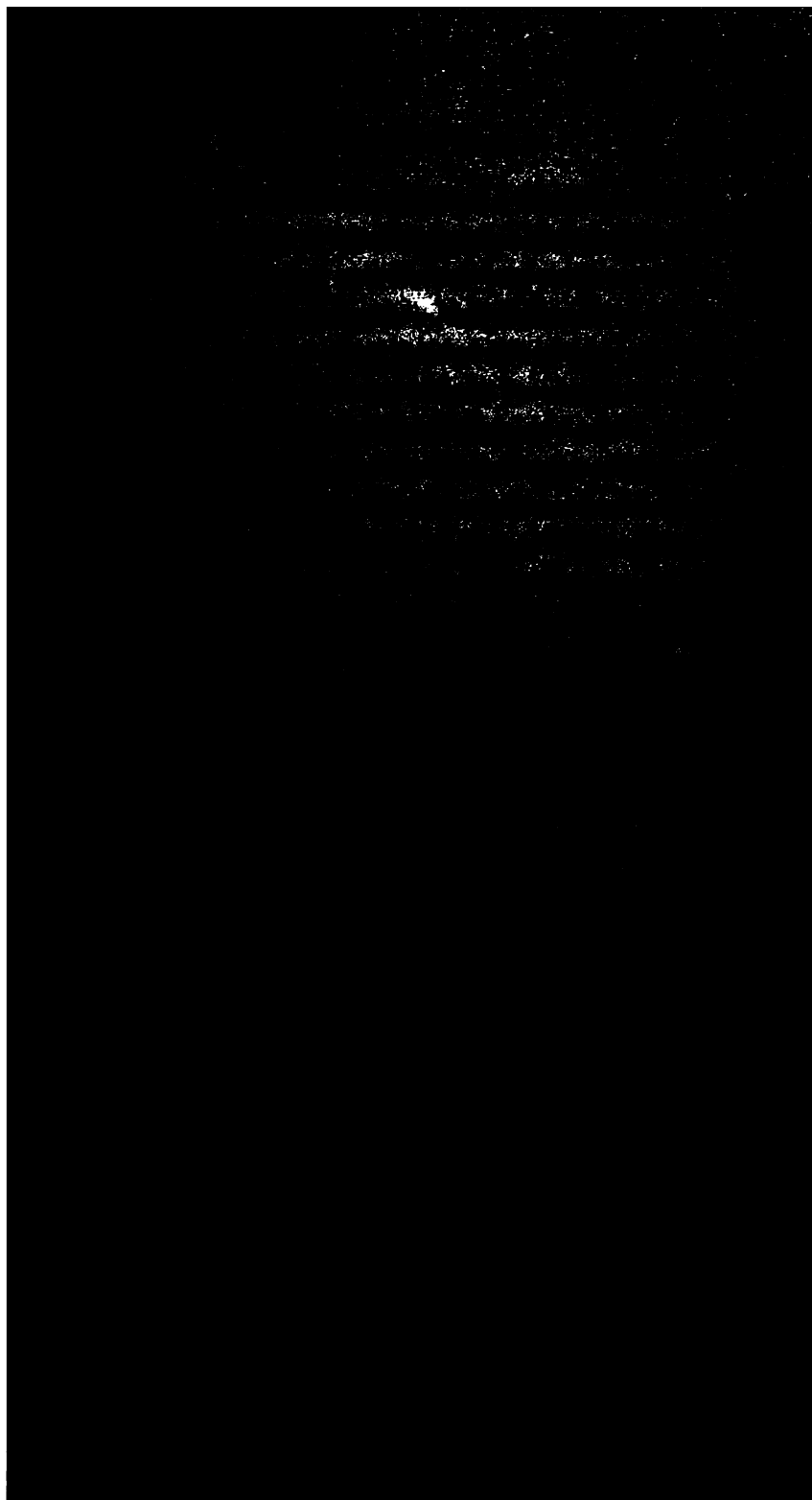




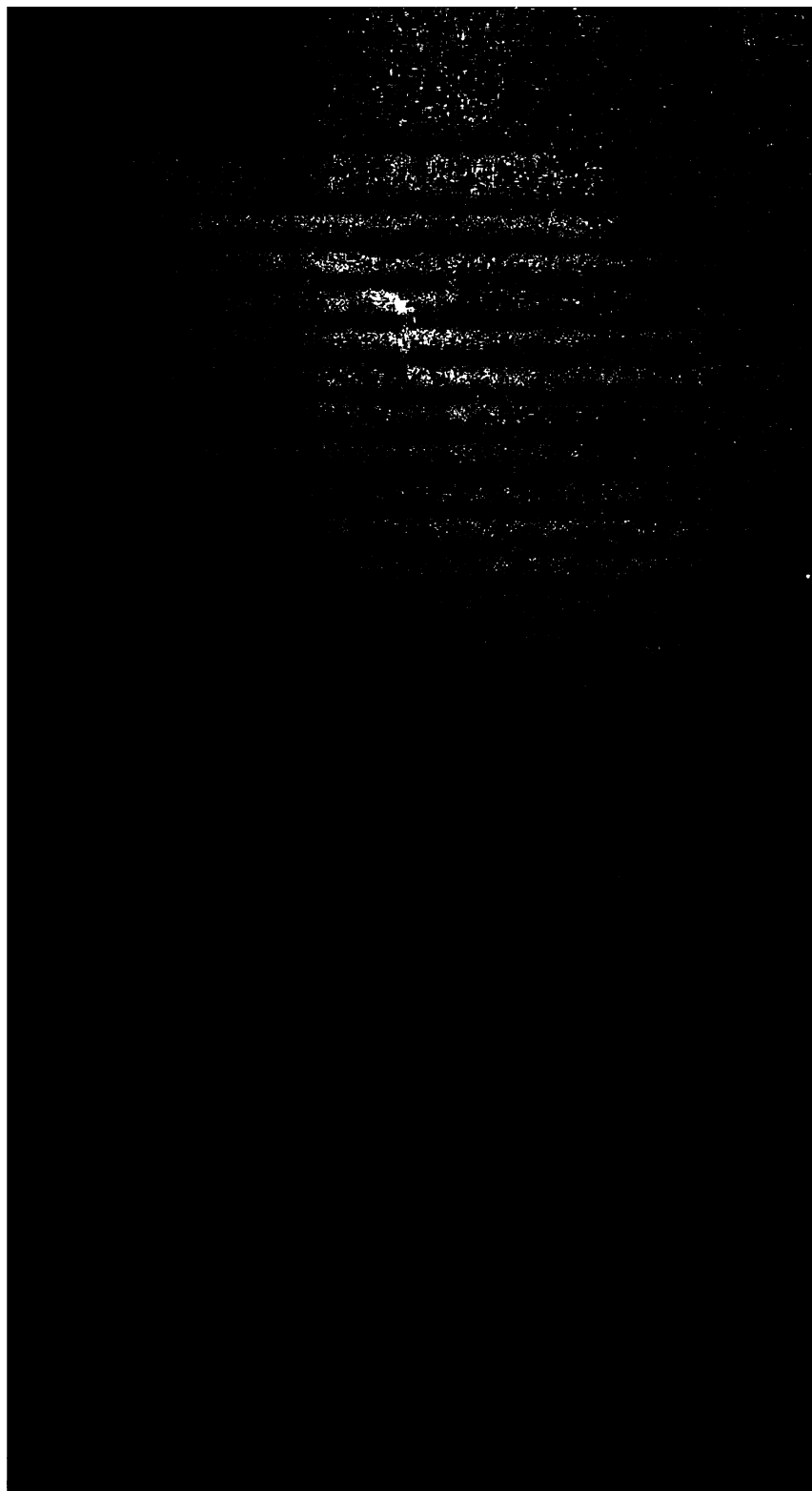










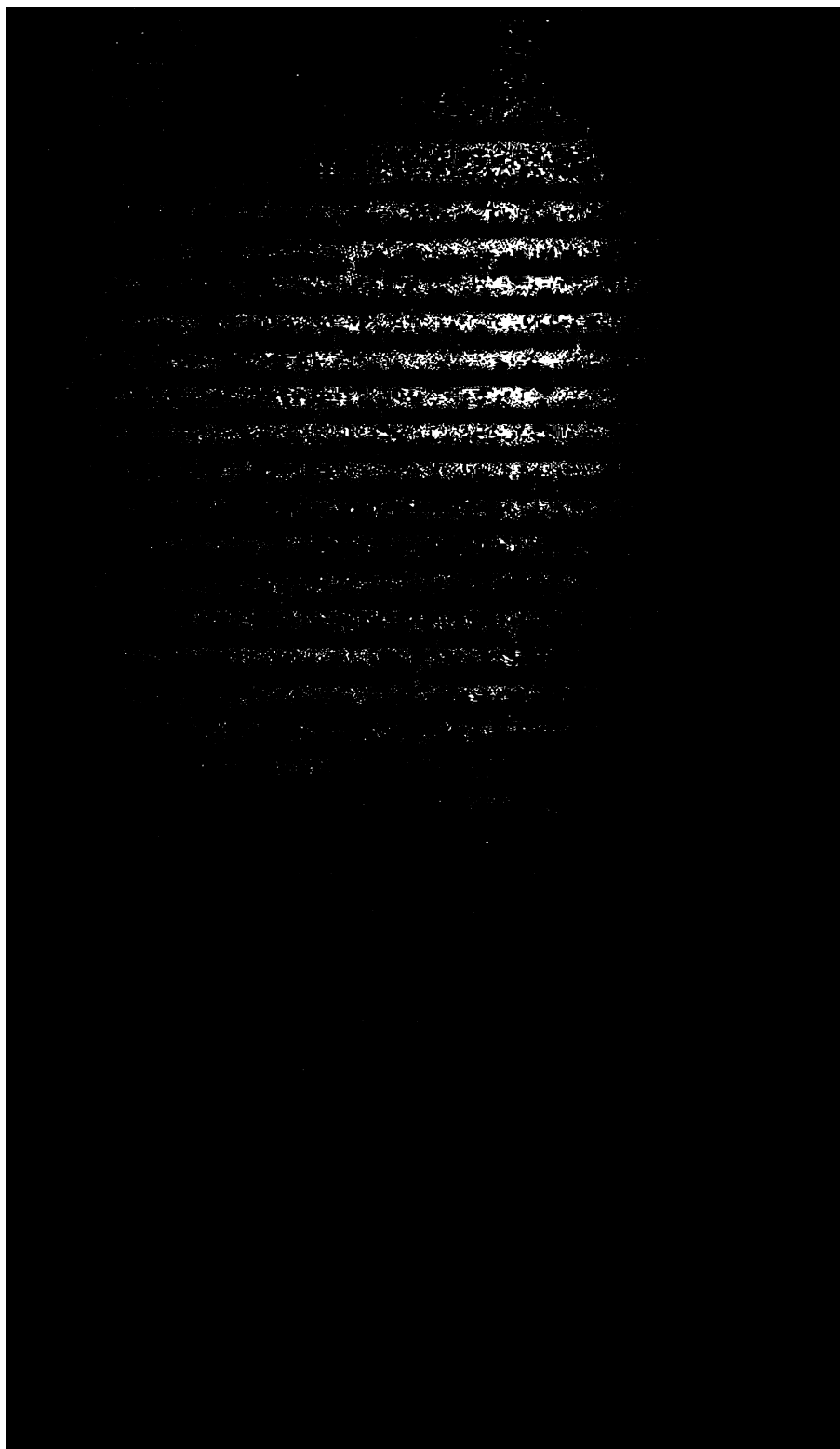


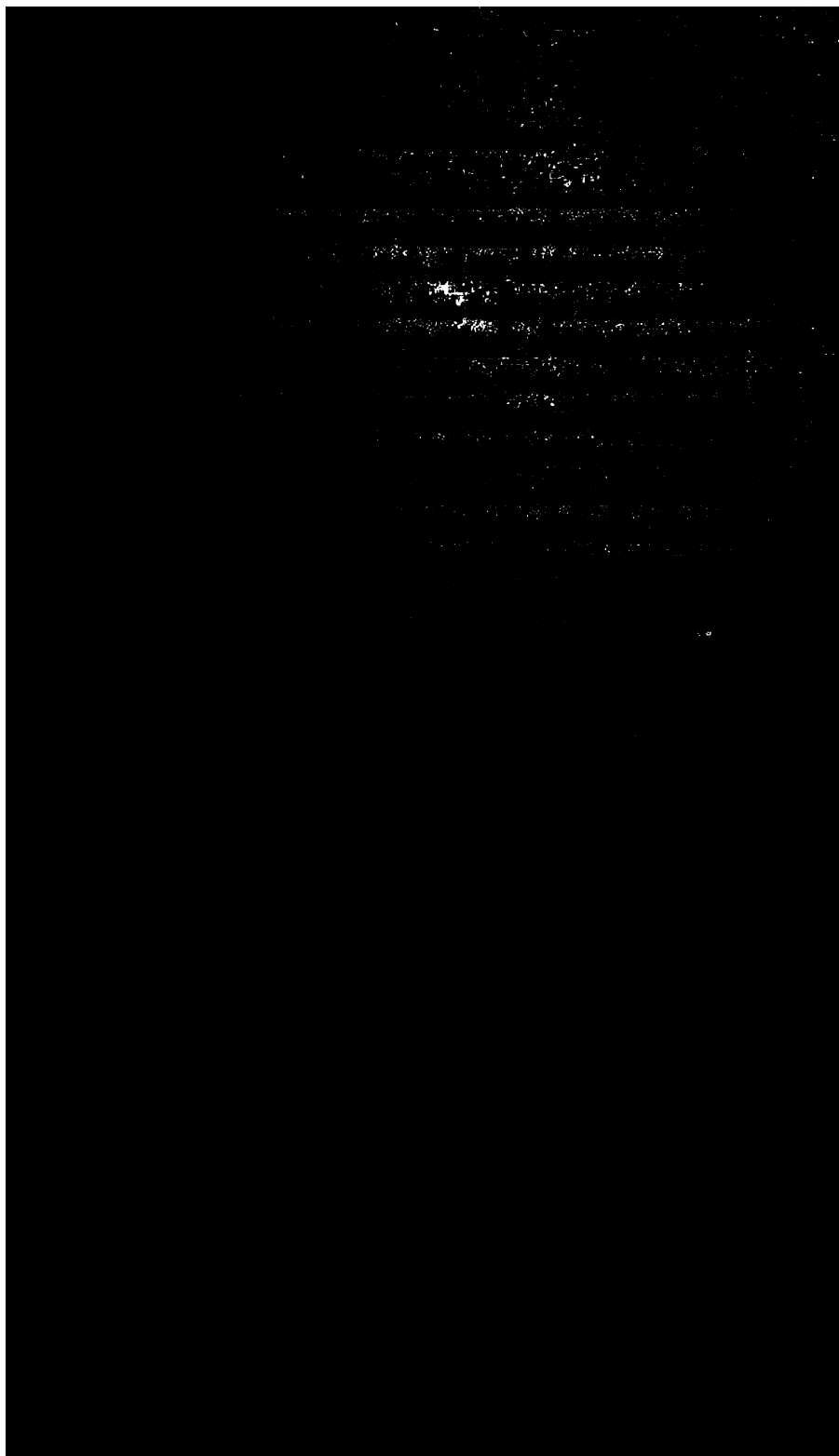
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Journal of Management Inquiry 18(6)

Journal of Management Studies, 37(6), 809–826.







the 1990s, the government has been able to maintain a high level of economic growth and social stability.

One of the main reasons for this success is the government's ability to maintain a high level of economic growth and social stability.

Another reason is the government's ability to maintain a high level of economic growth and social stability.

A third reason is the government's ability to maintain a high level of economic growth and social stability.

Finally, the government's ability to maintain a high level of economic growth and social stability is due to its ability to maintain a high level of economic growth and social stability.

In conclusion, the government's ability to maintain a high level of economic growth and social stability is due to its ability to maintain a high level of economic growth and social stability.

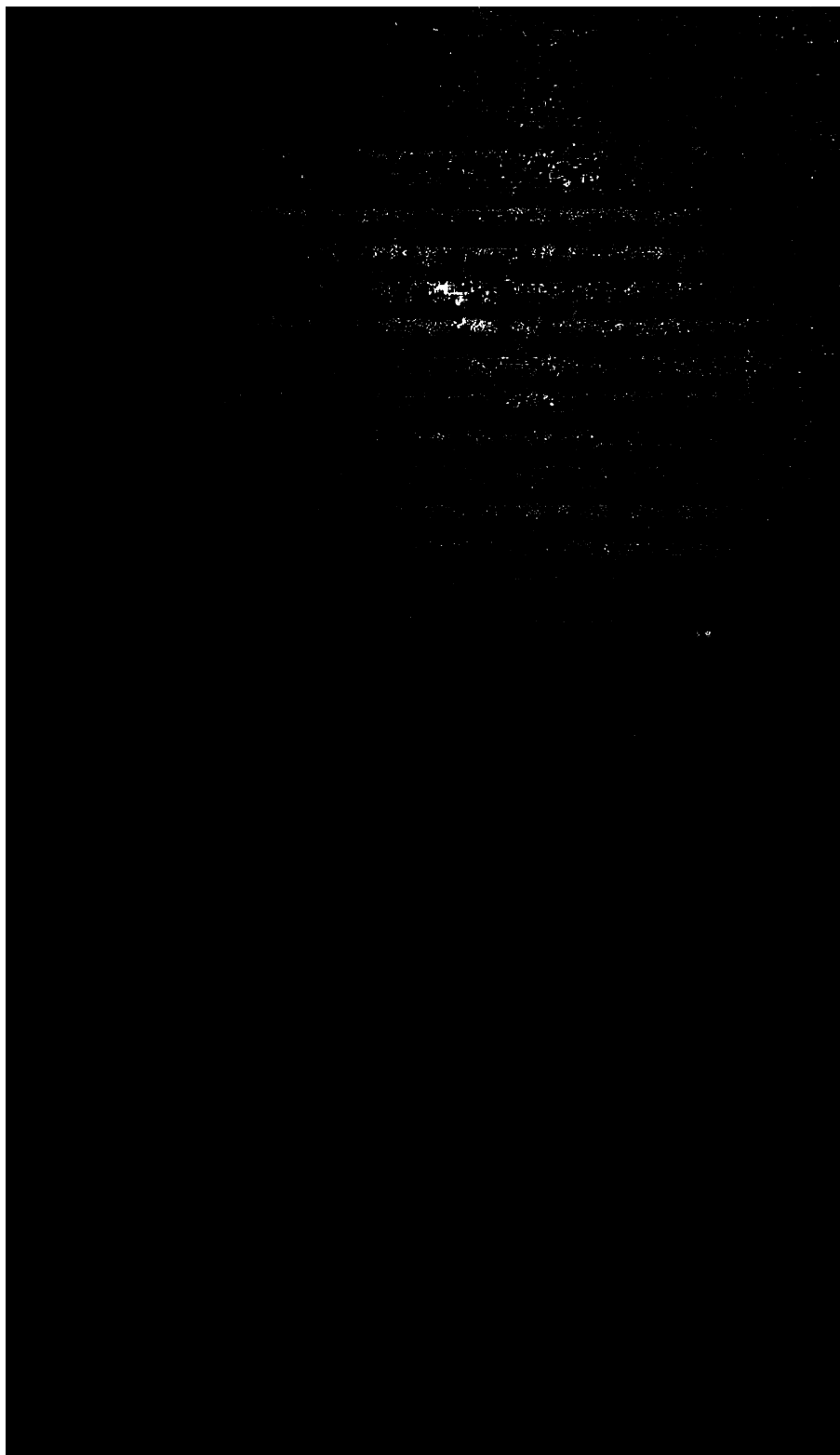
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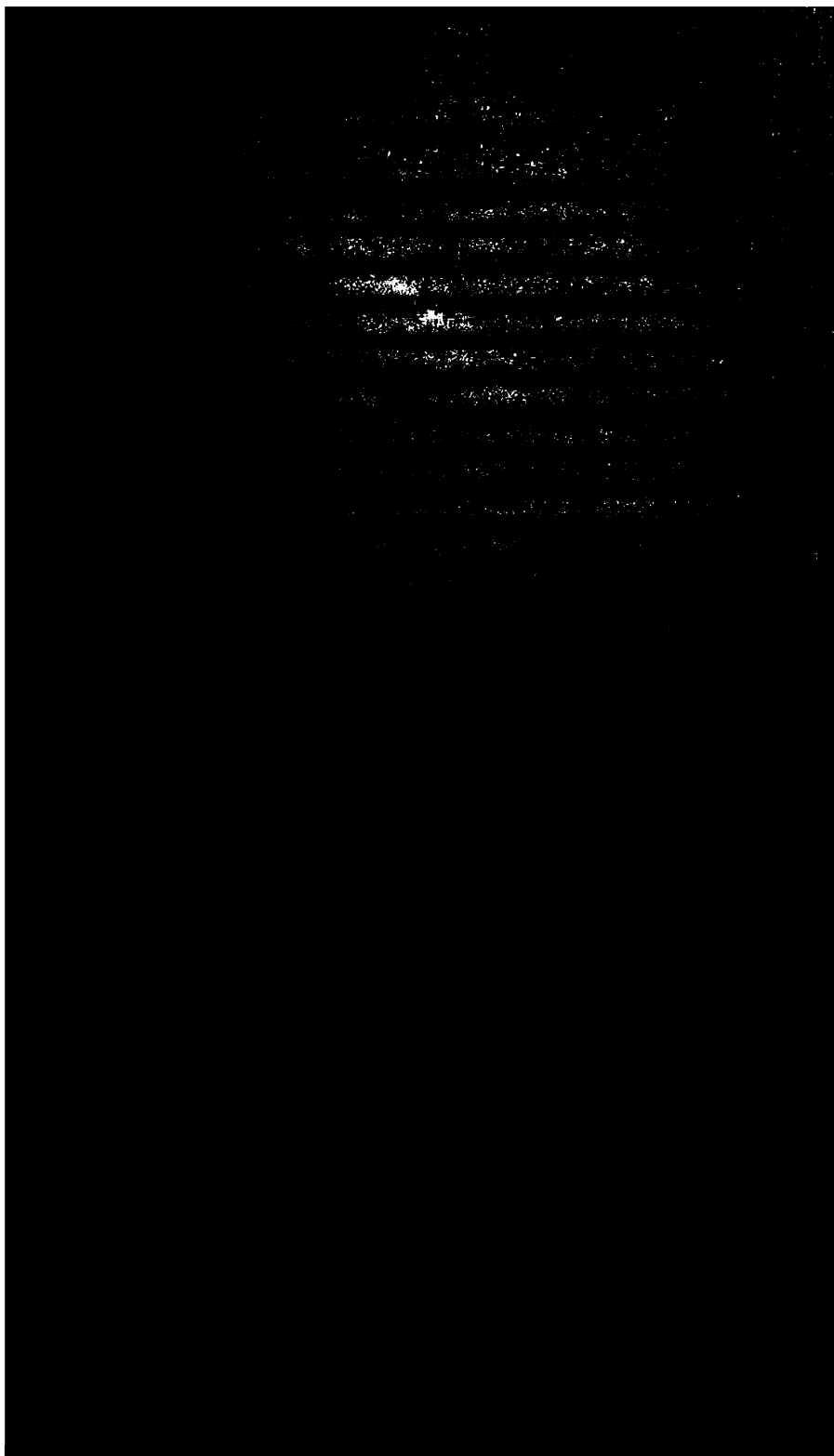
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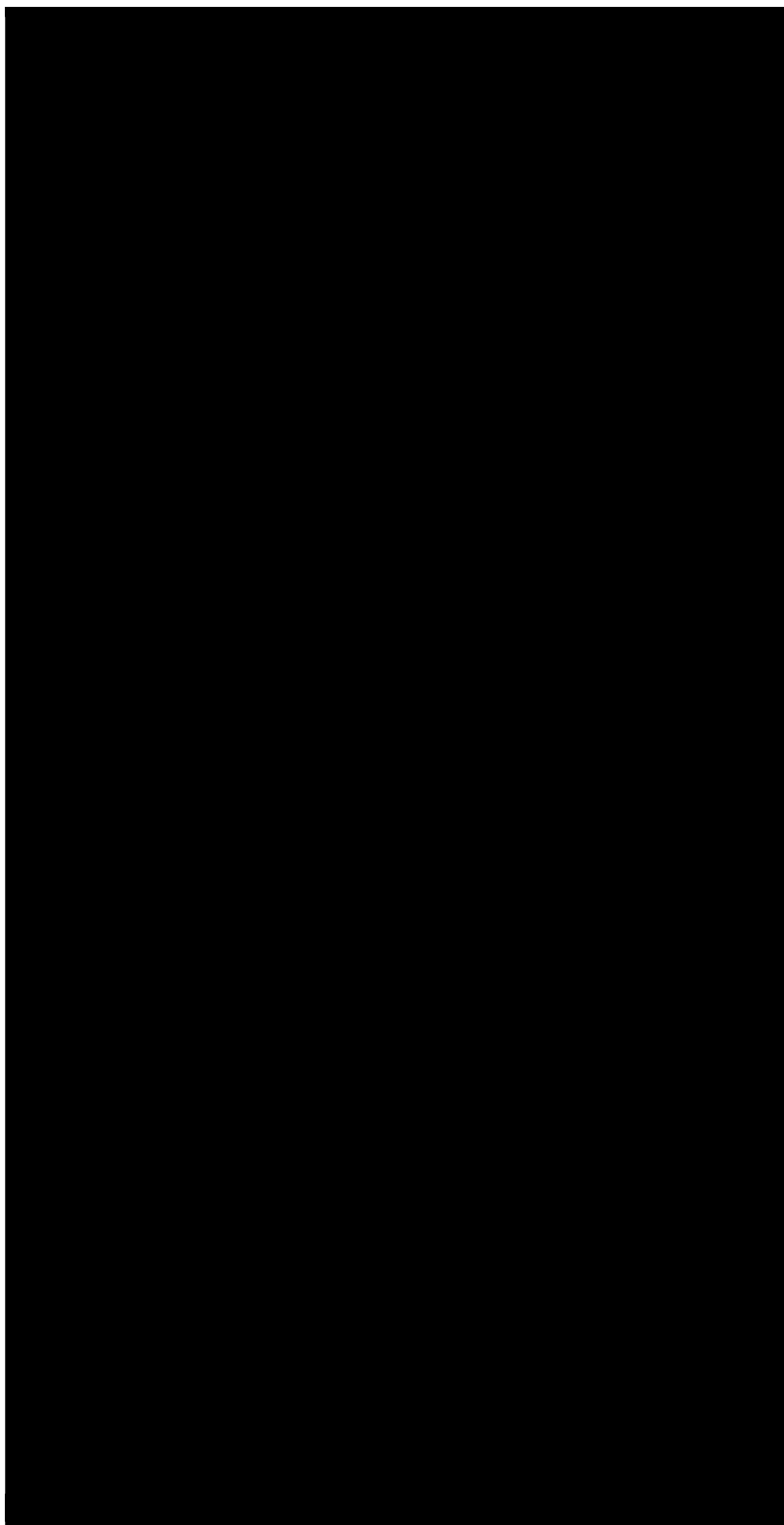
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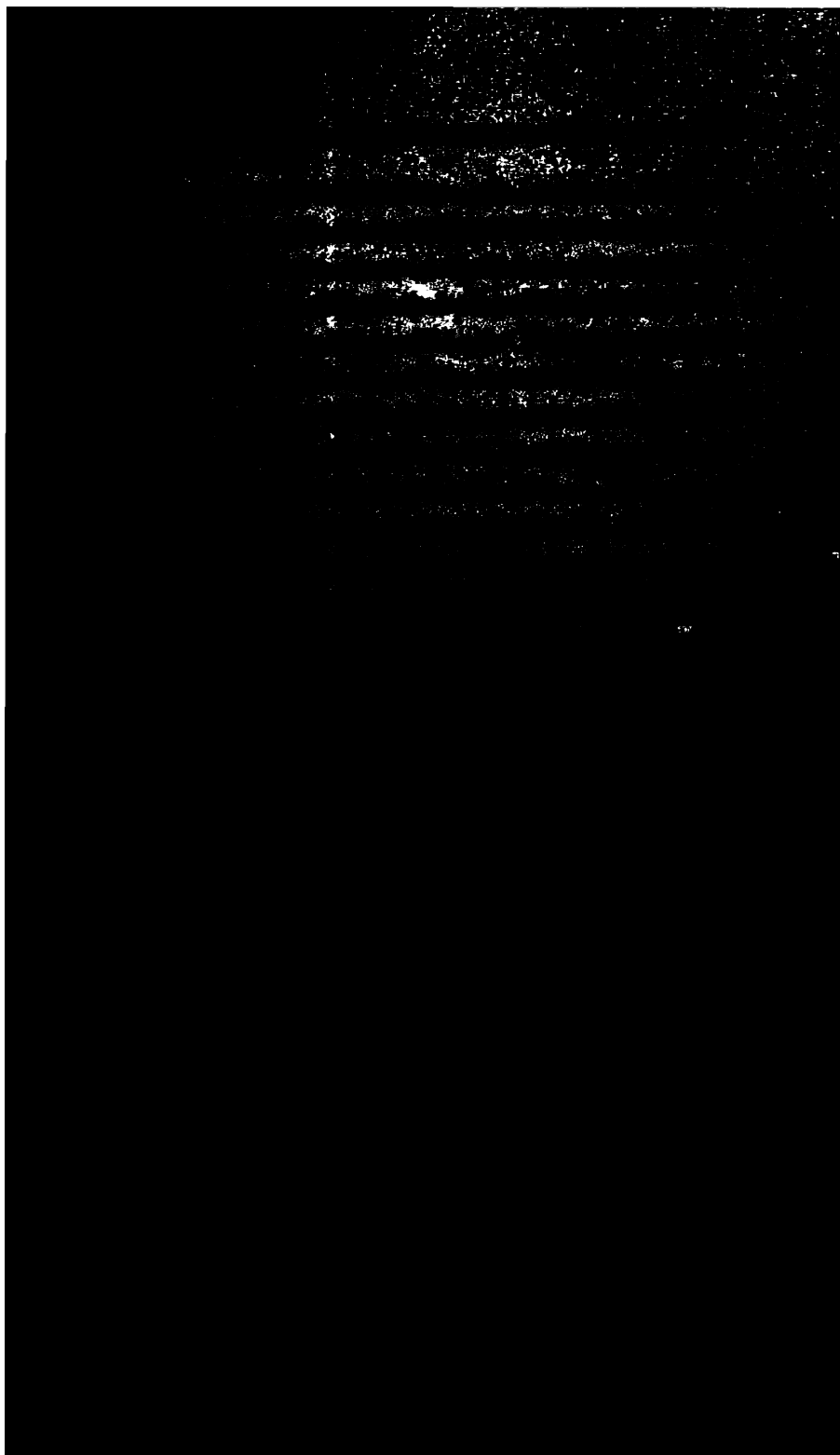


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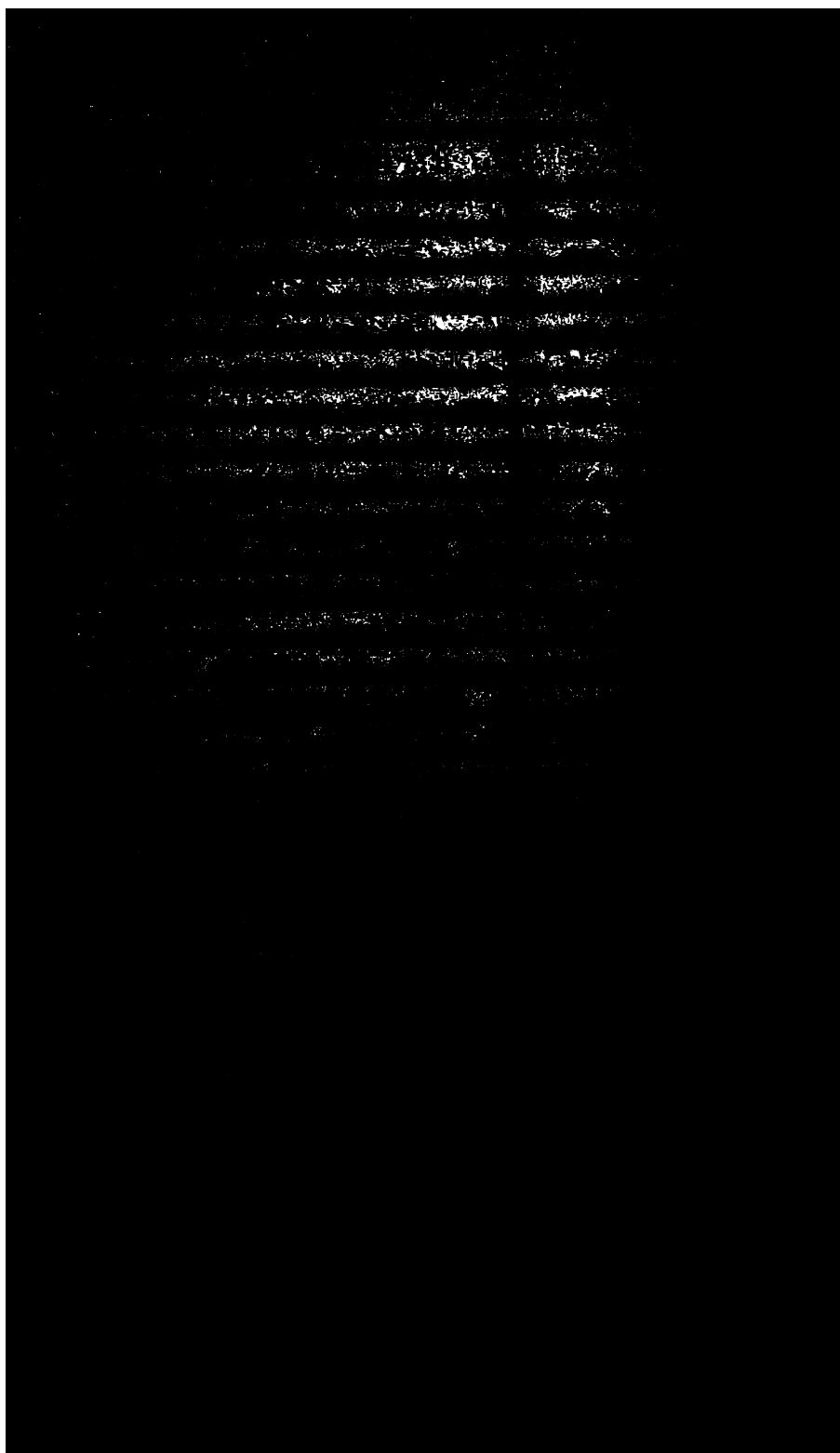
the fact that the *Journal of the American Medical Association* (JAMA) has been the most influential journal in the field of medicine for over 100 years. The JAMA is a peer-reviewed journal that publishes research, clinical practice, and medical education. It is the most widely read and cited journal in the field of medicine. The JAMA is published by the American Medical Association (AMA), which is a professional organization of physicians. The JAMA is a member of the International Association of Medical Journals (IAMJ), which is a global organization of medical journals. The JAMA is a member of the International Association of Academic Publishers (IAAP), which is a global organization of academic publishers. The JAMA is a member of the International Association of Medical Editors (IAME), which is a global organization of medical editors. The JAMA is a member of the International Association of Medical Journalists (IAMJ), which is a global organization of medical journalists. 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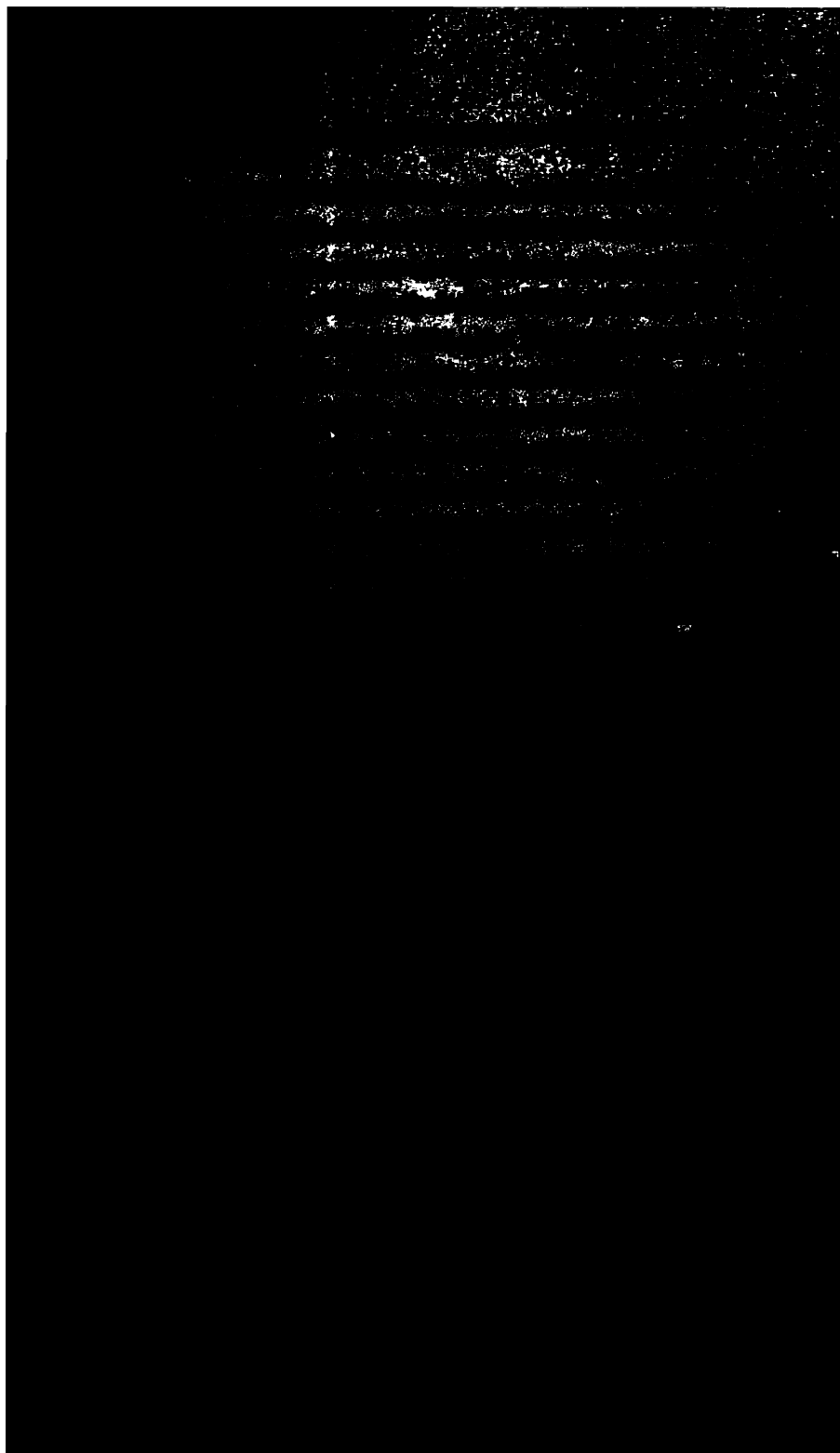
1. *How many people are there in your family?*
 2. *How many people are there in your class?*
 3. *How many people are there in your school?*
 4. *How many people are there in your country?*
 5. *How many people are there in your world?*

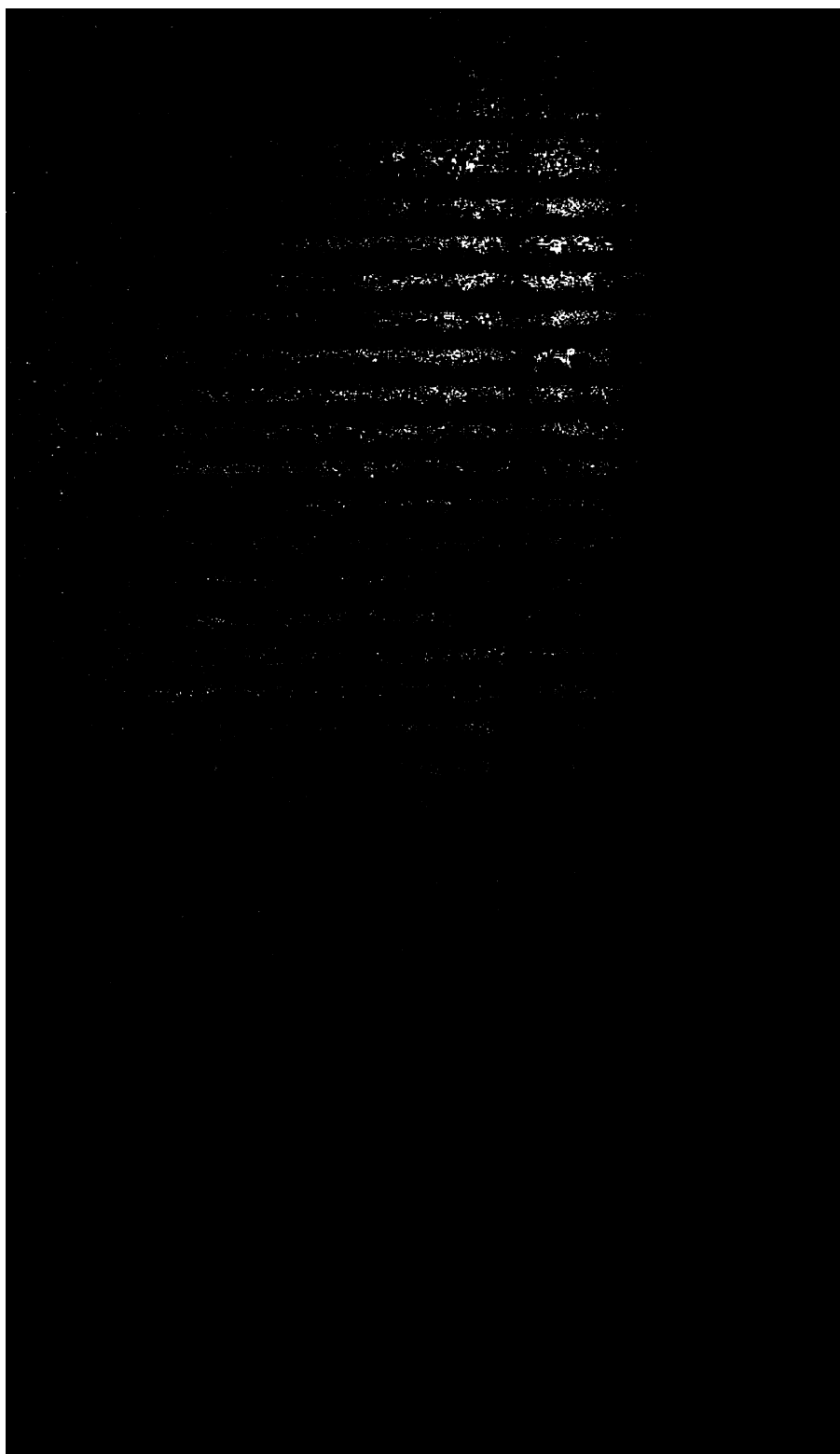
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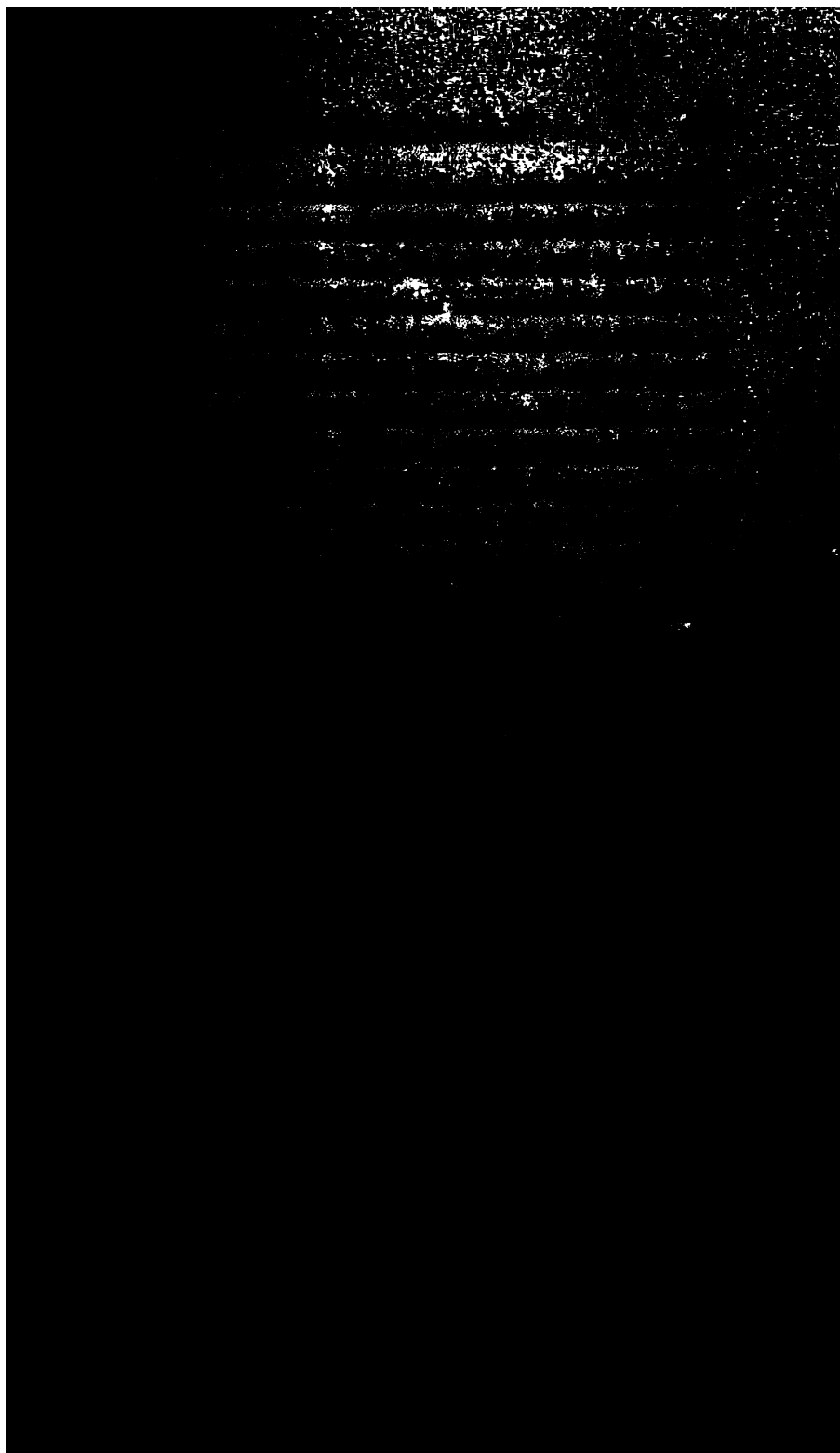


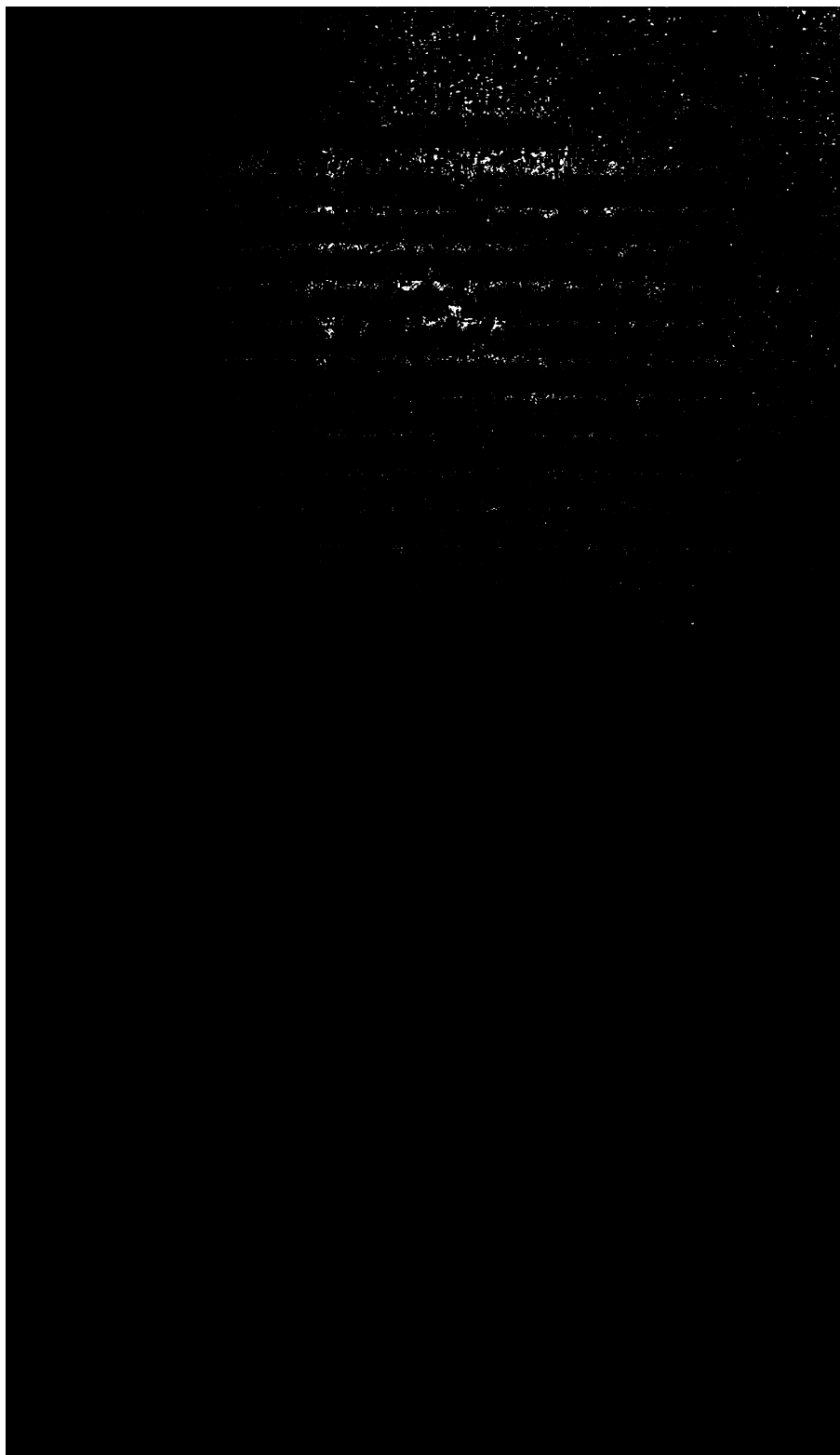


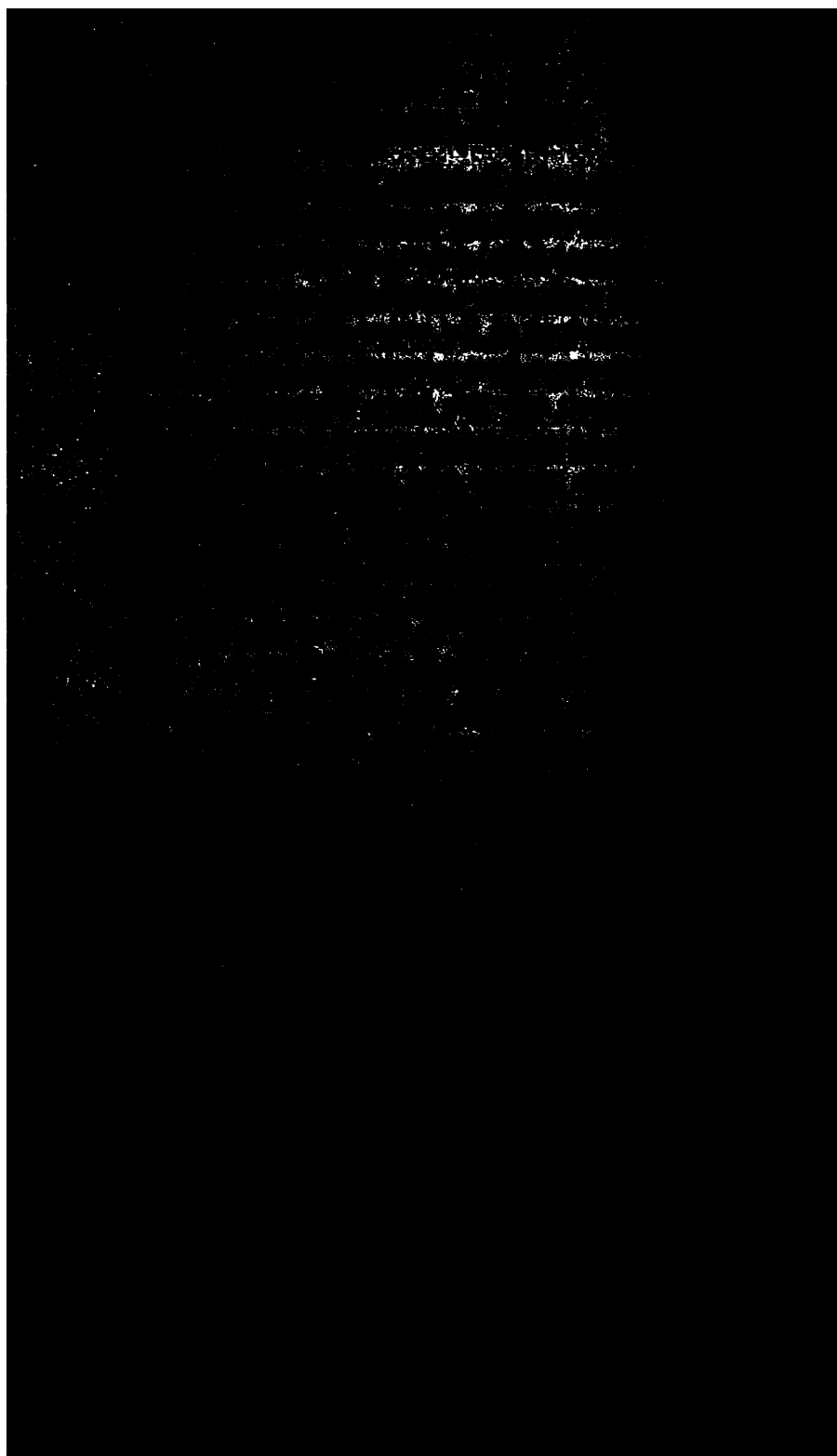


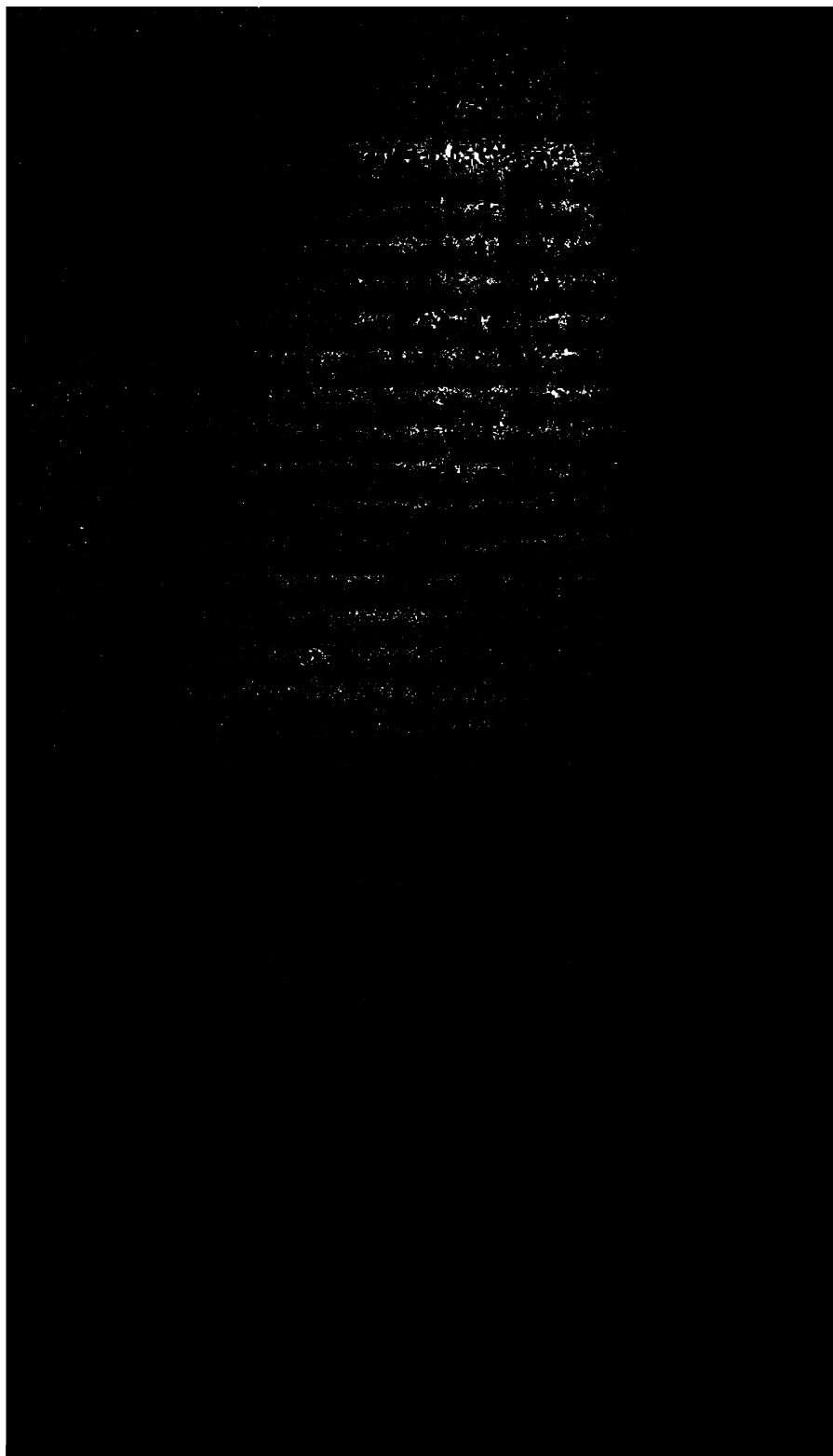


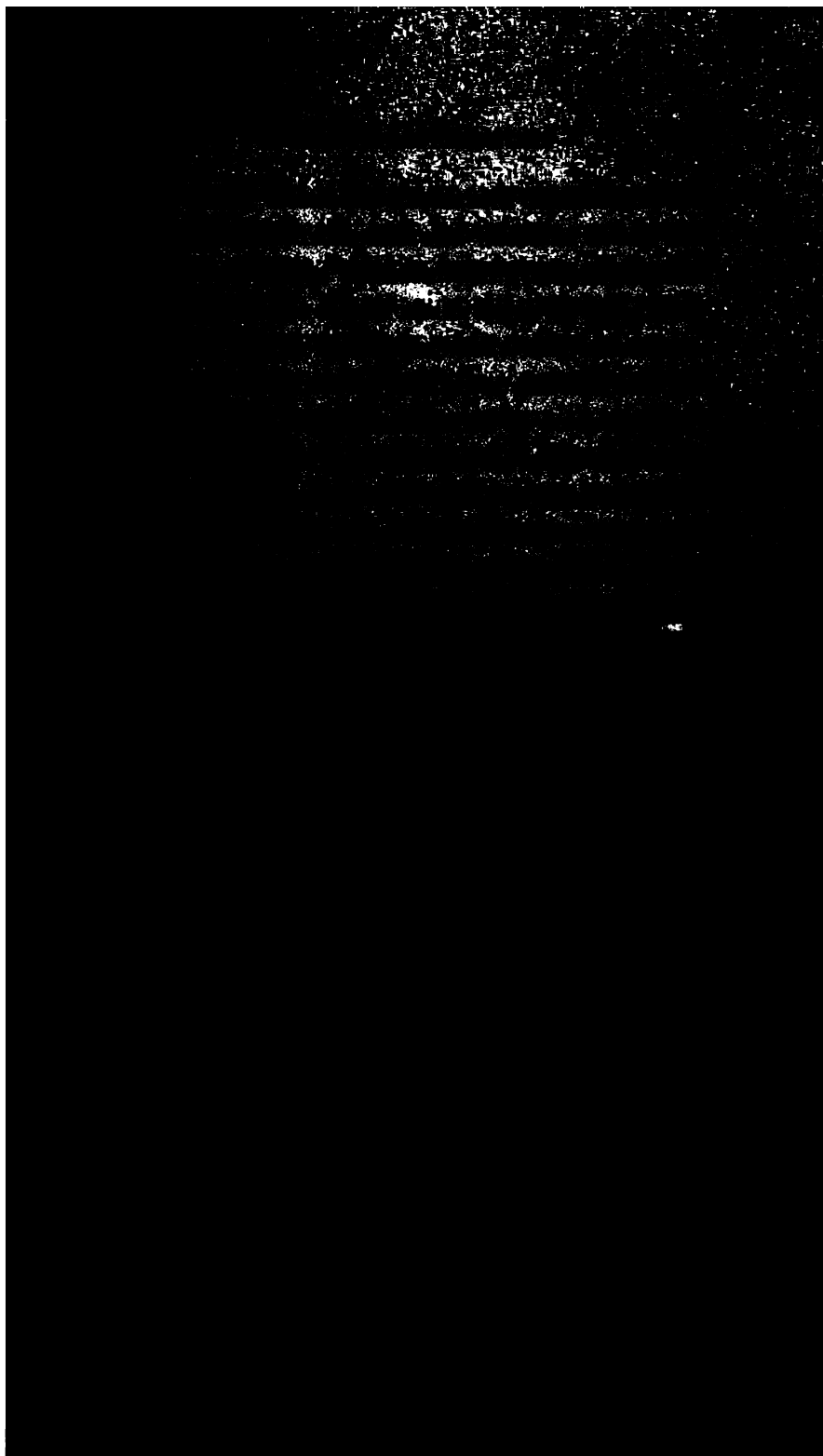












1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. If there is a significant difference, a problem is identified.

[illegible]

1. 2010年10月1日起，凡在中华人民共和国境内销售货物或者提供加工、修理修配劳务以及进口货物的单位和个人，均应按照《中华人民共和国增值税暂行条例》及实施细则缴纳增值税。

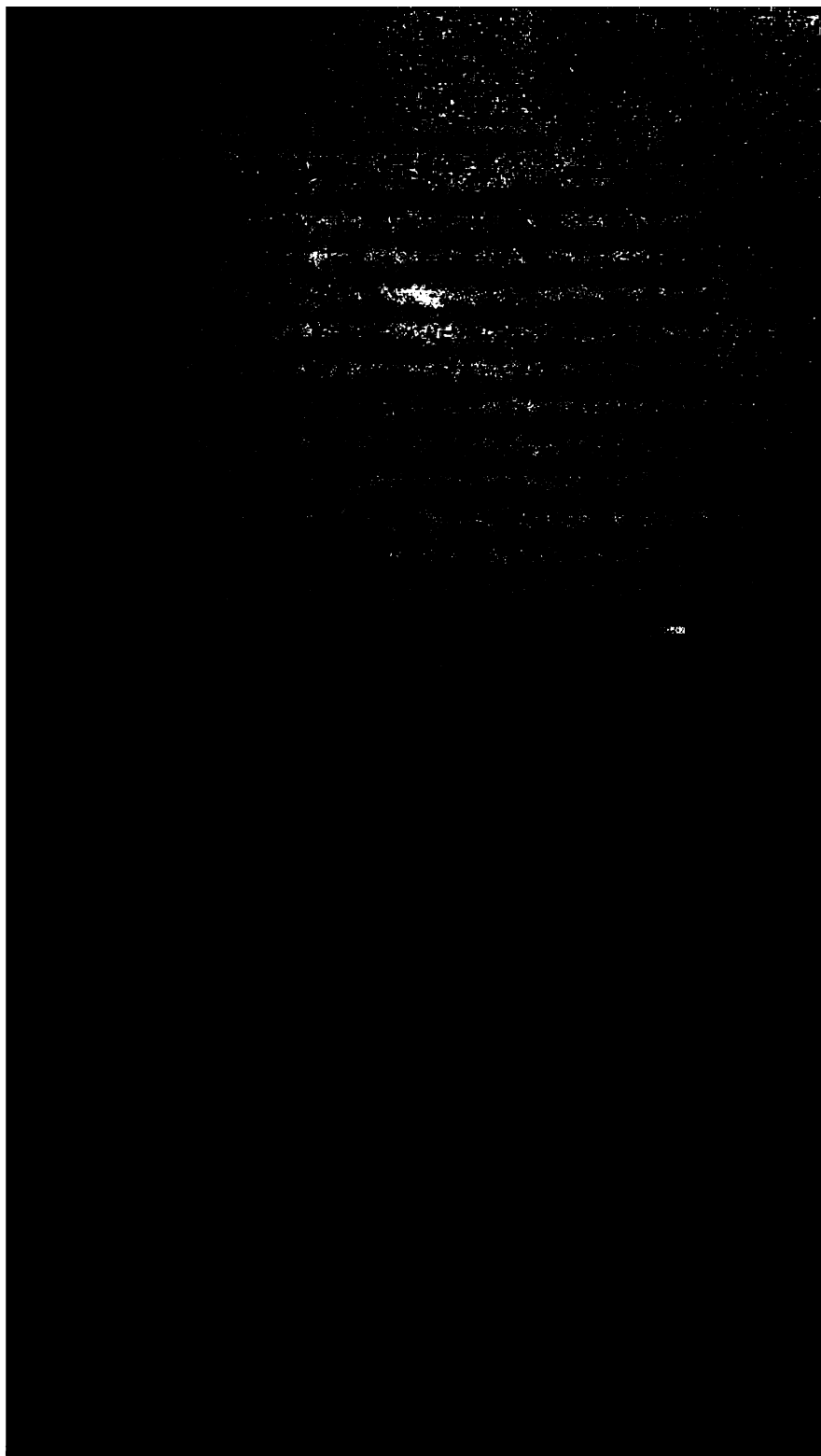
Figure 1. The effect of the number of iterations on the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm increases with the number of iterations. The accuracy of the proposed algorithm is 0.9999 after 100 iterations.

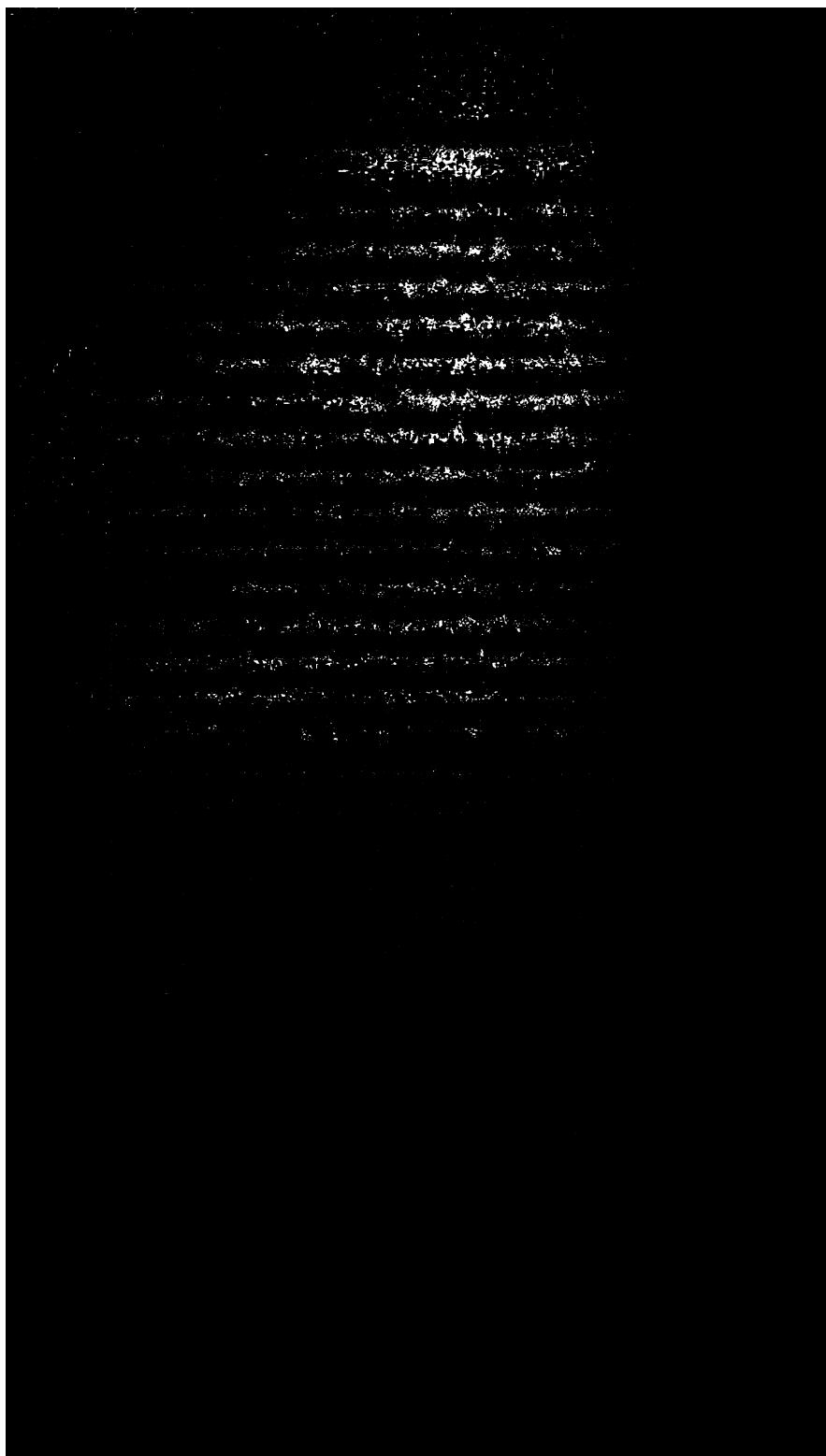
1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1997, 34, 1, 1-14.

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-15.

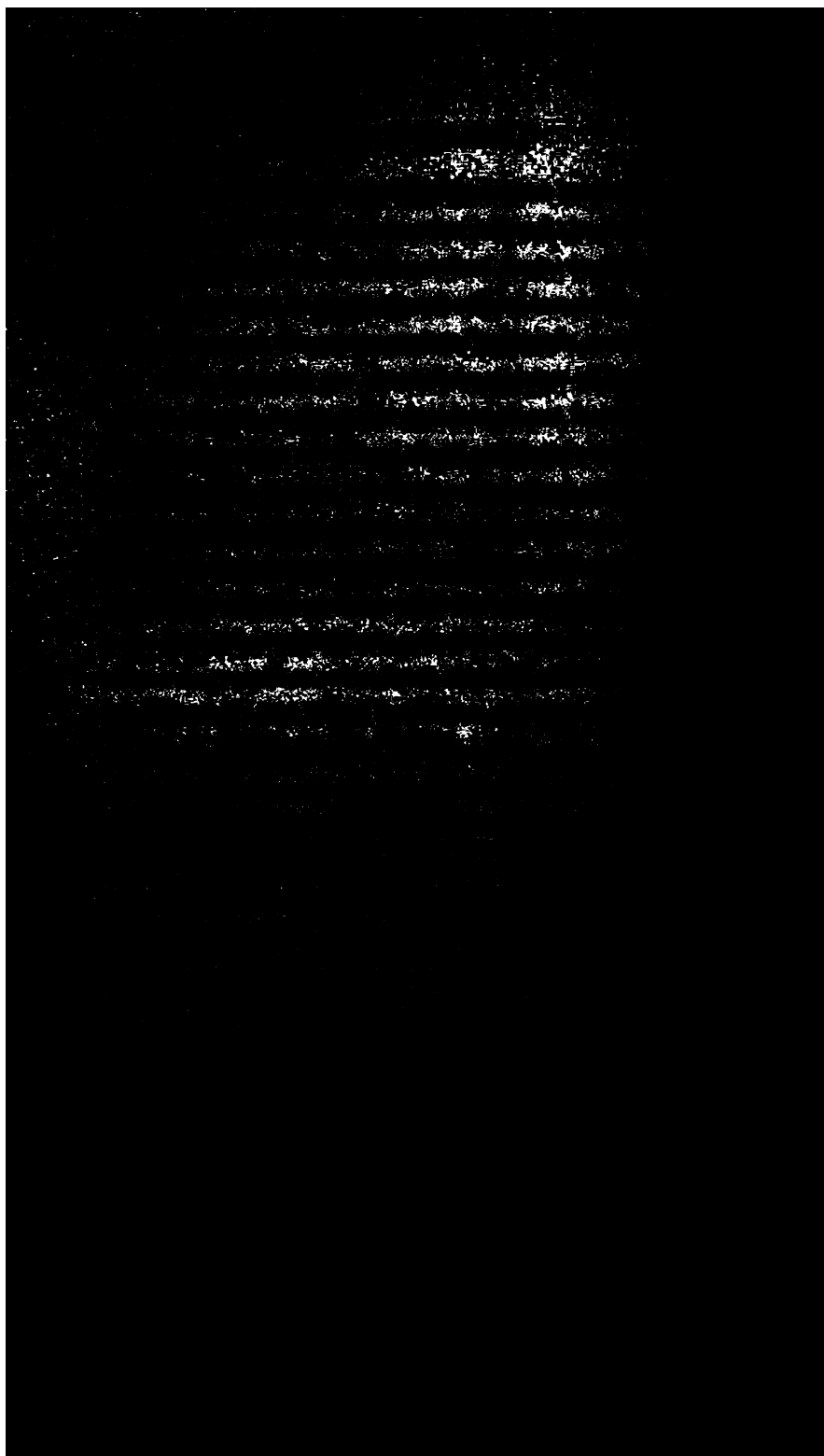
1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1990, 27, 1, 1-14.

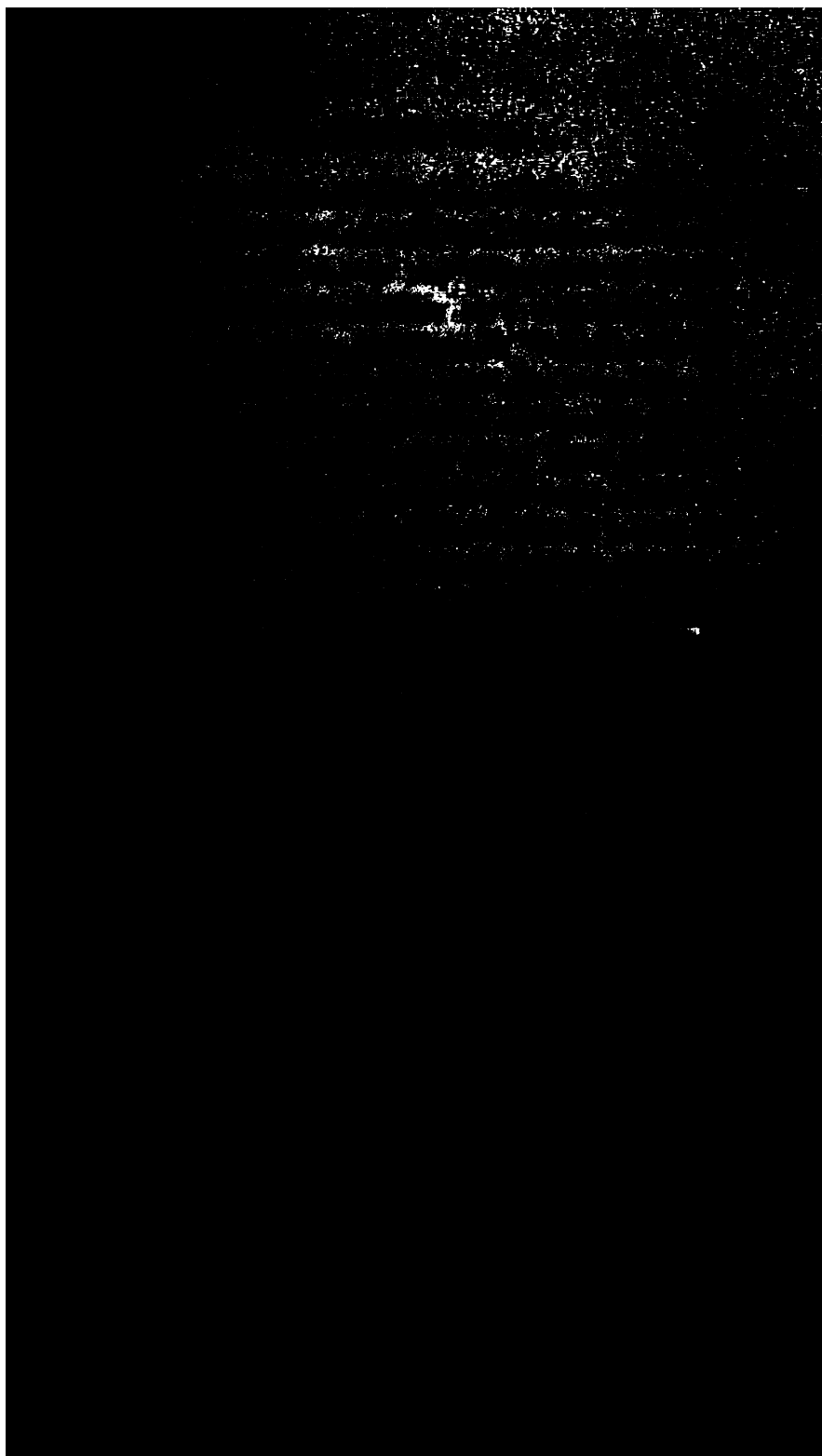
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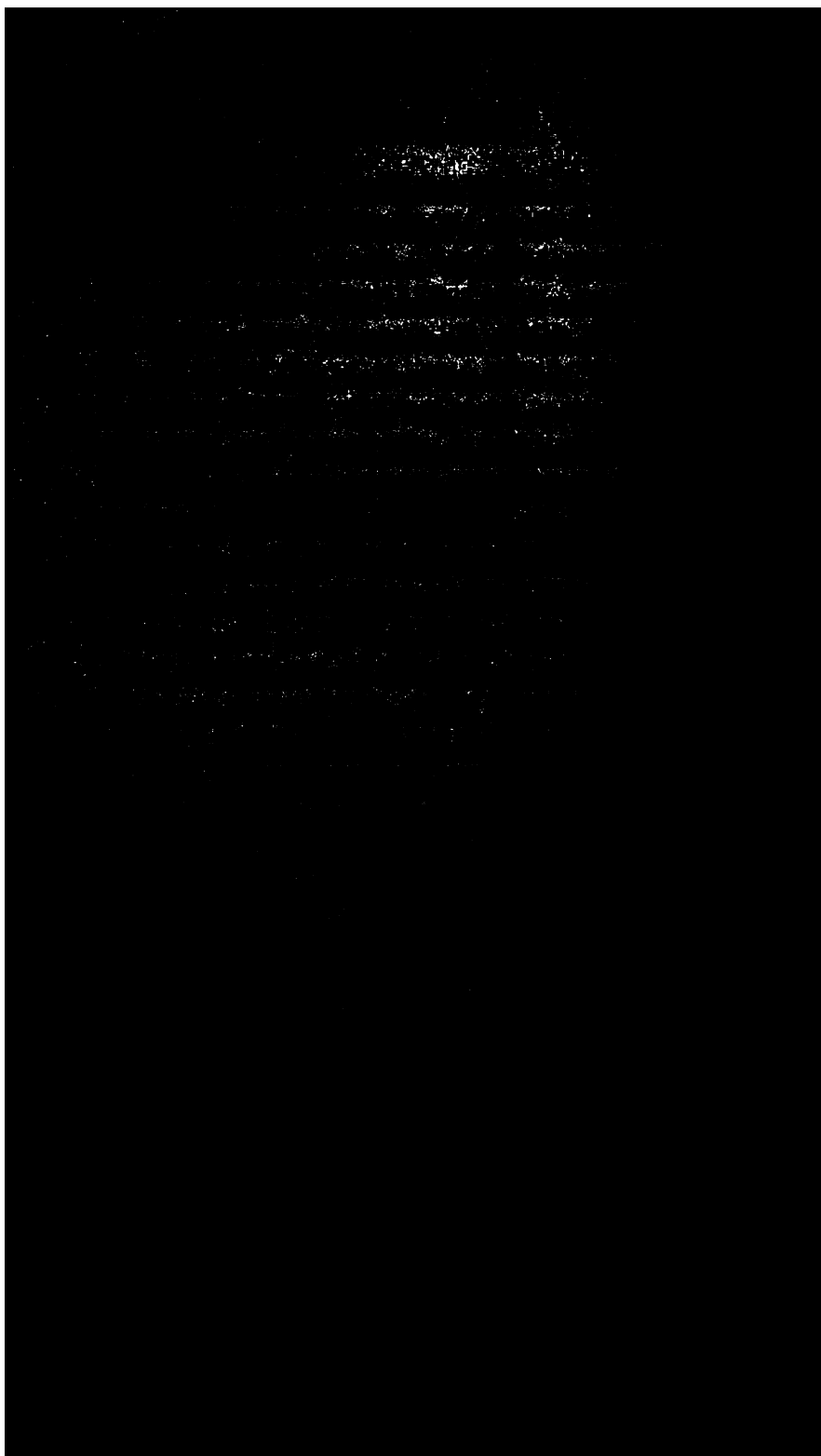


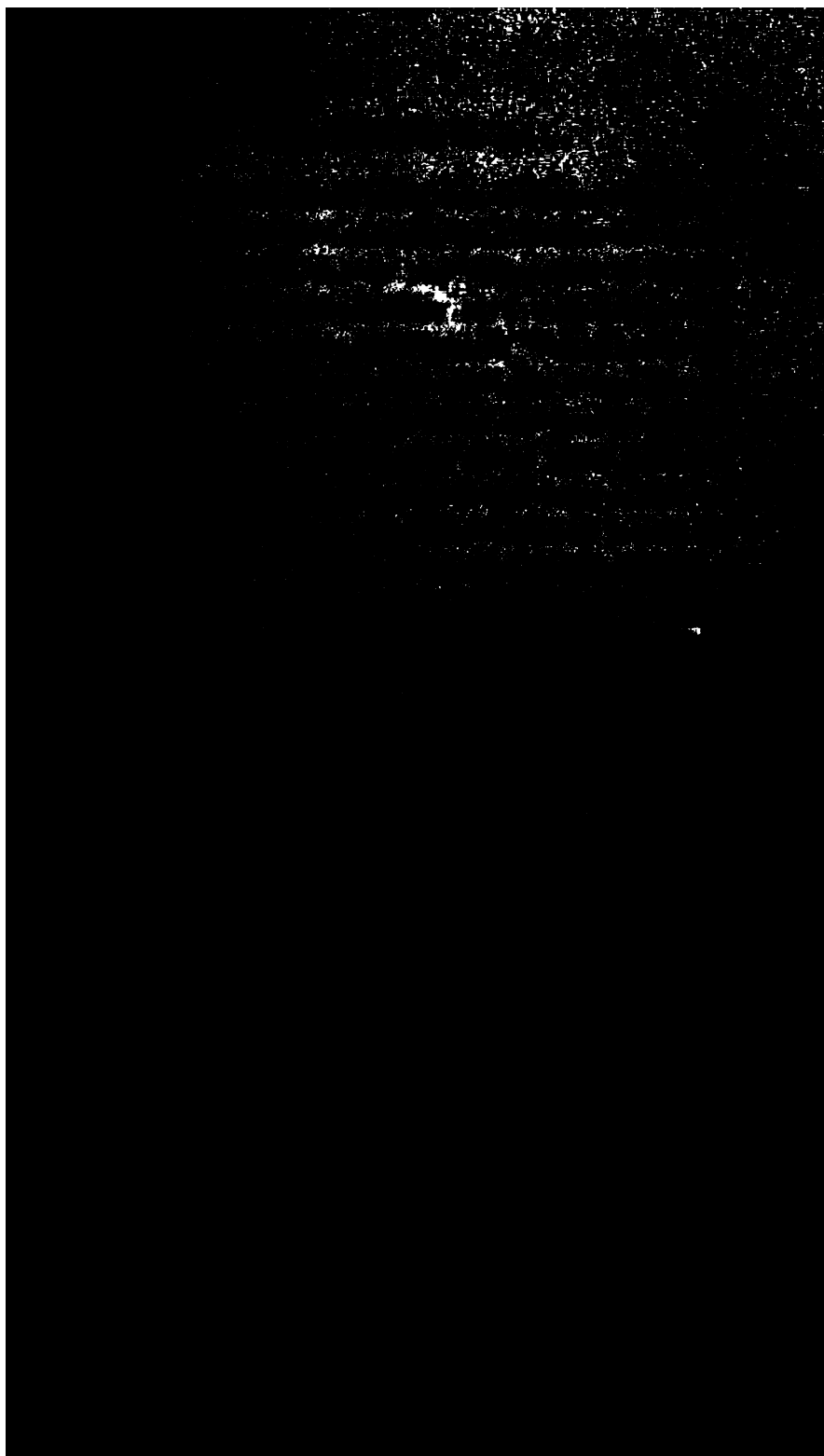


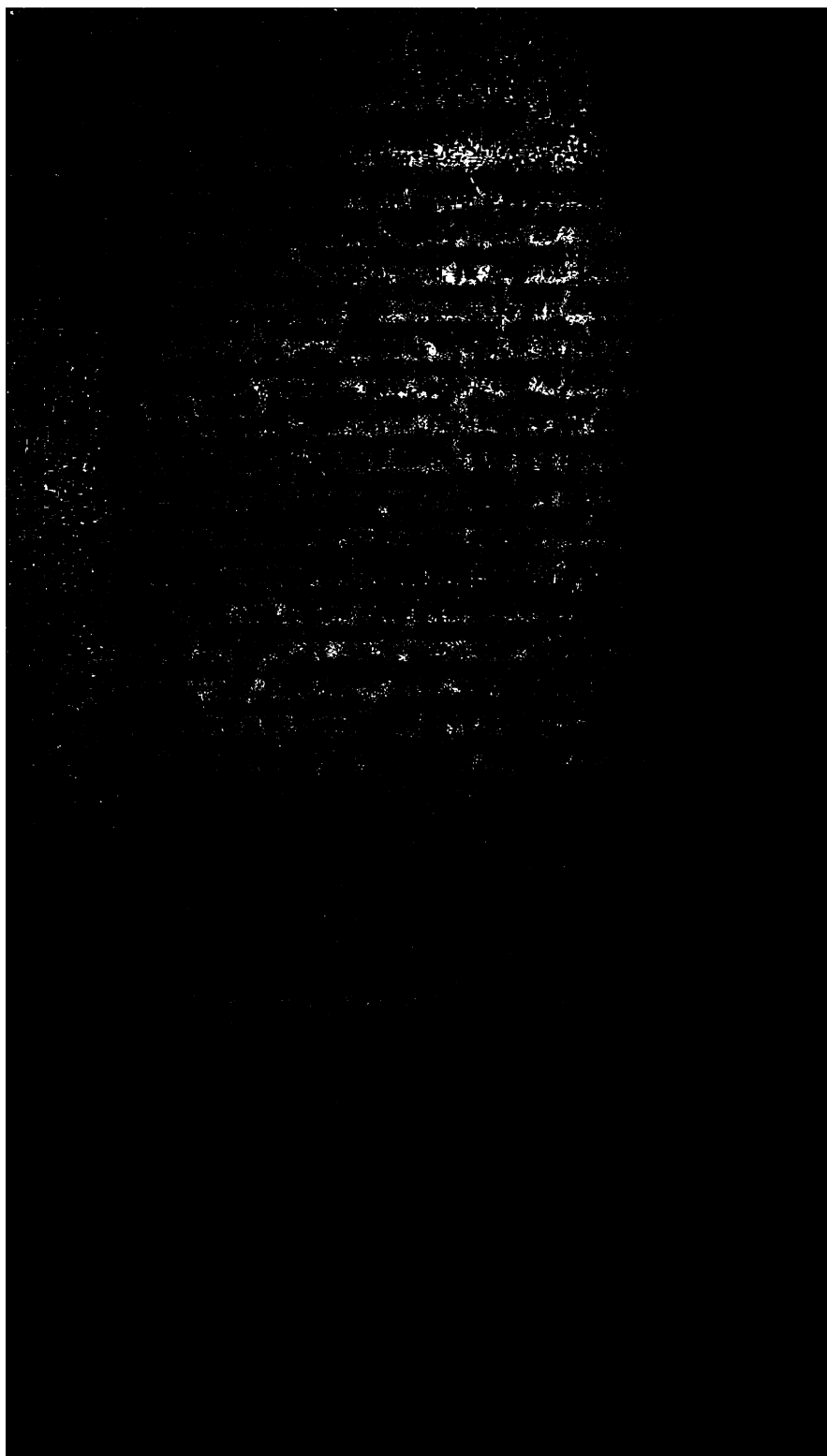


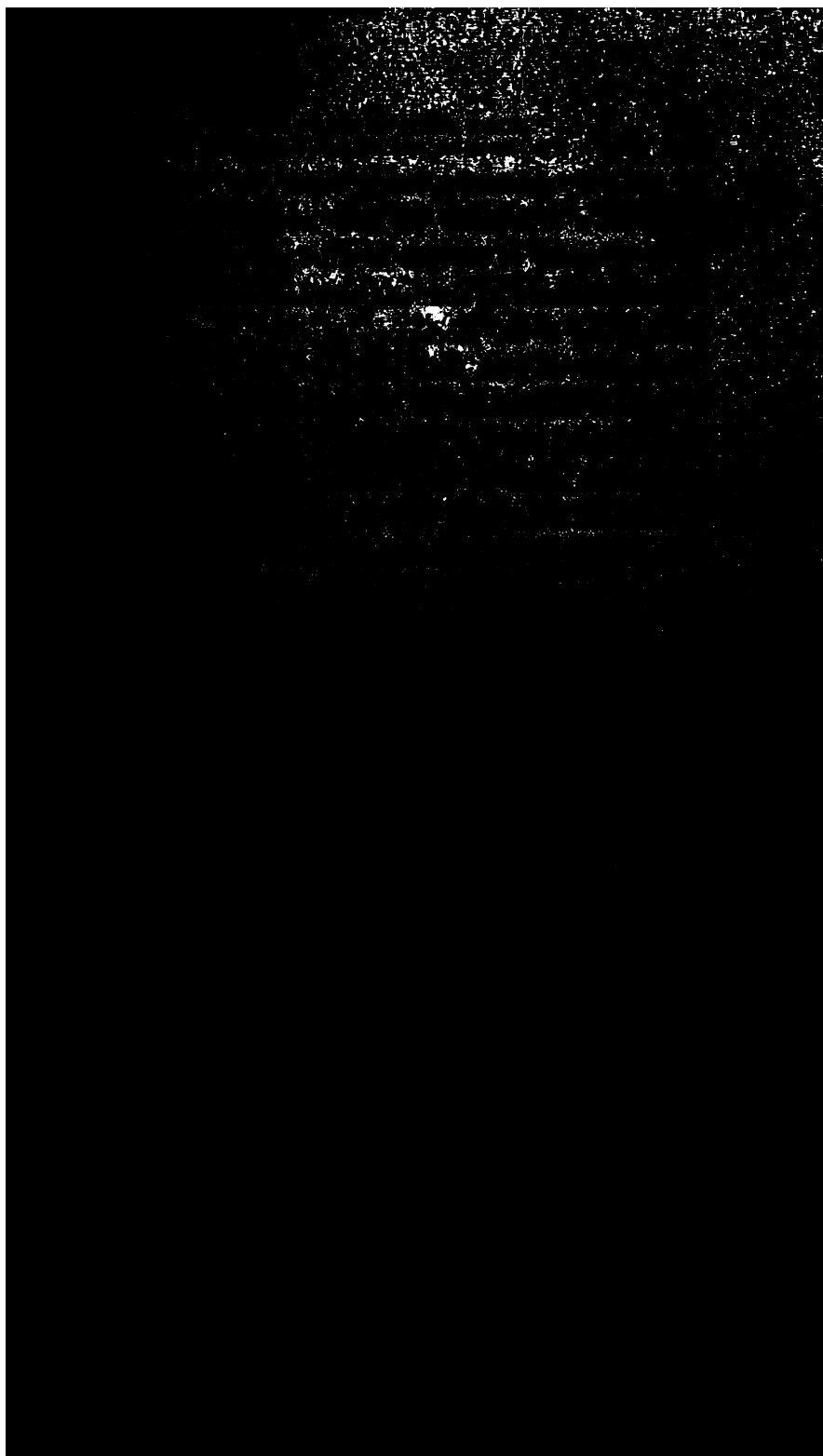


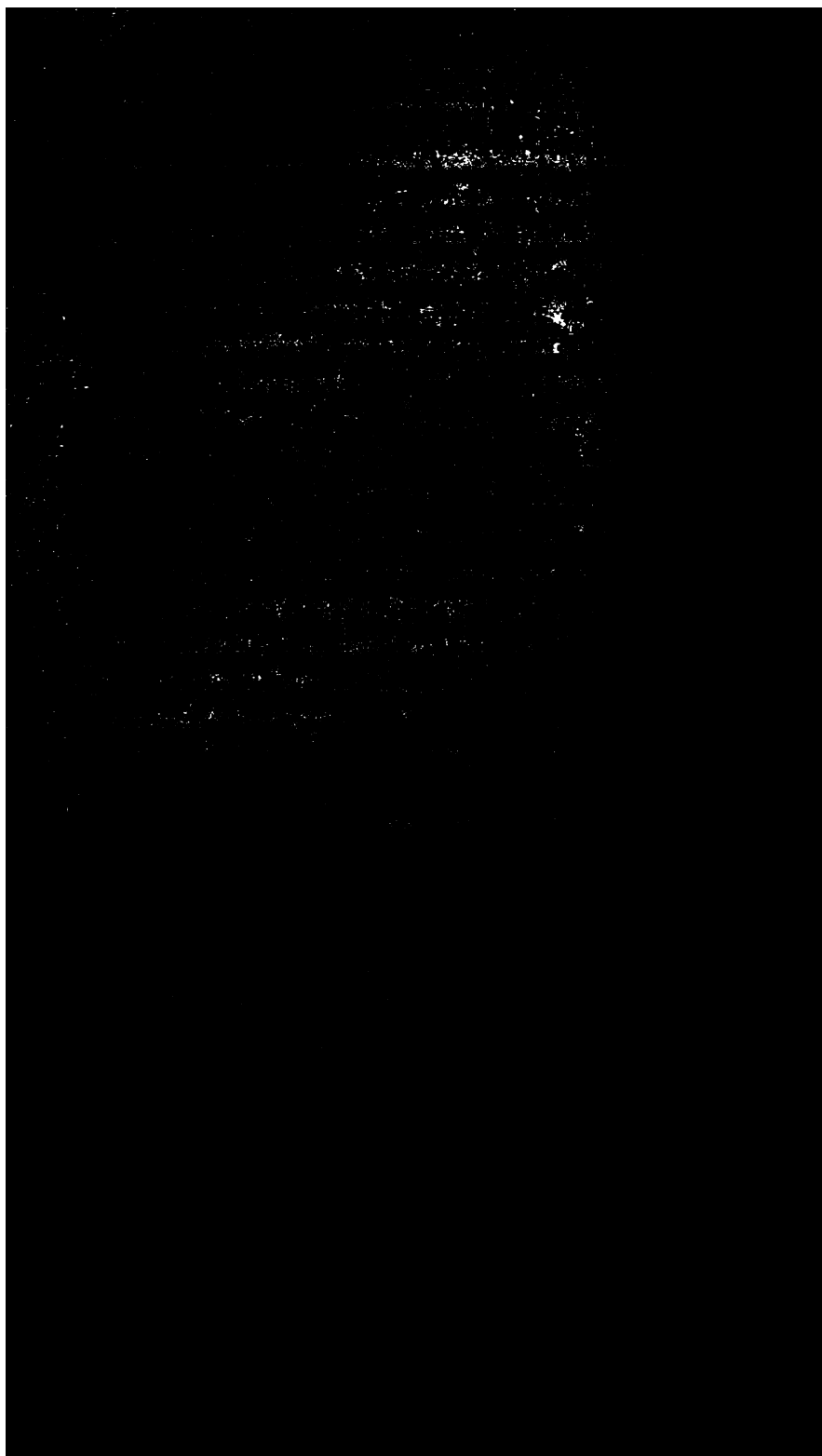


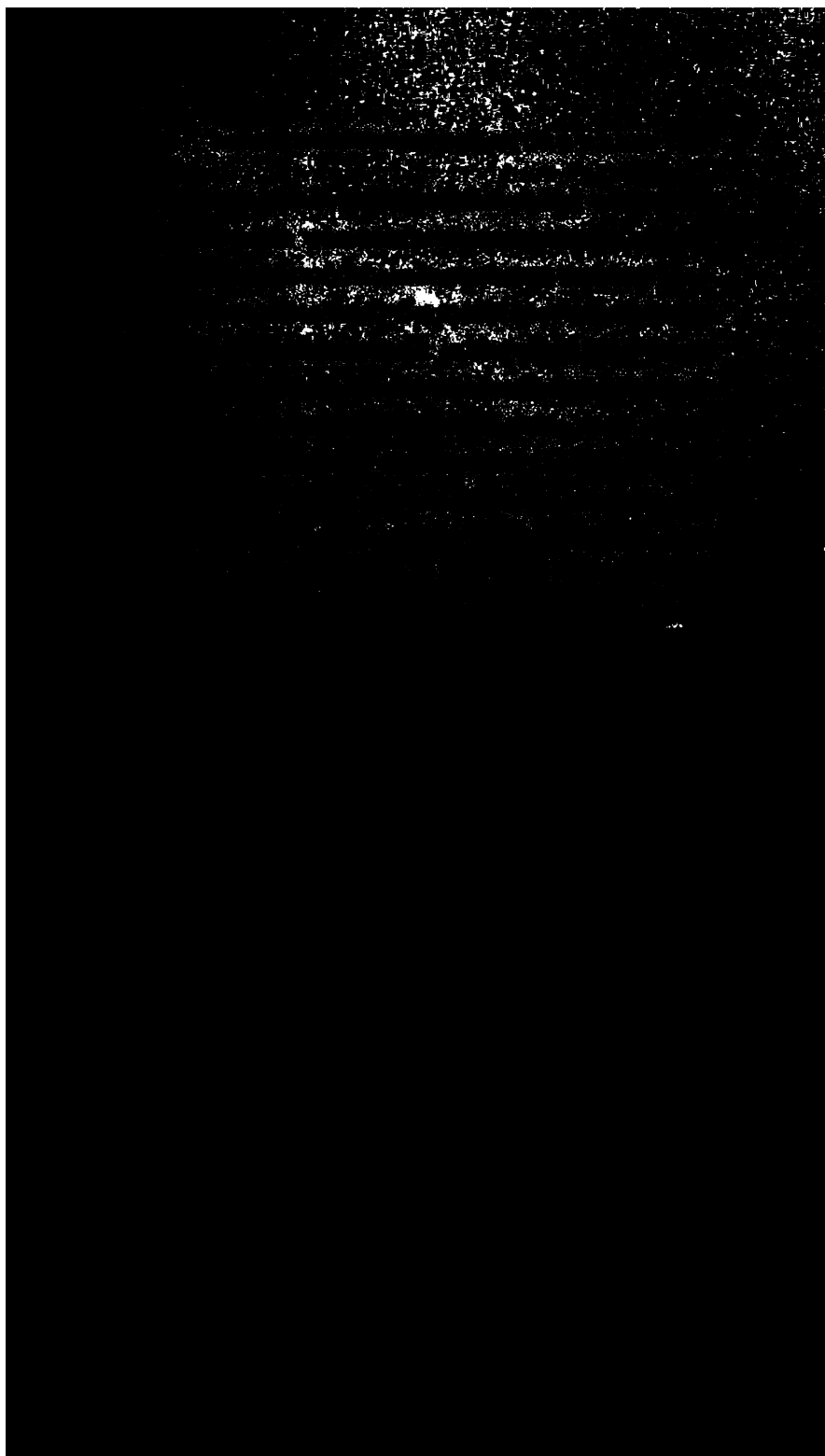


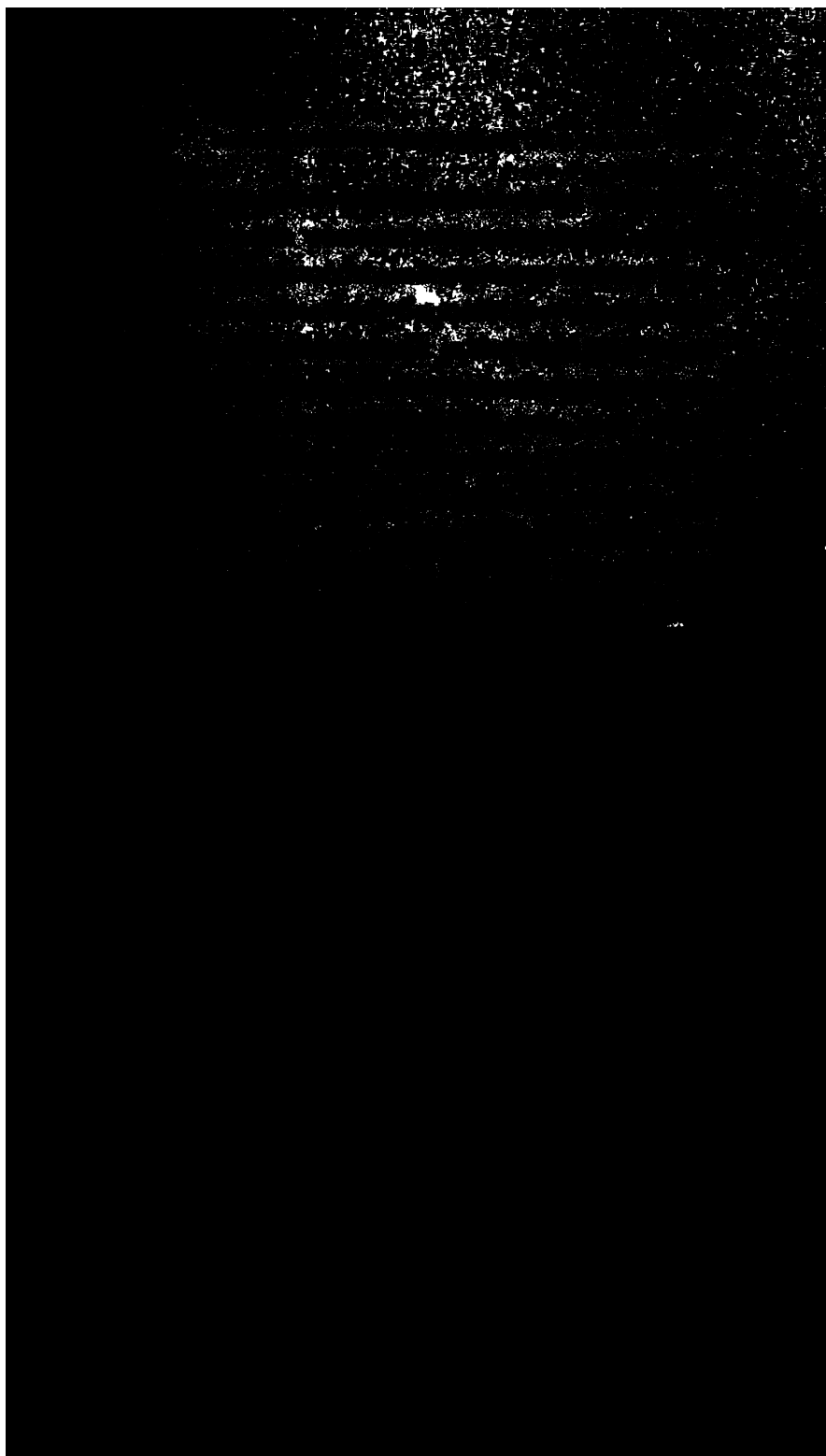


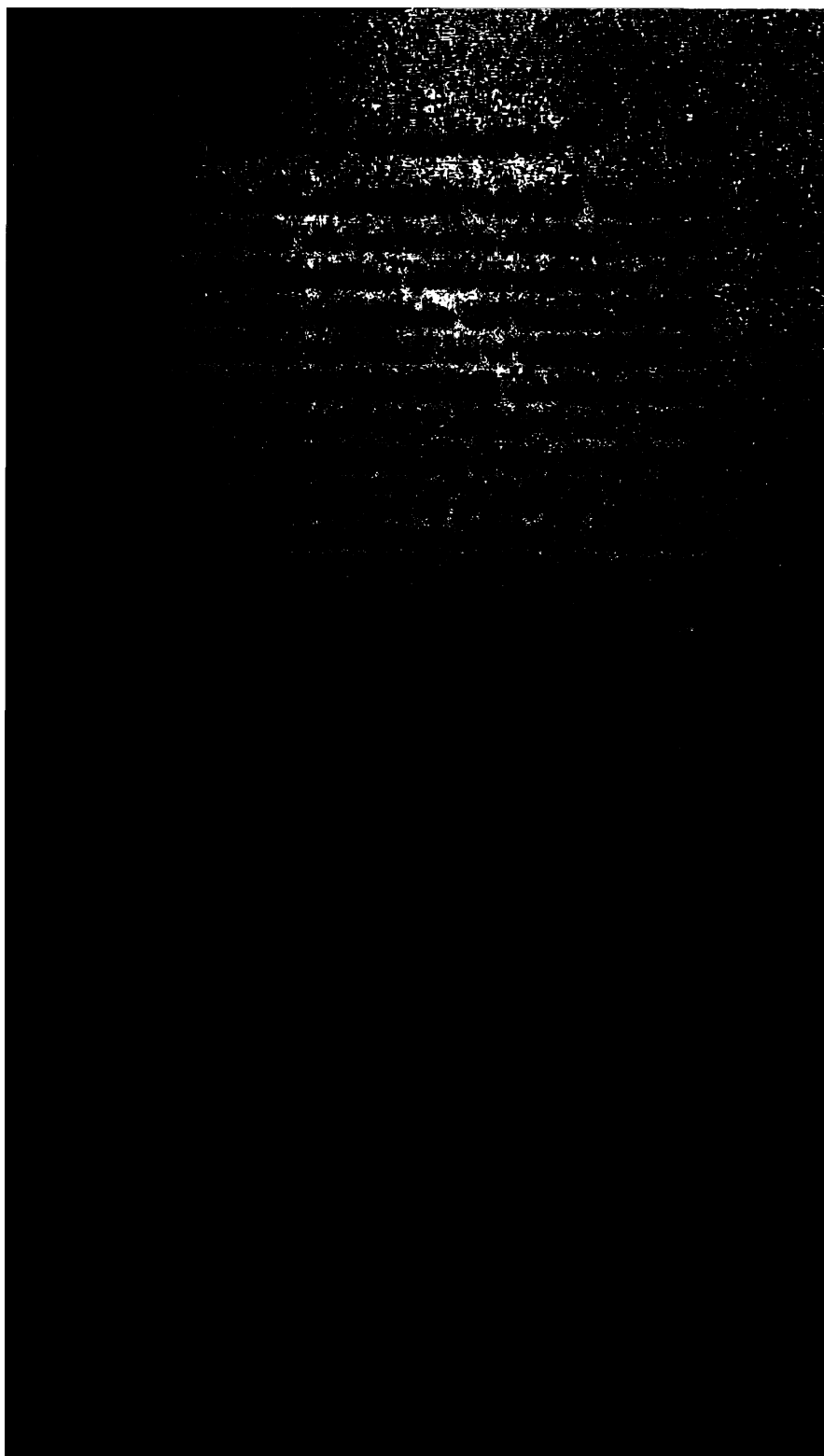


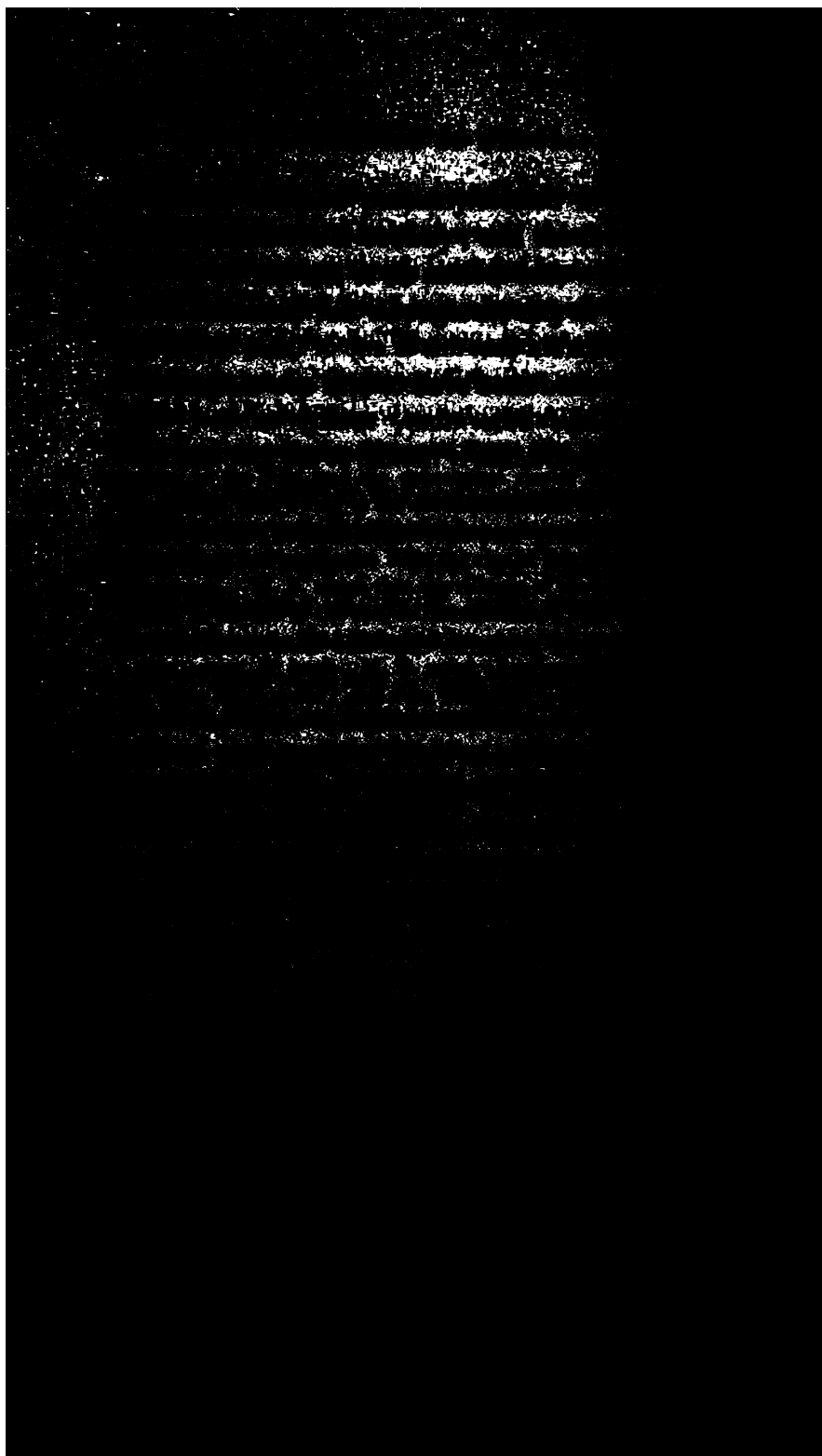


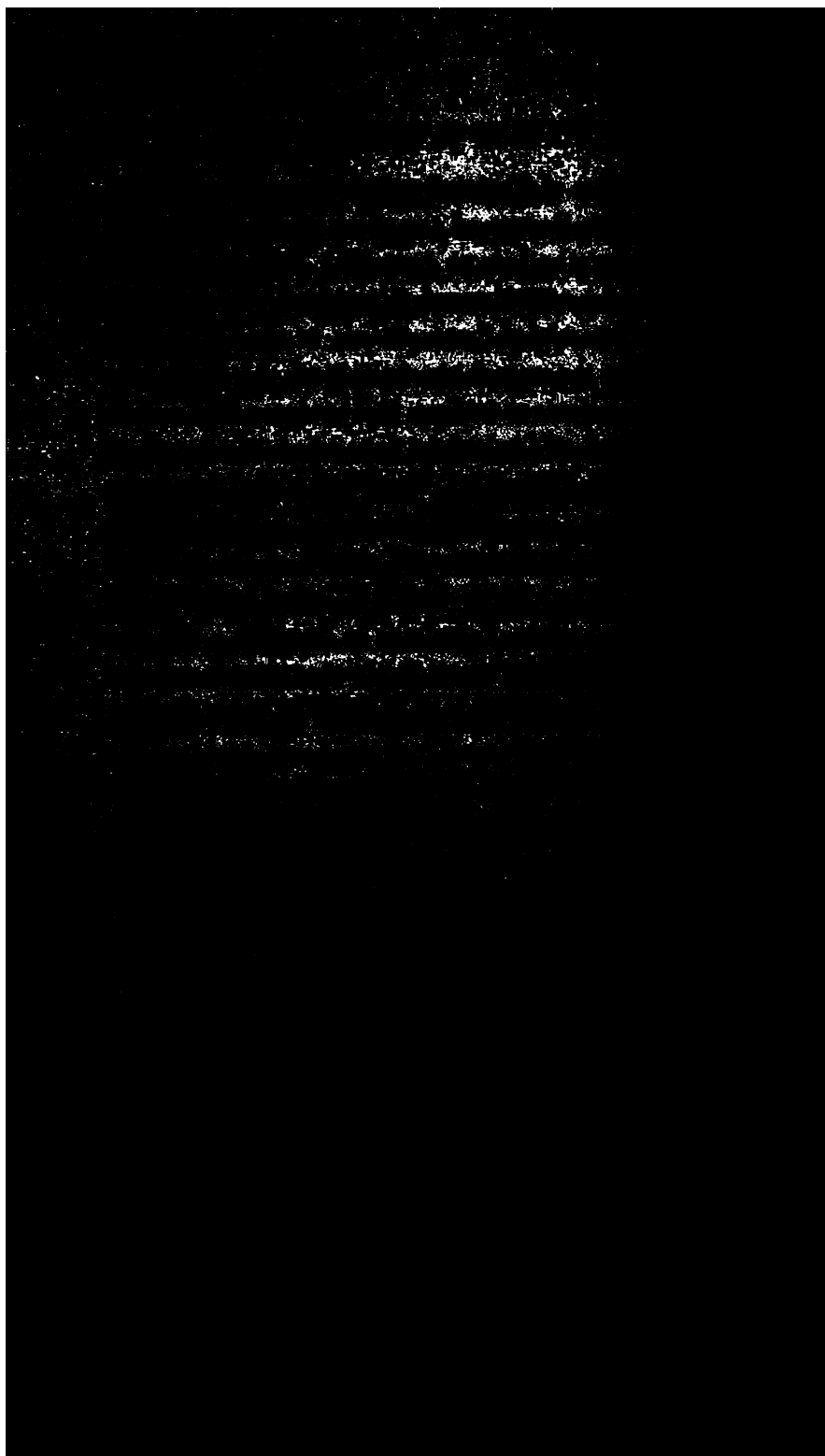


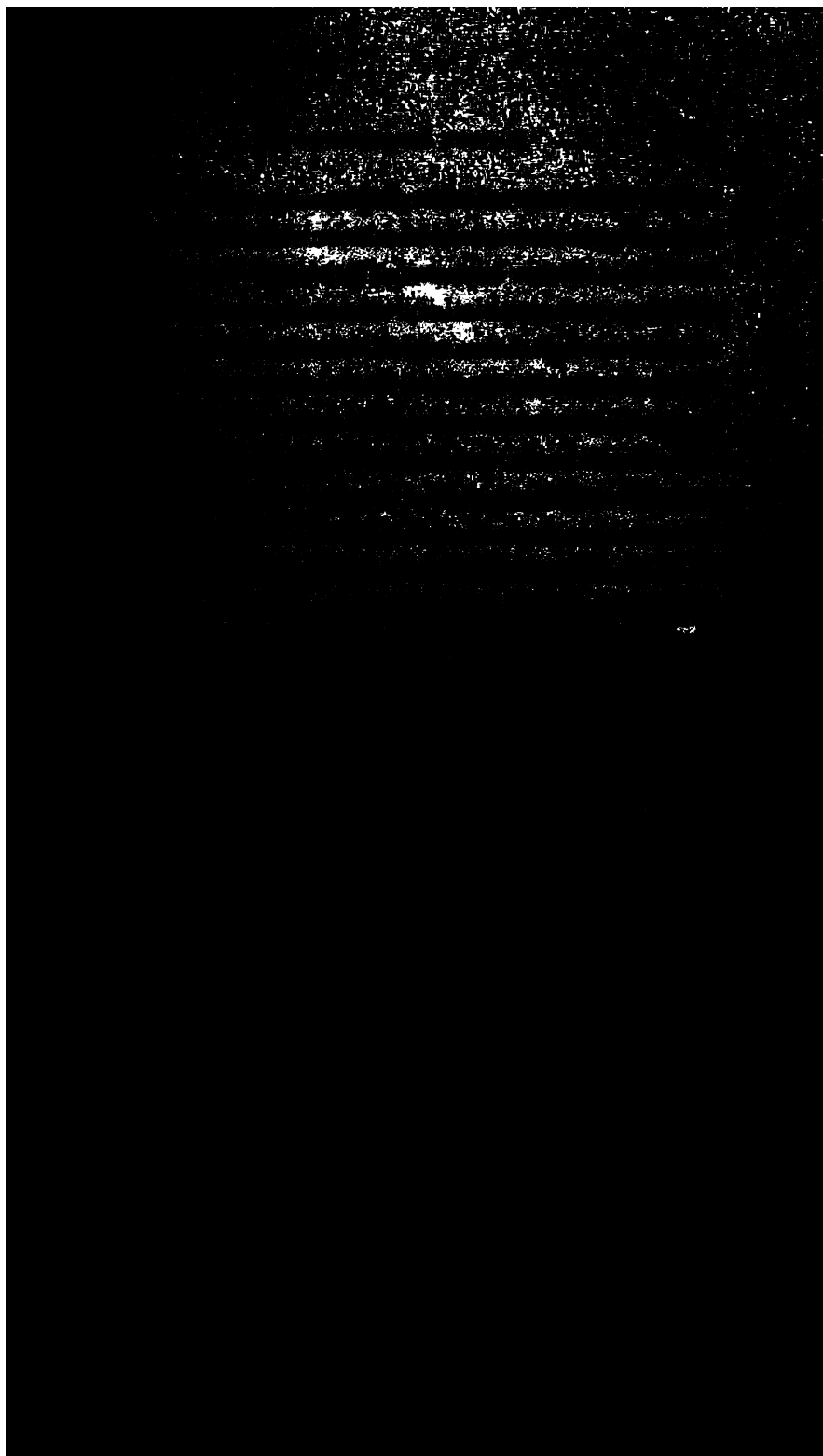


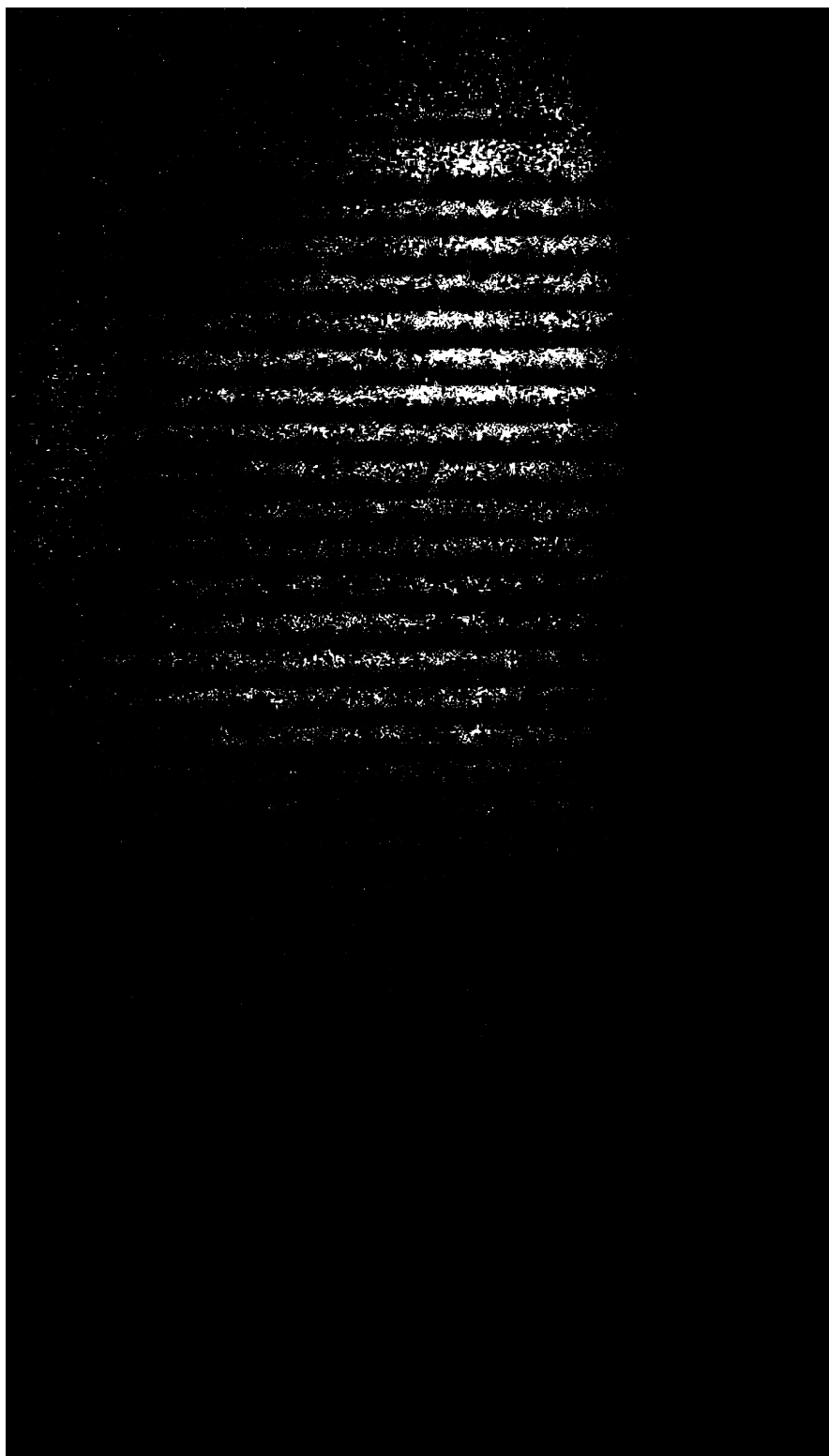


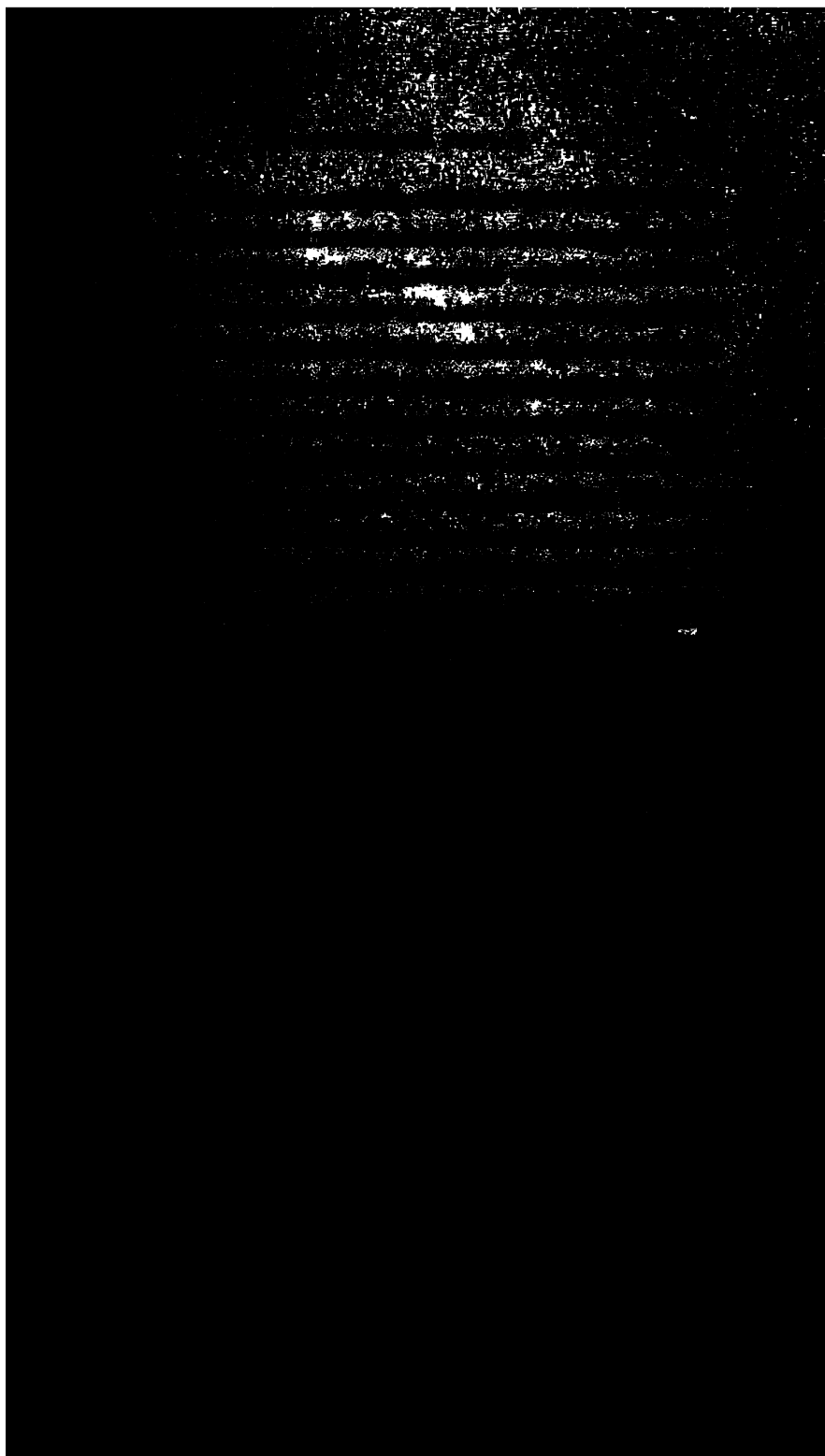


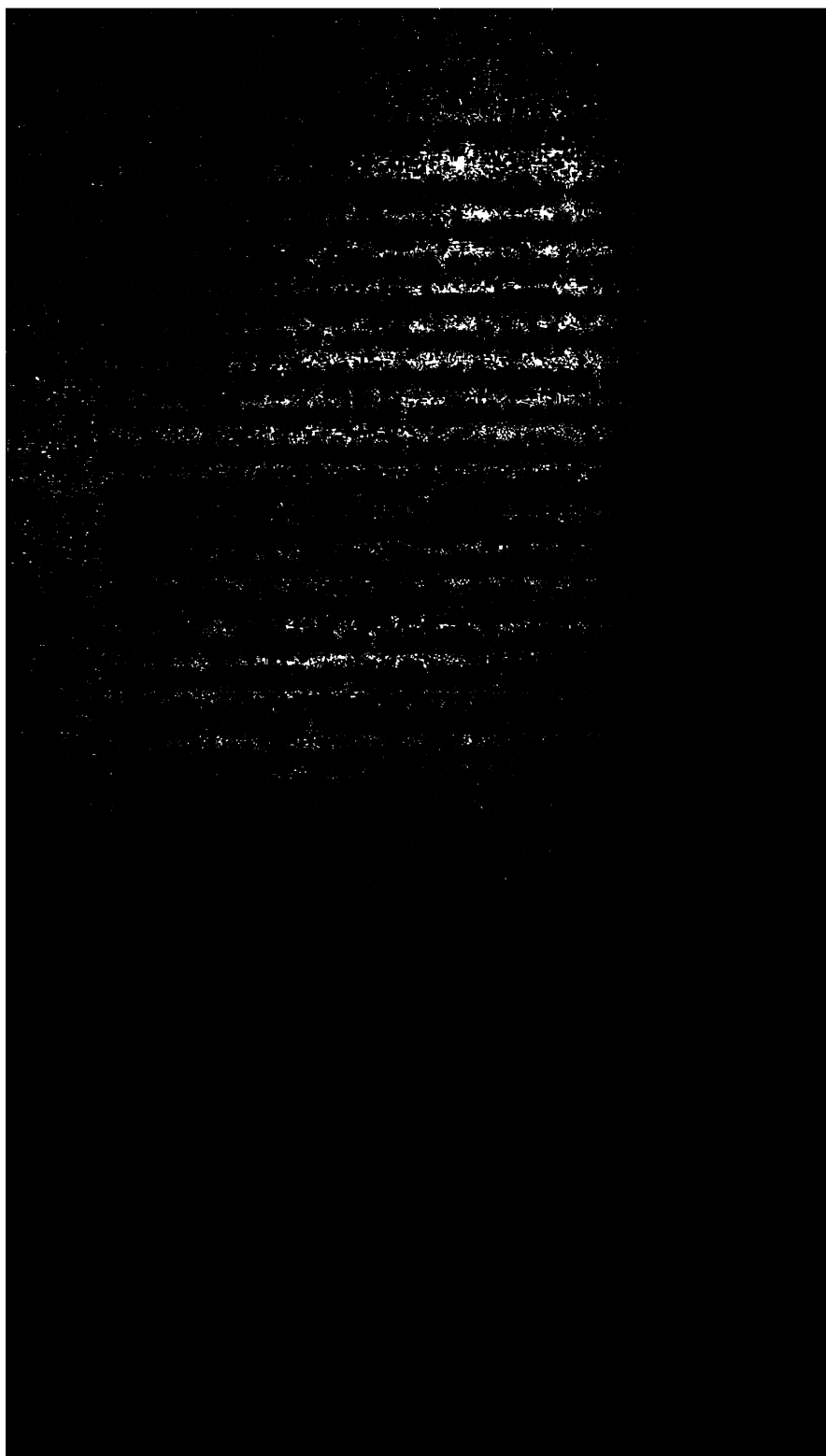


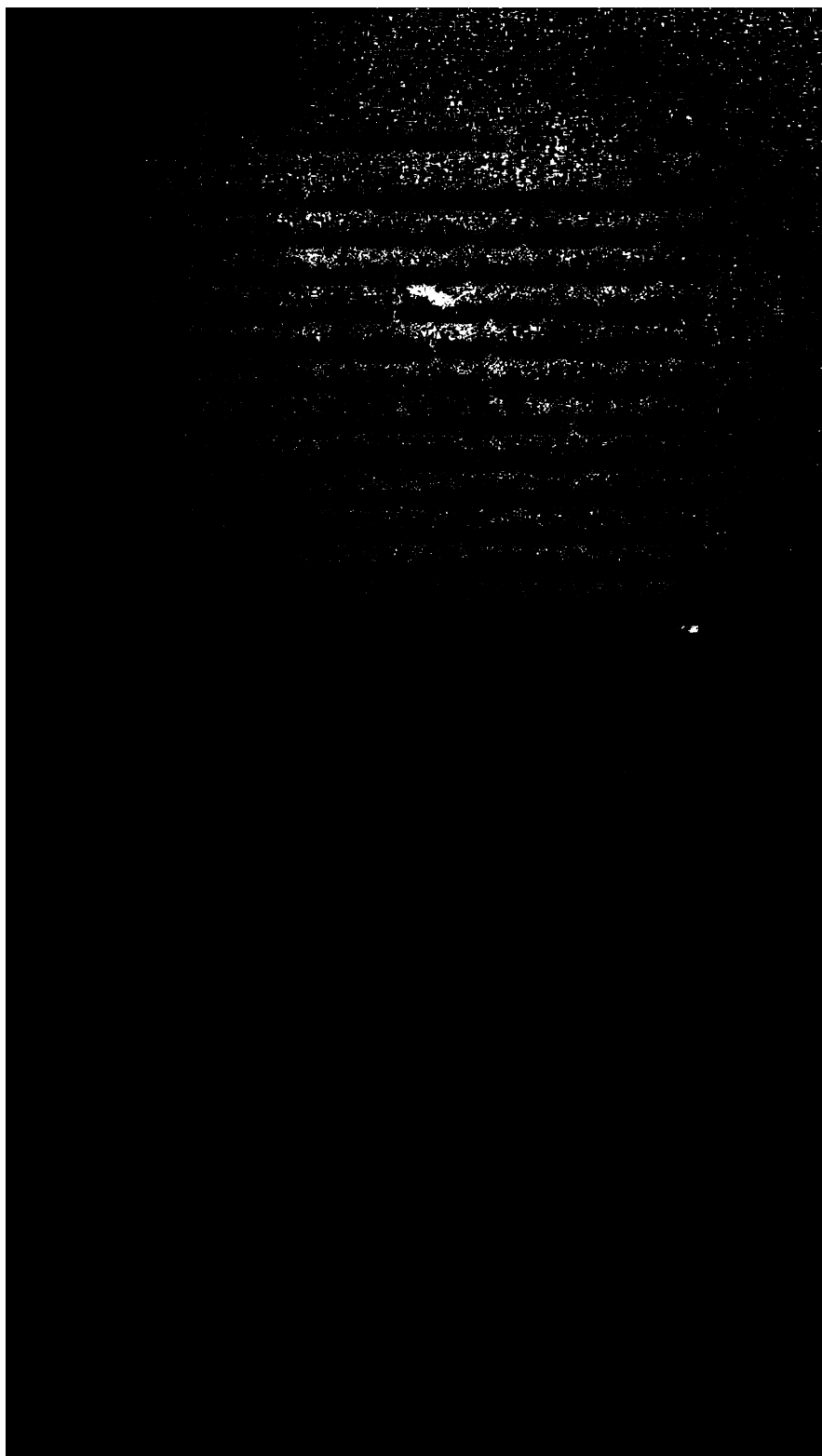


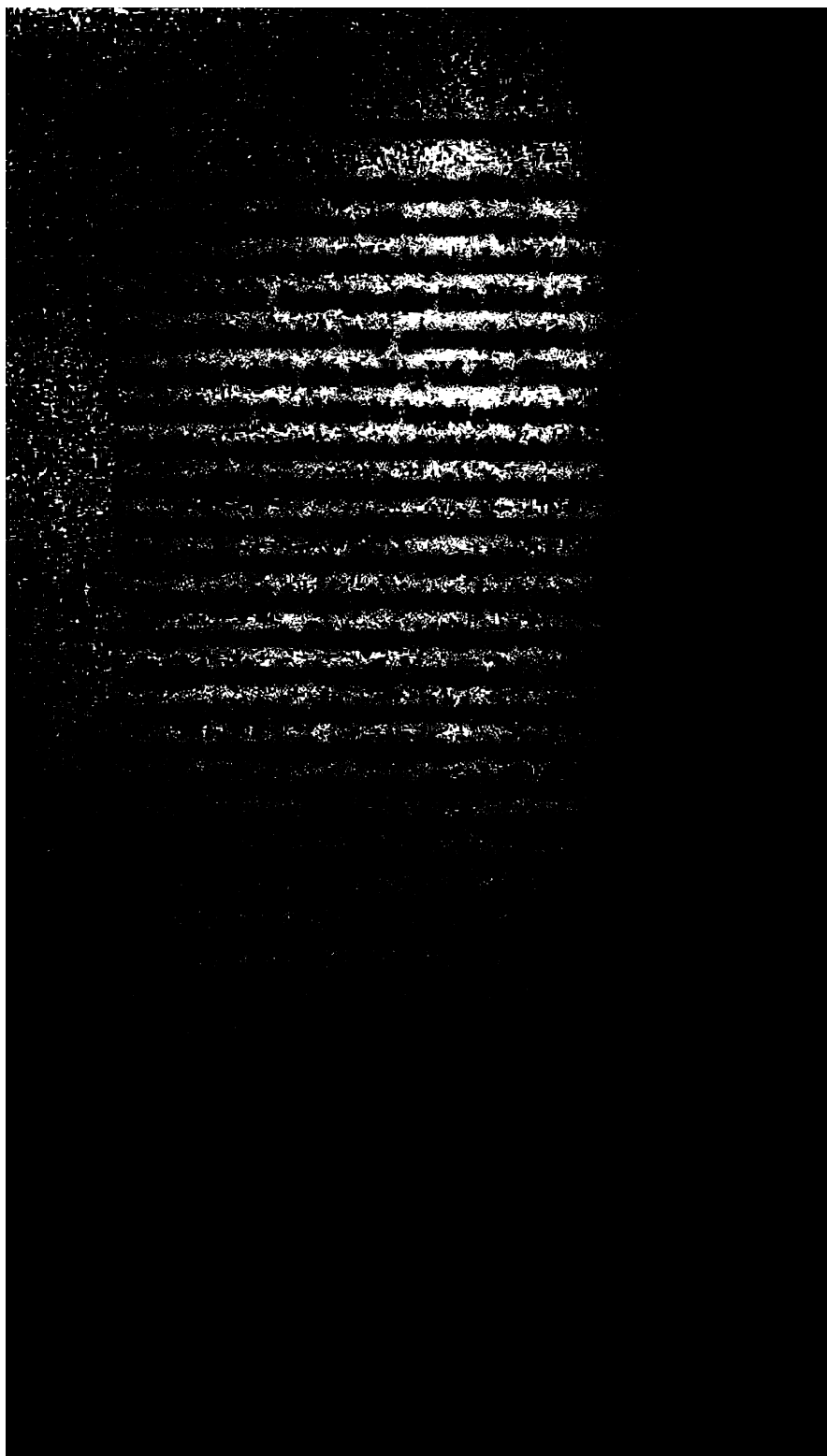


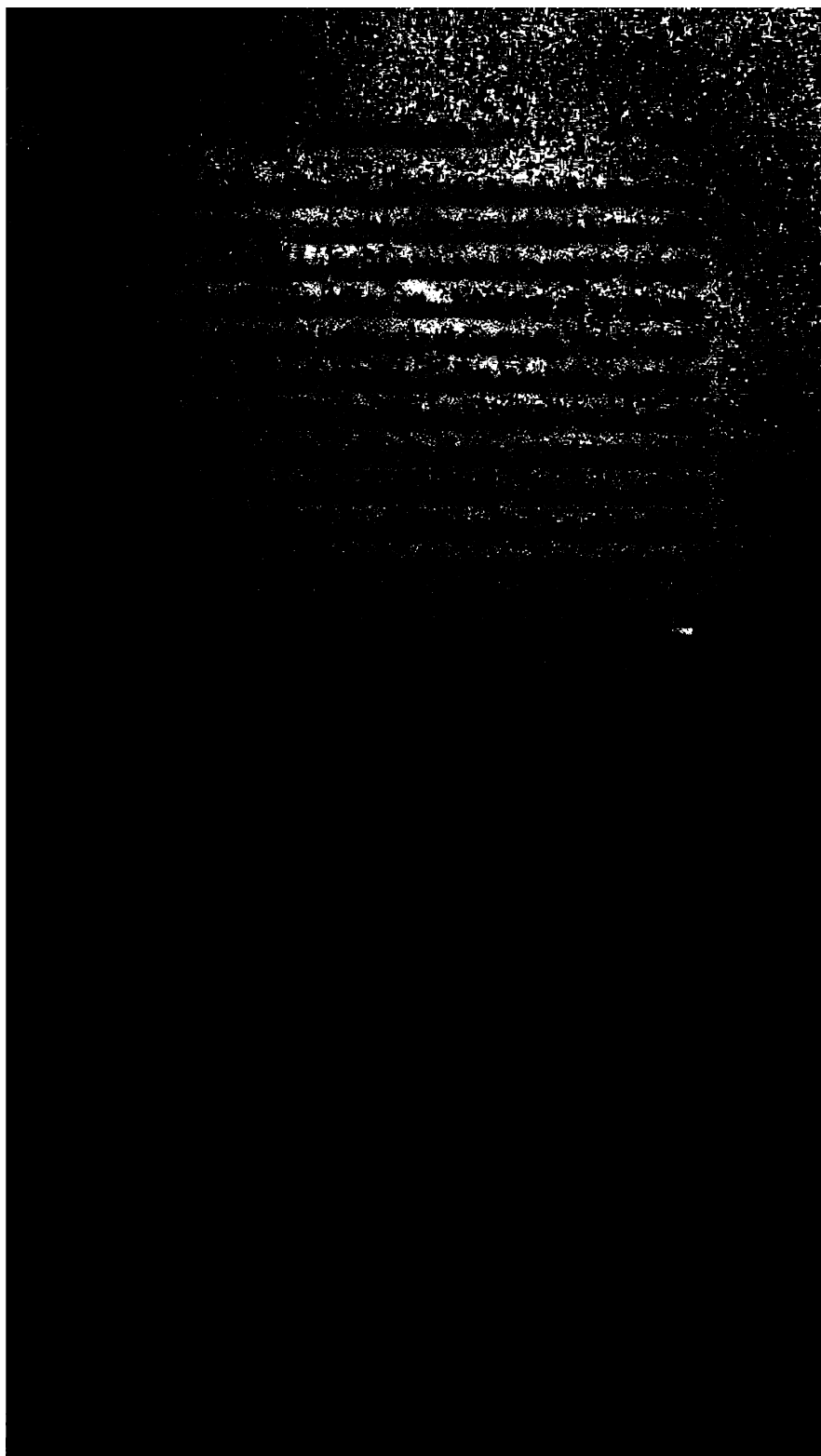


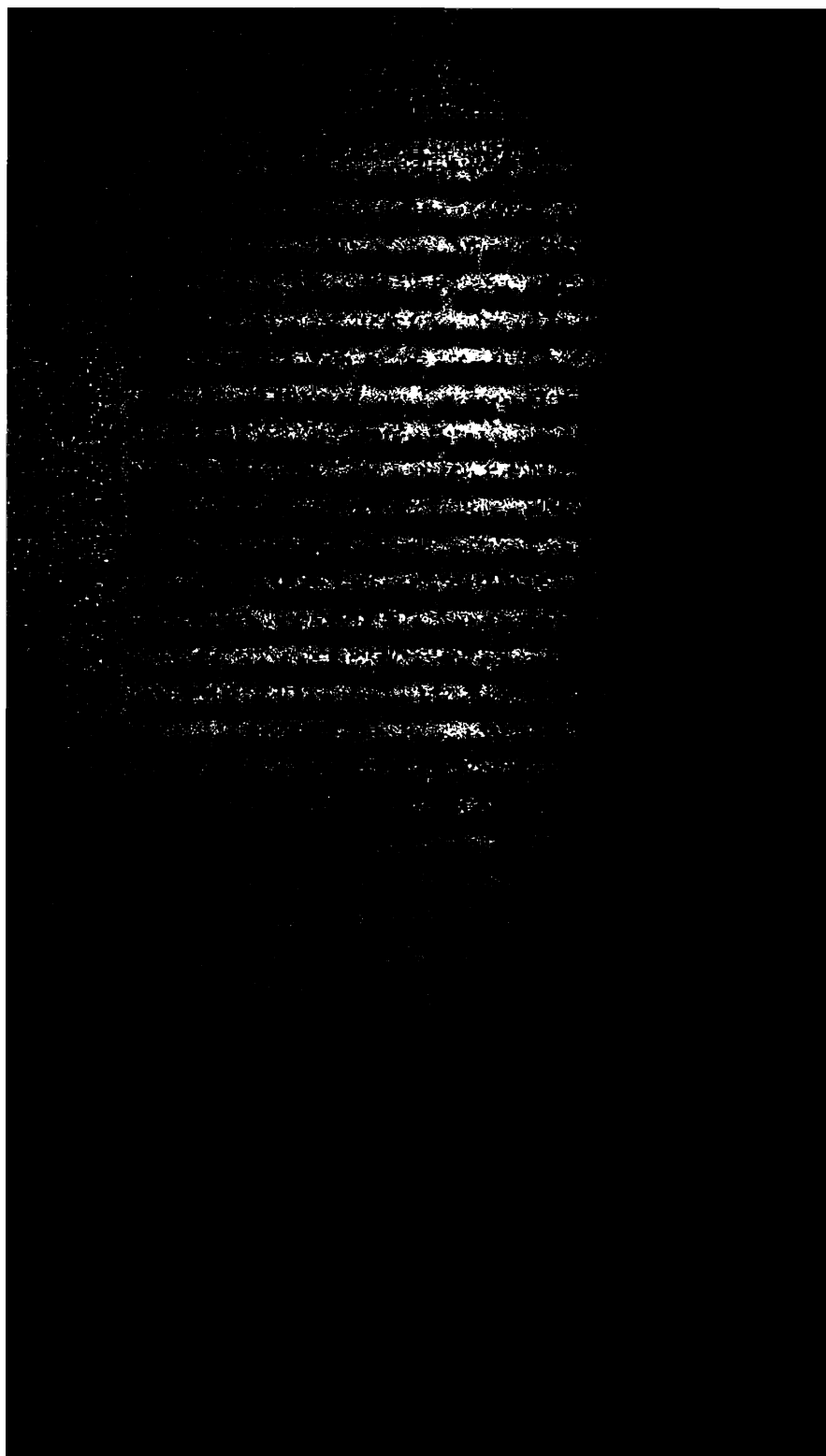


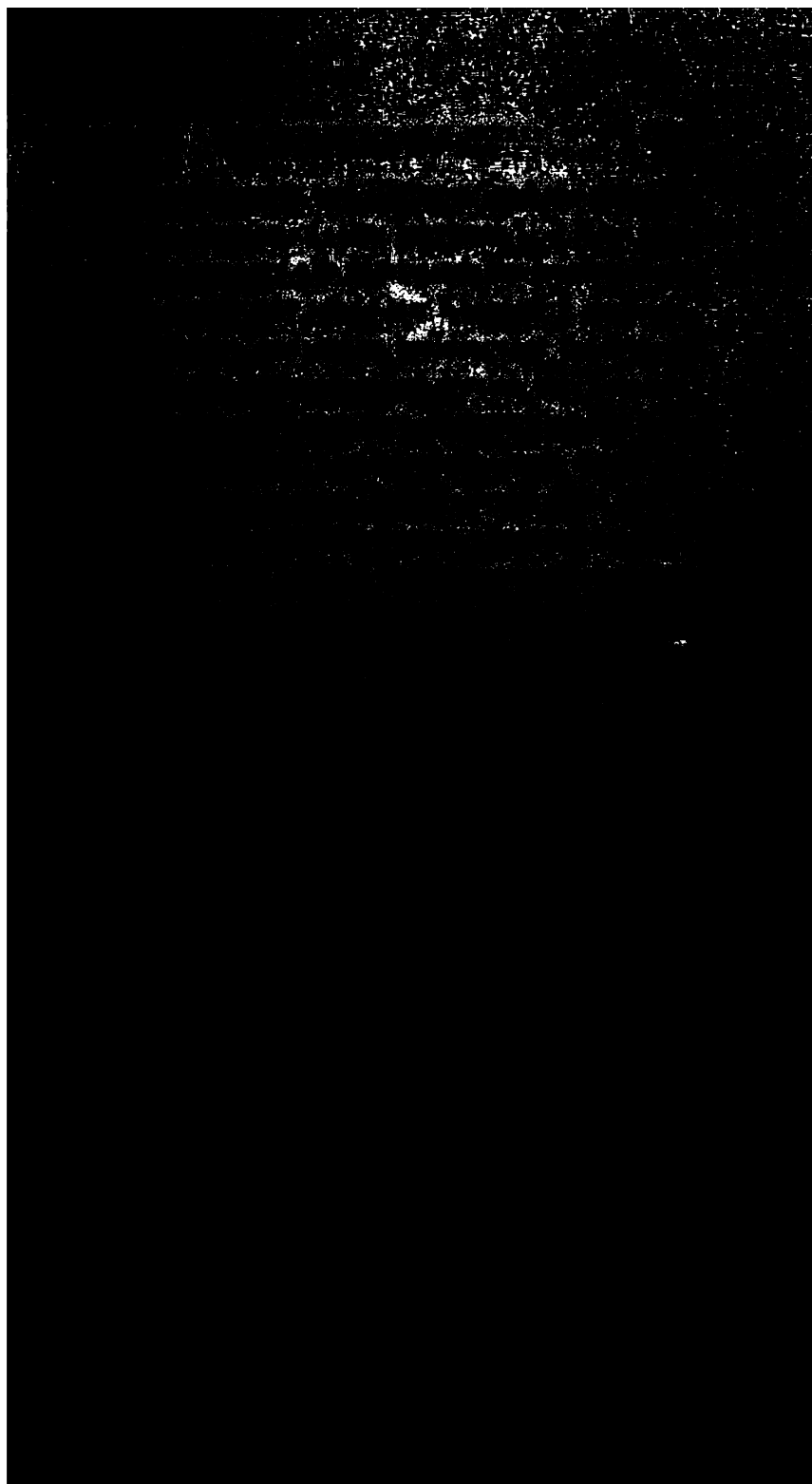


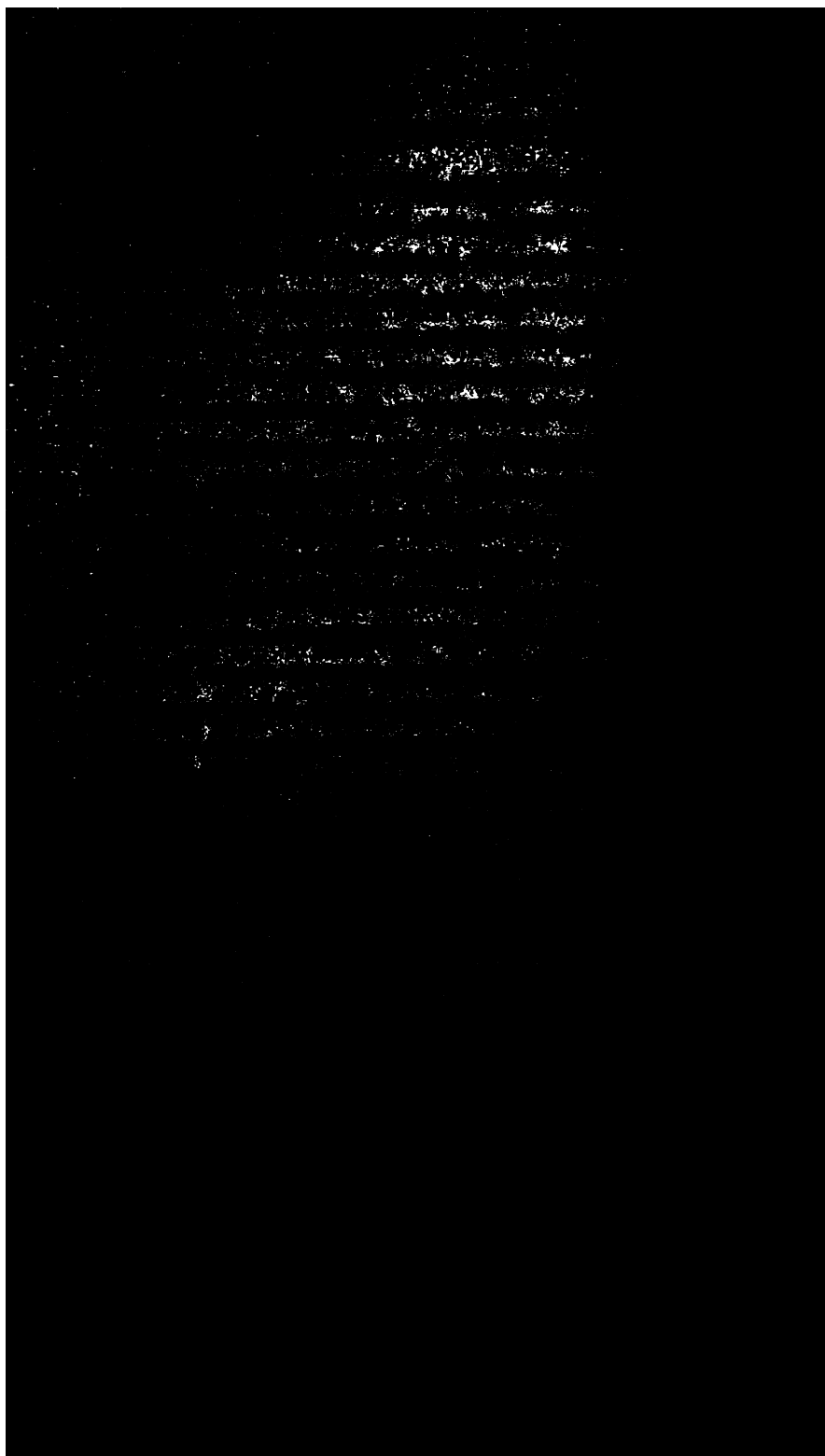


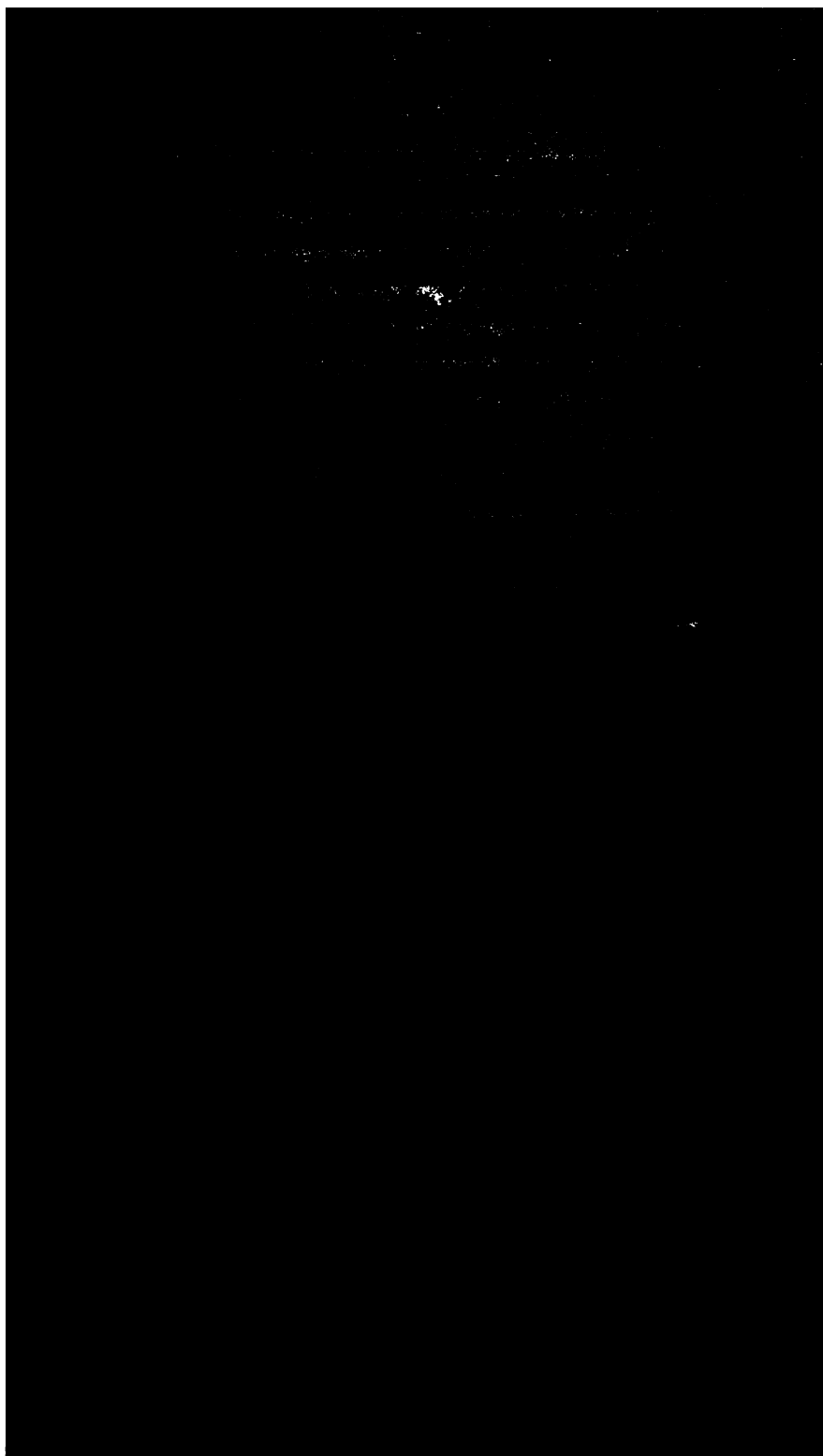








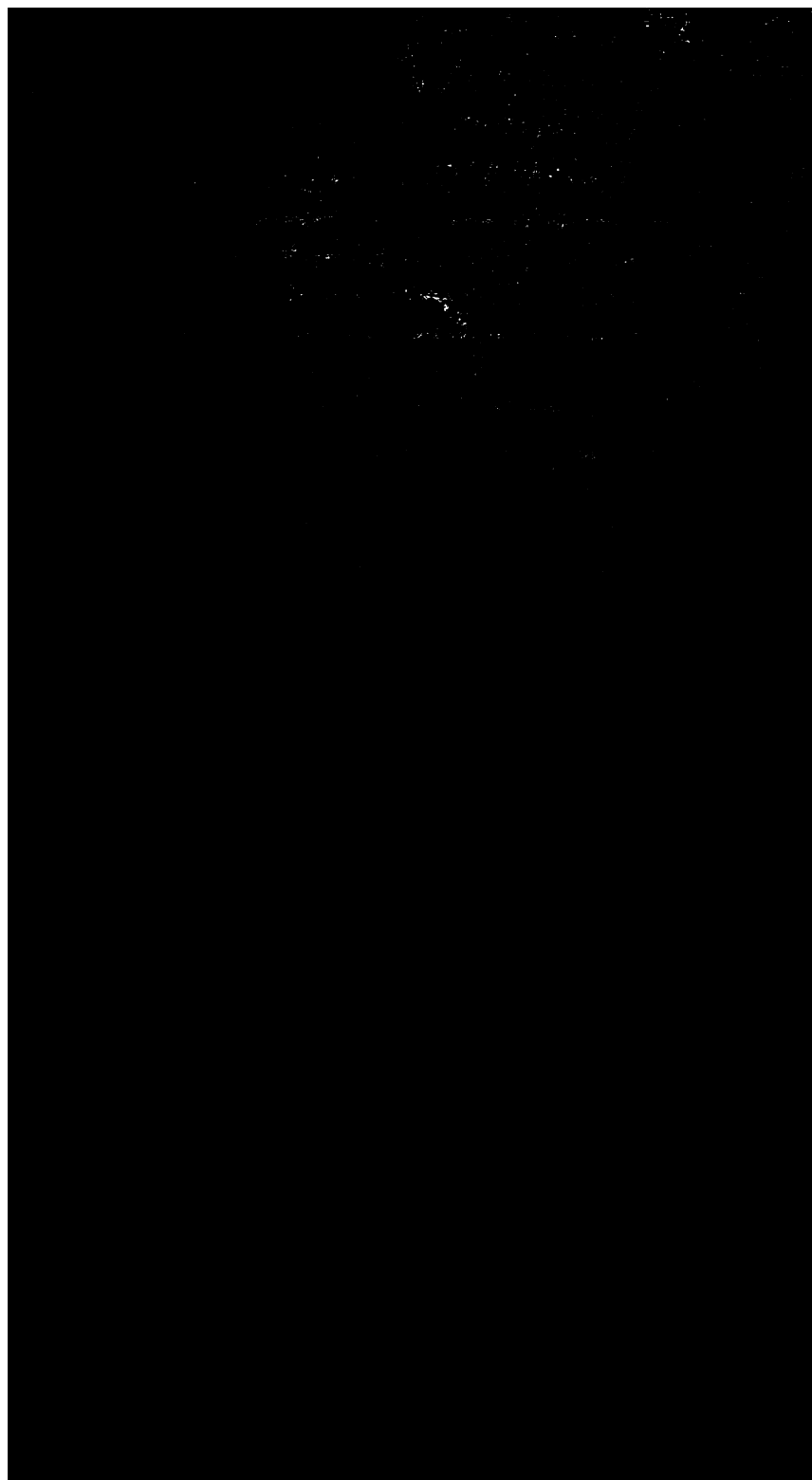




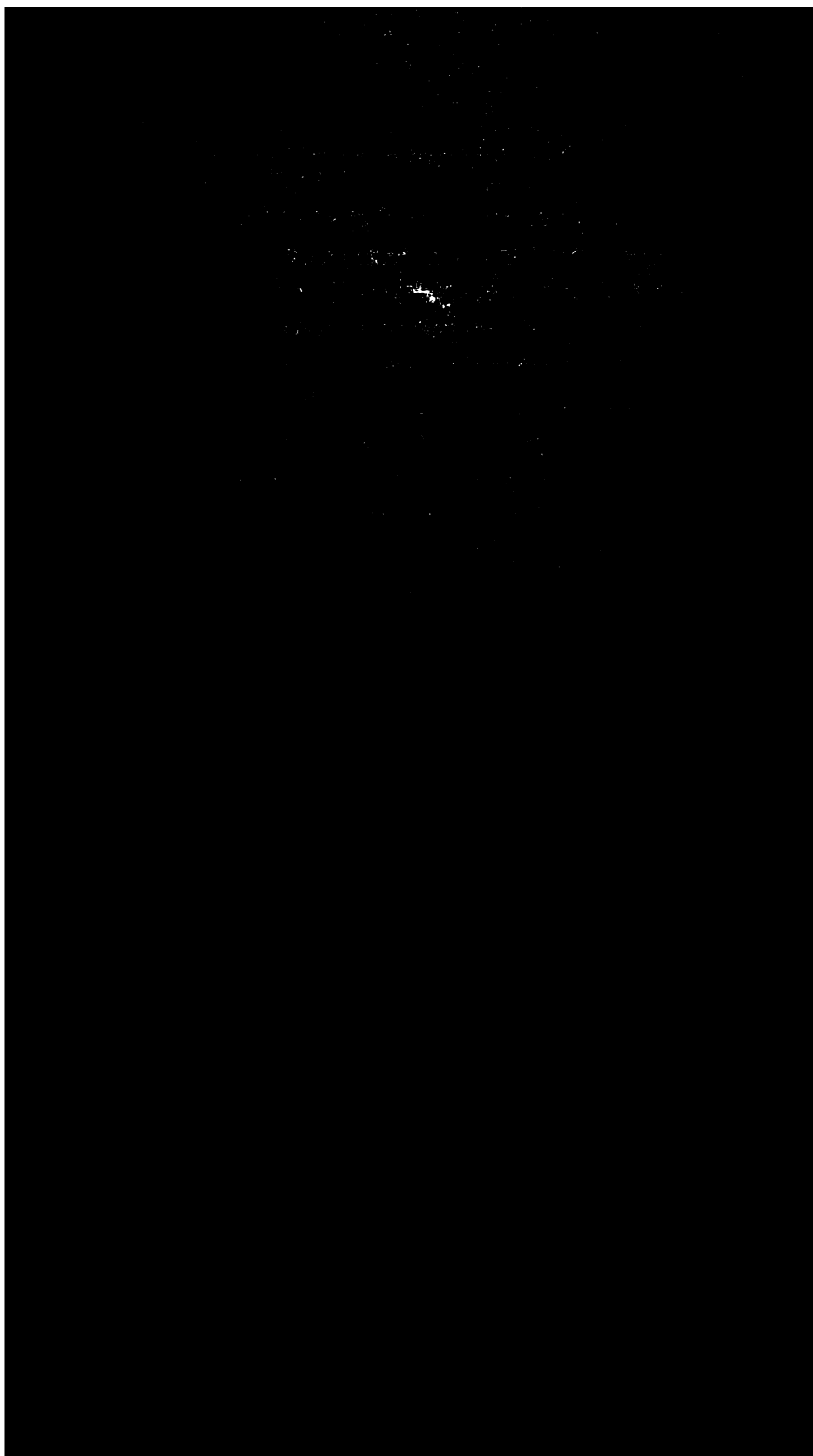


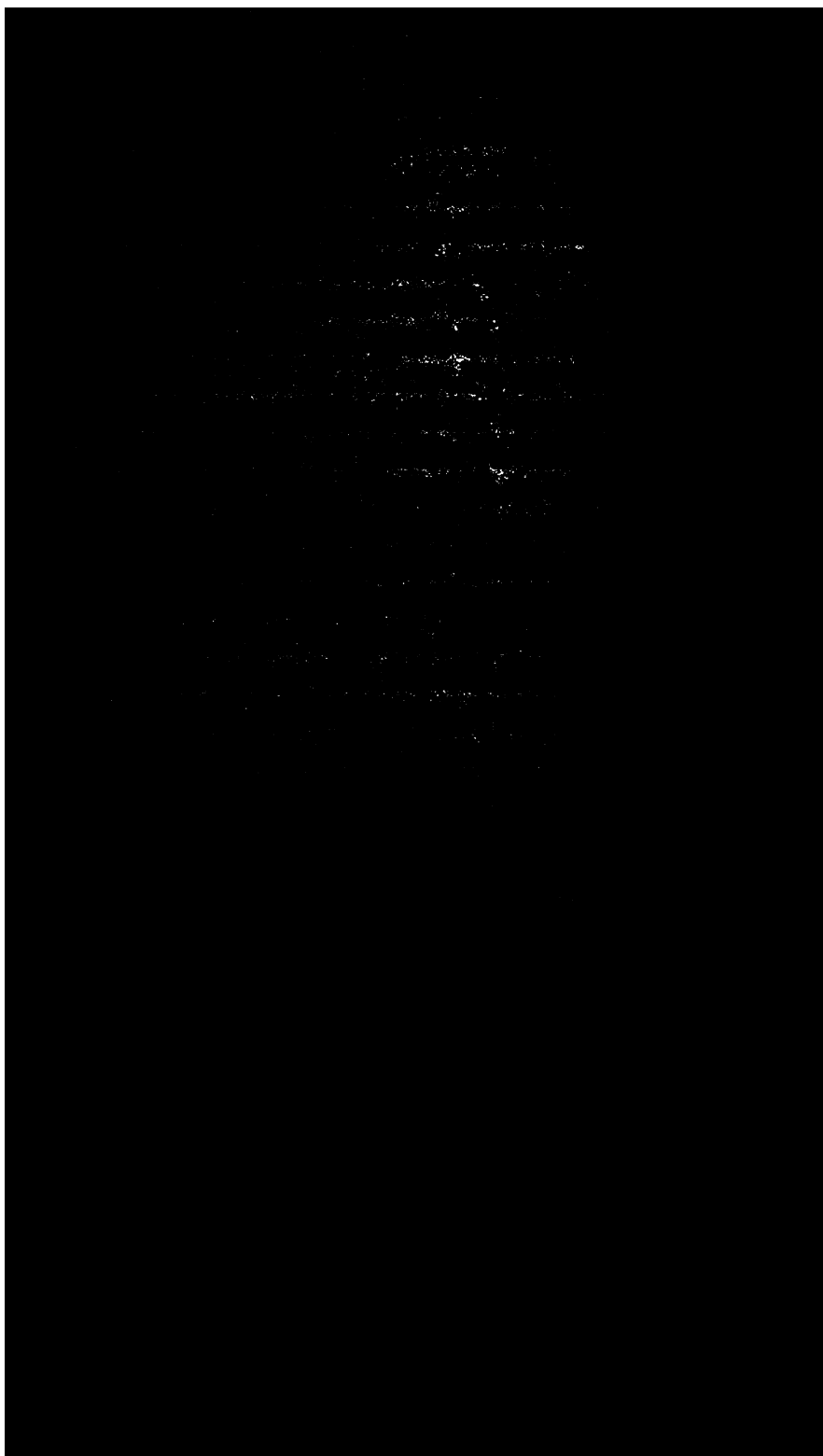


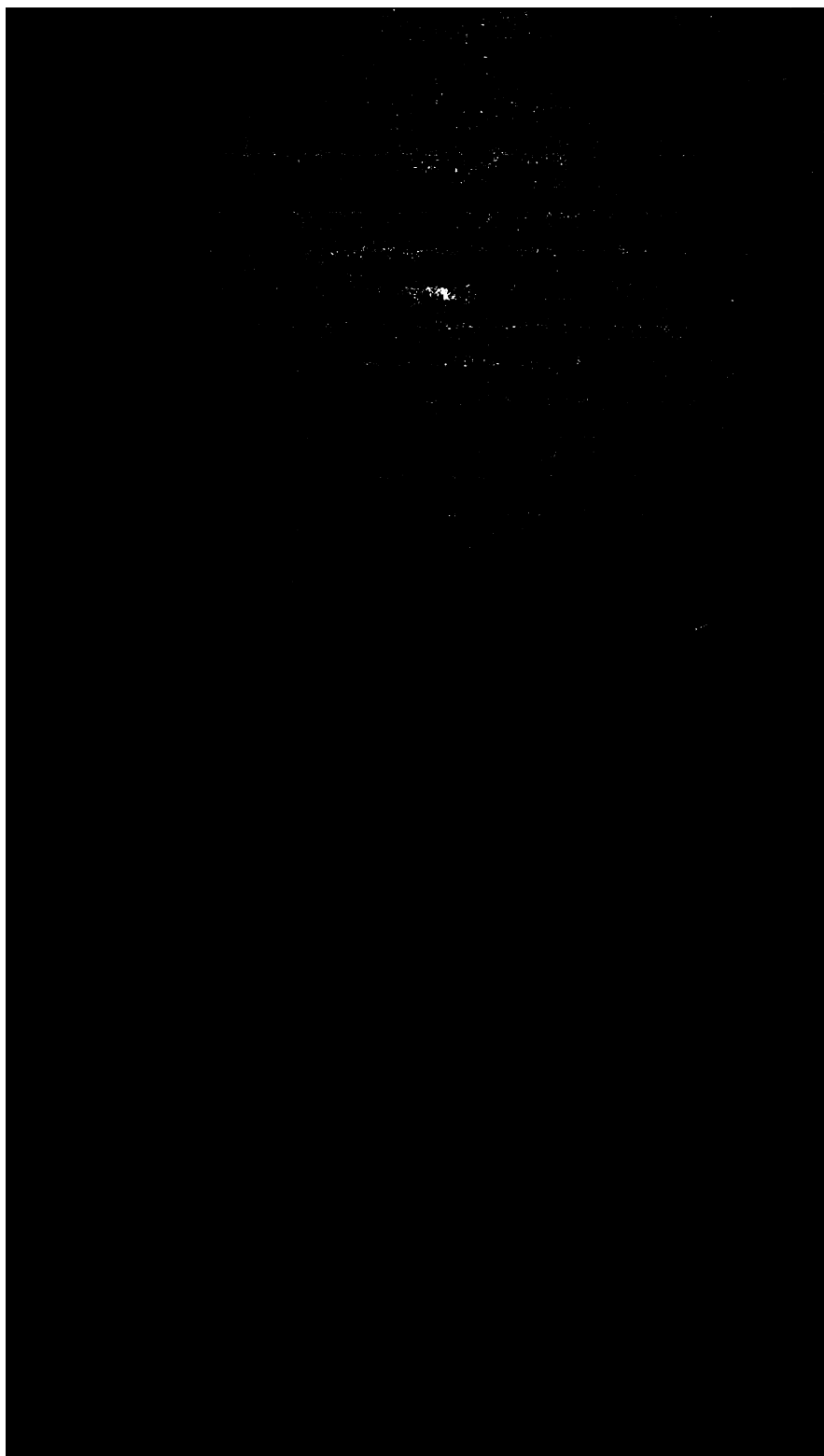


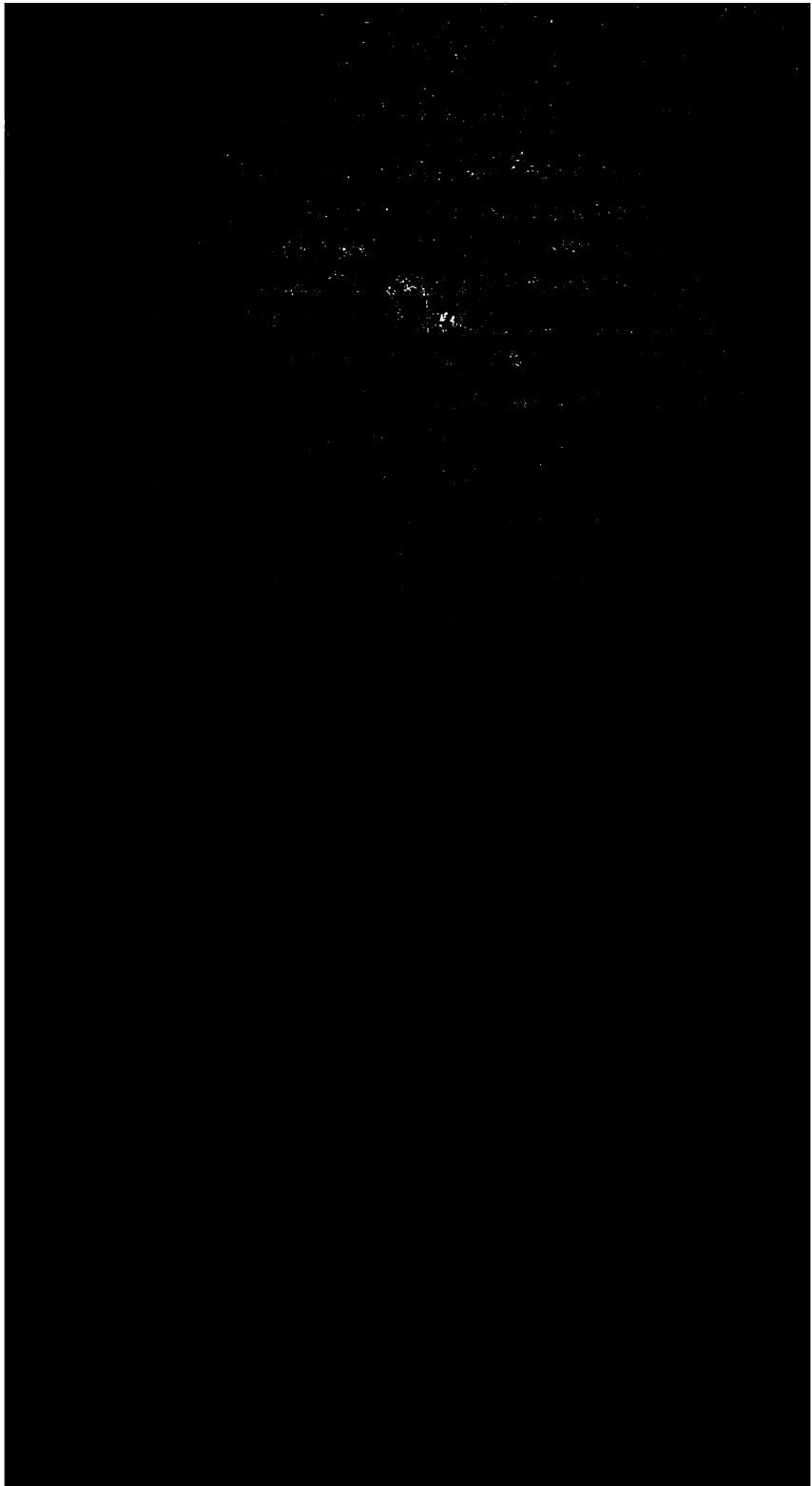












the 1990s, the incidence of *S. flexneri* has increased in the United Kingdom [10]. In the United States, *S. flexneri* has been reported as the most common serotype in children with acute bacterial dysentery [11].

There is a paucity of data on the epidemiology of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. In the 1970s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [12]. In the 1980s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [13]. In the 1990s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [14]. In the 2000s, *S. flexneri* was the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery in the United Kingdom [15].

The aim of this study was to determine the prevalence of *S. flexneri* in the United Kingdom. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery. The study was conducted in the United Kingdom, where *S. flexneri* is the most commonly isolated serotype from patients with acute bacterial dysentery.

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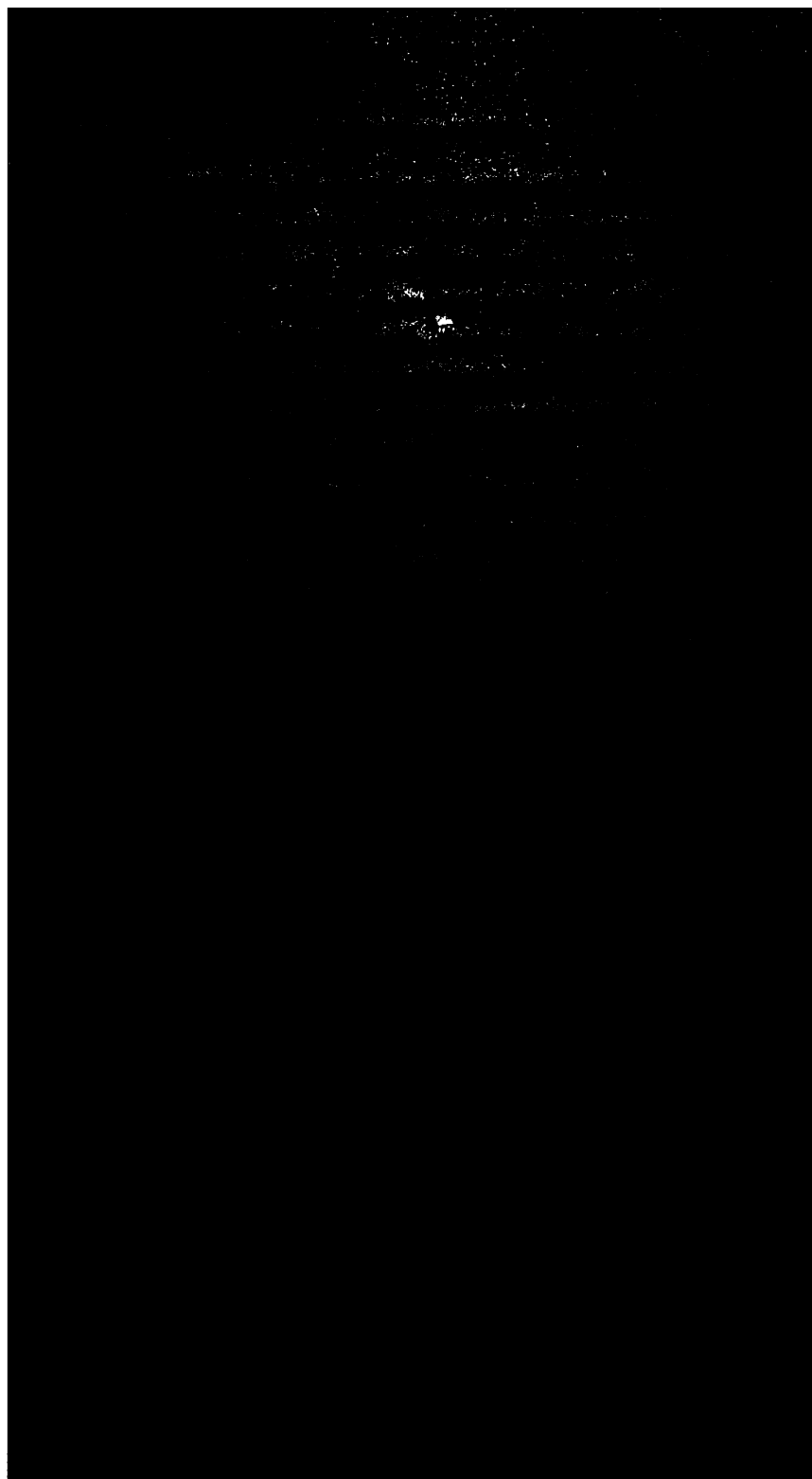
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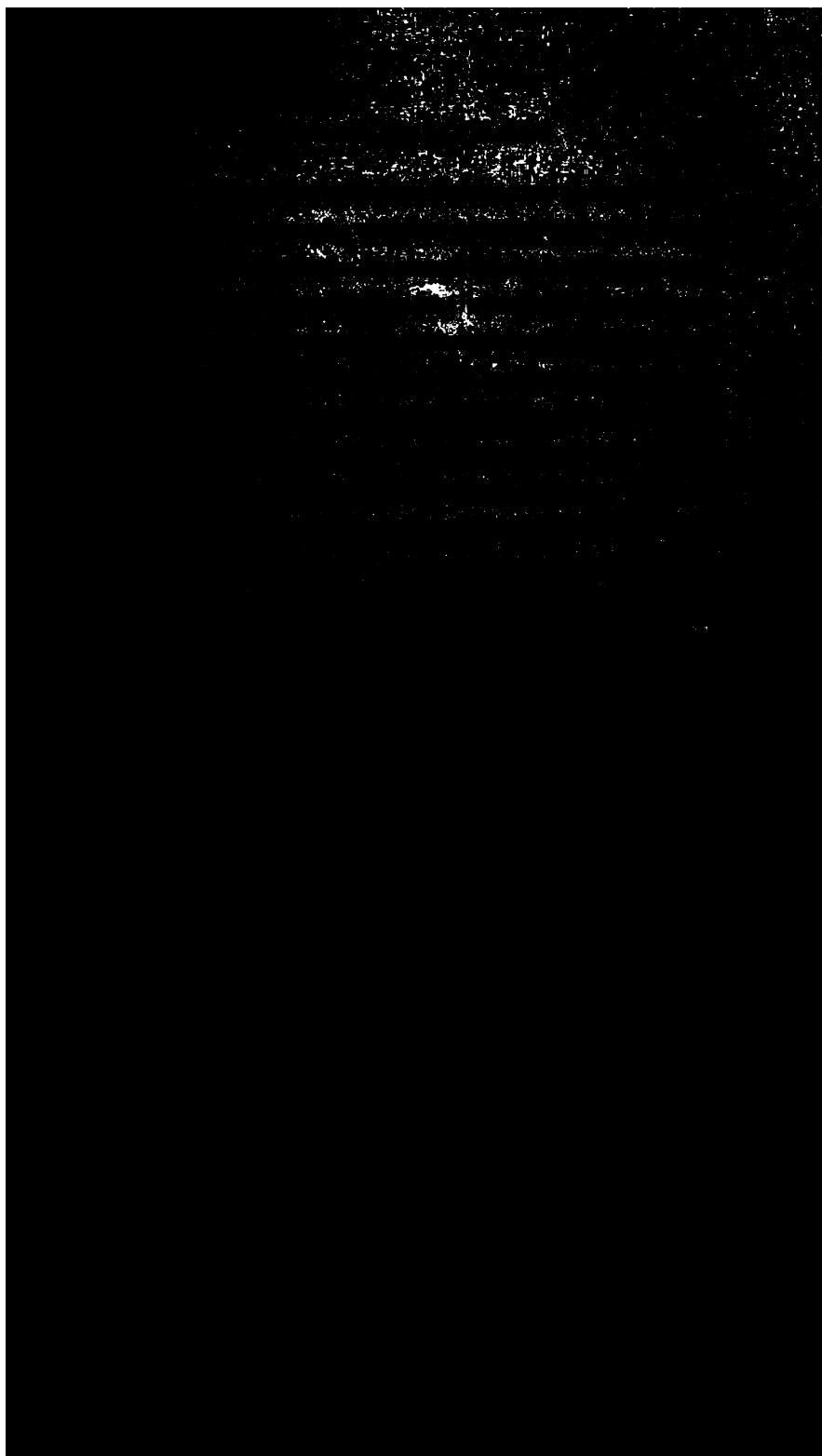
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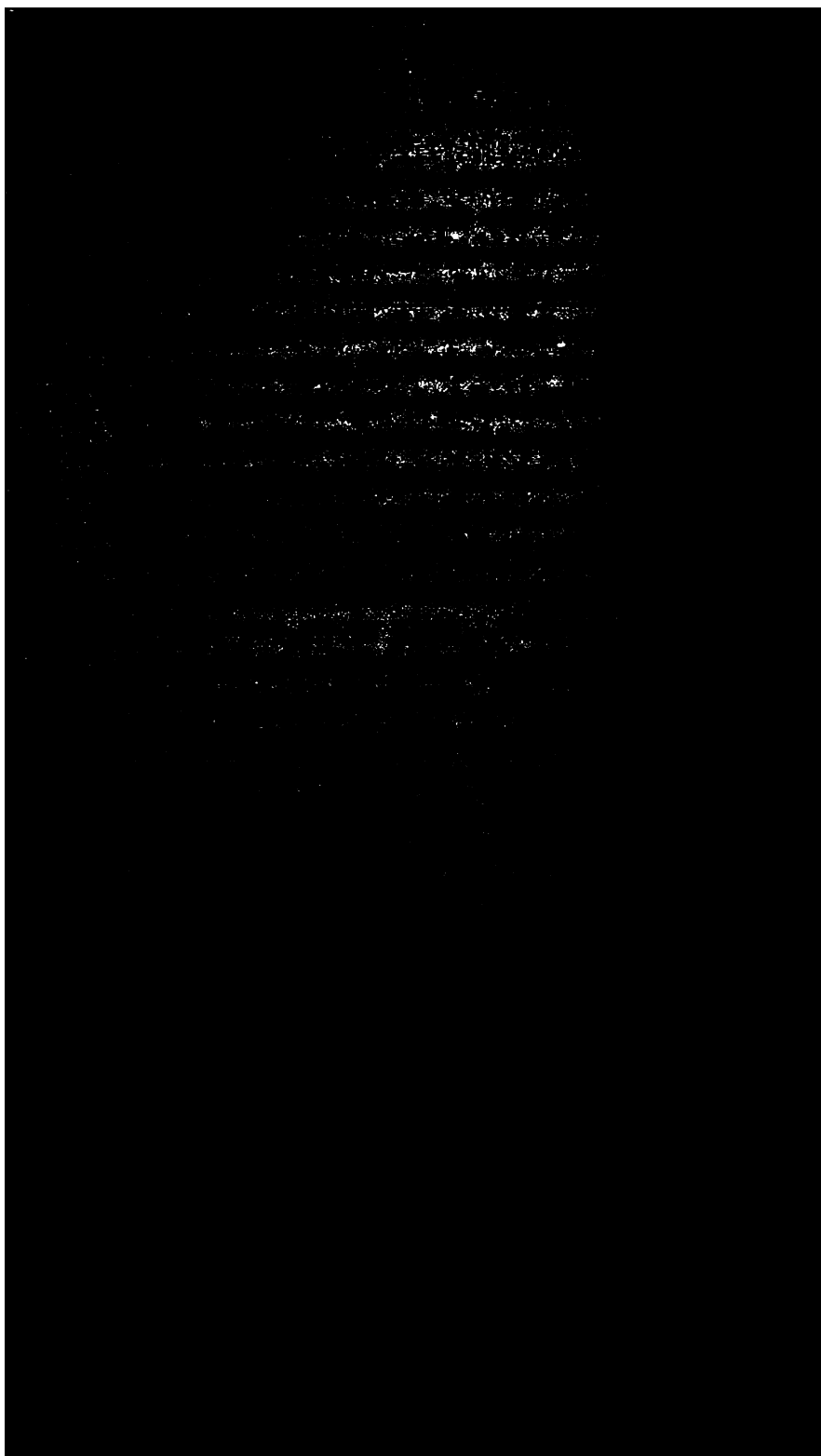
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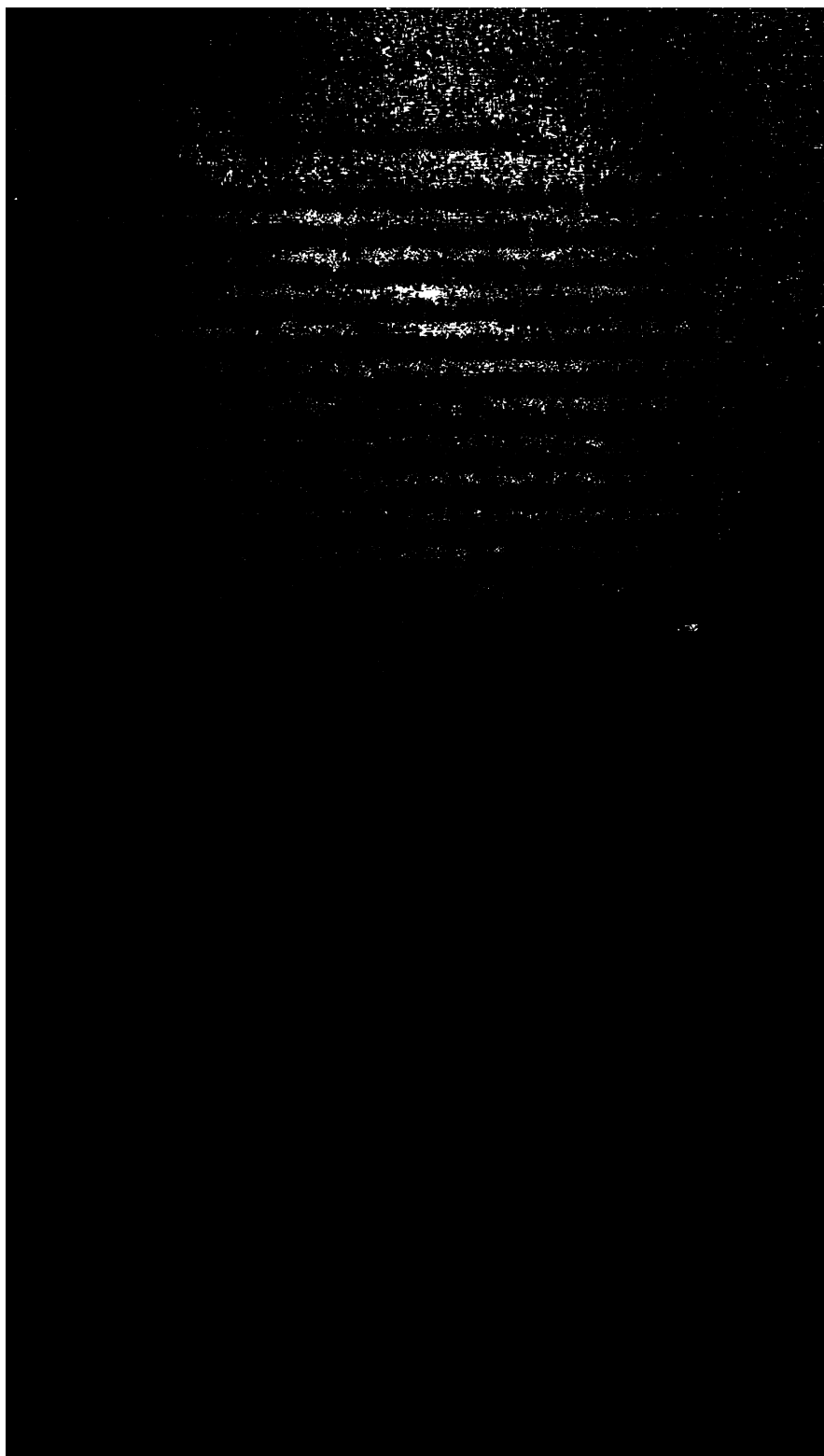
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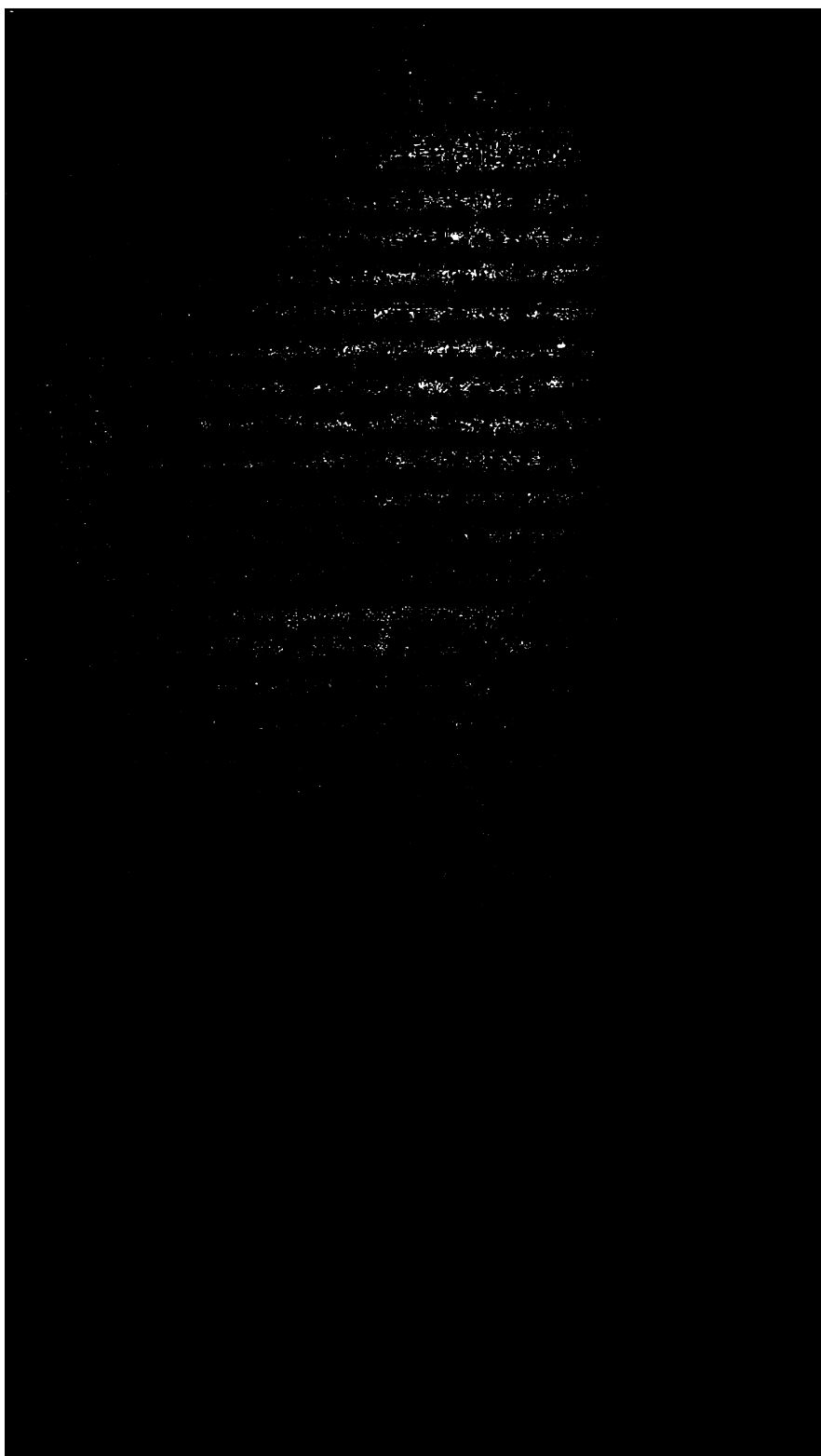
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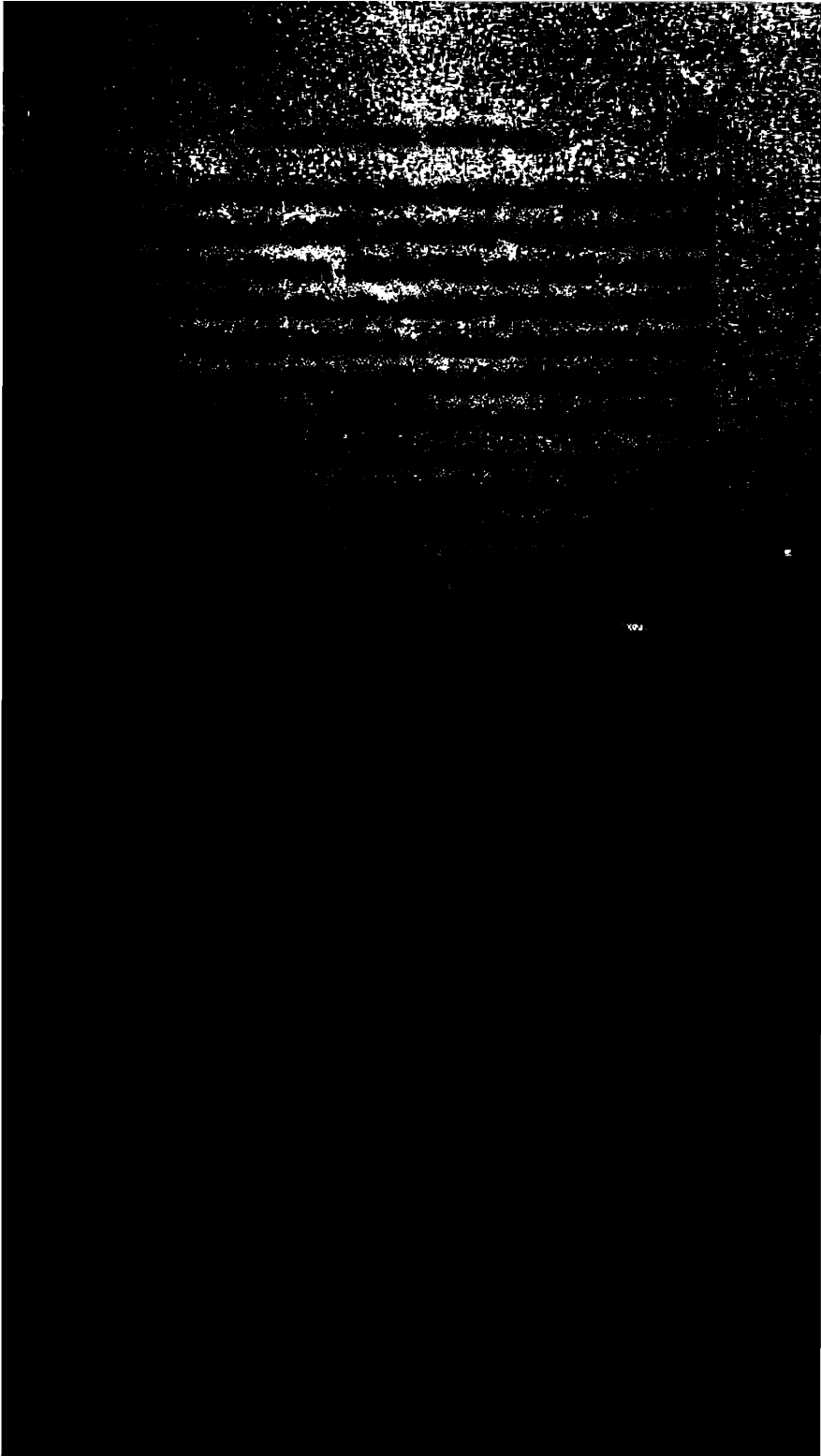


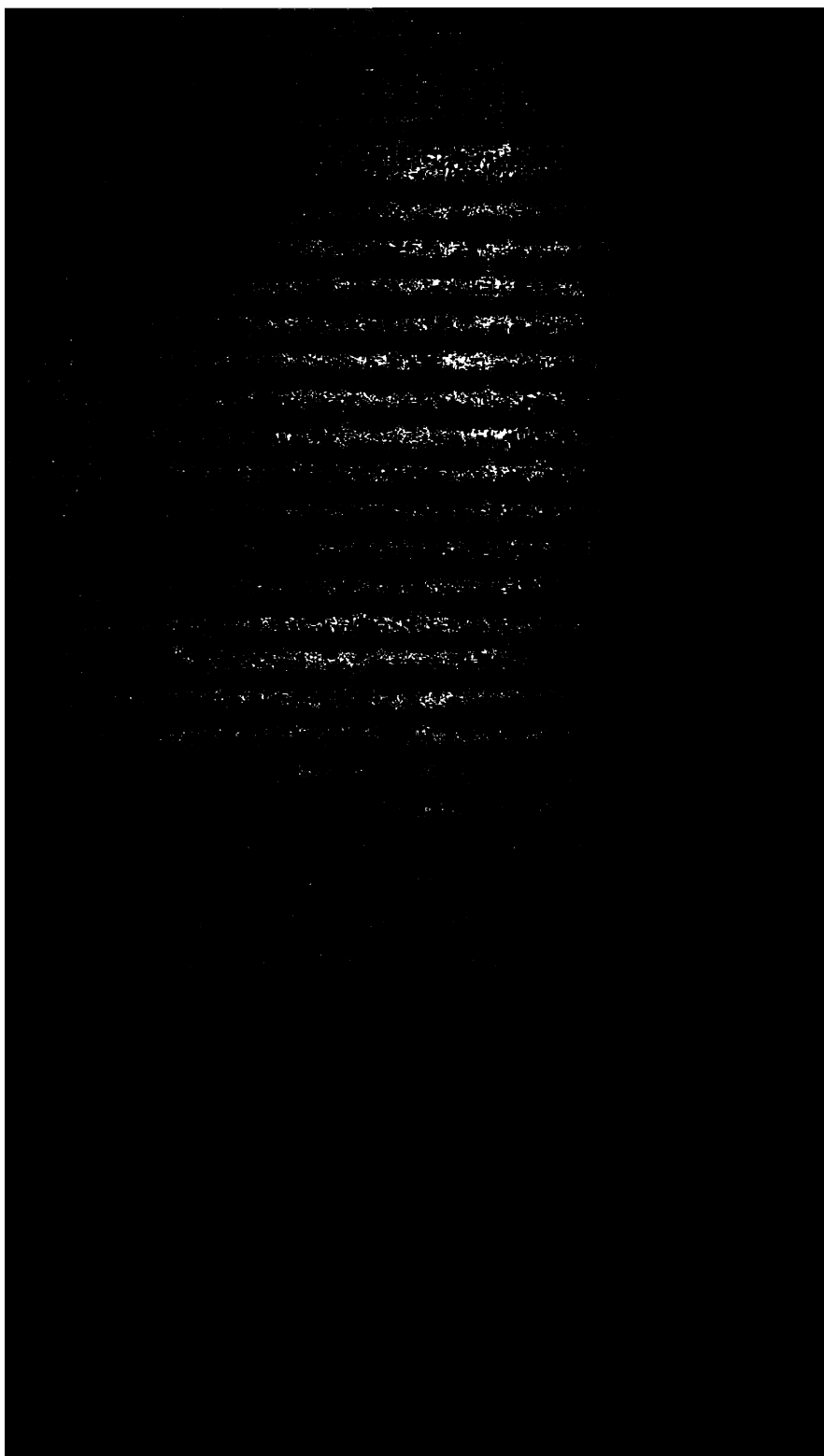


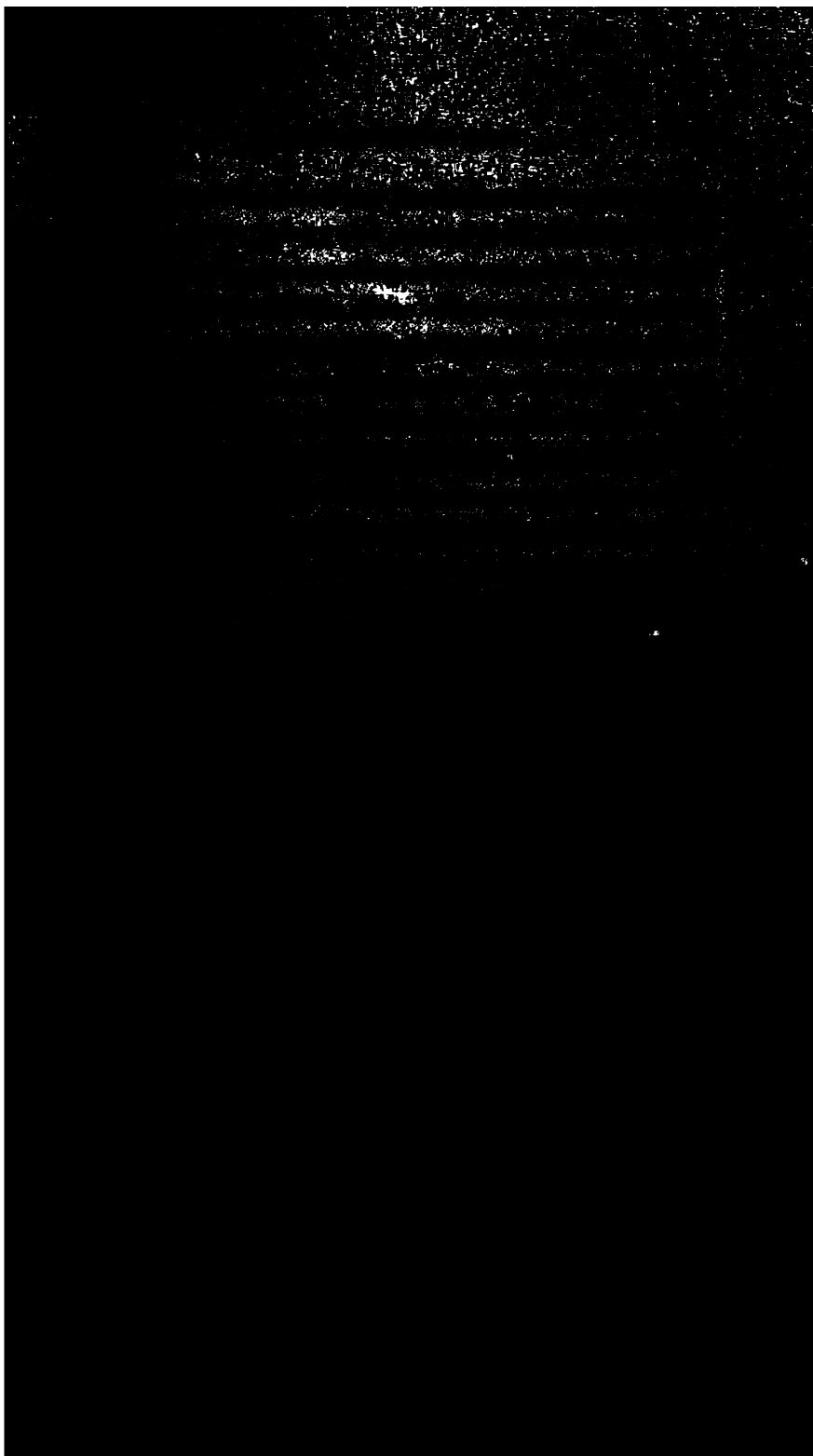


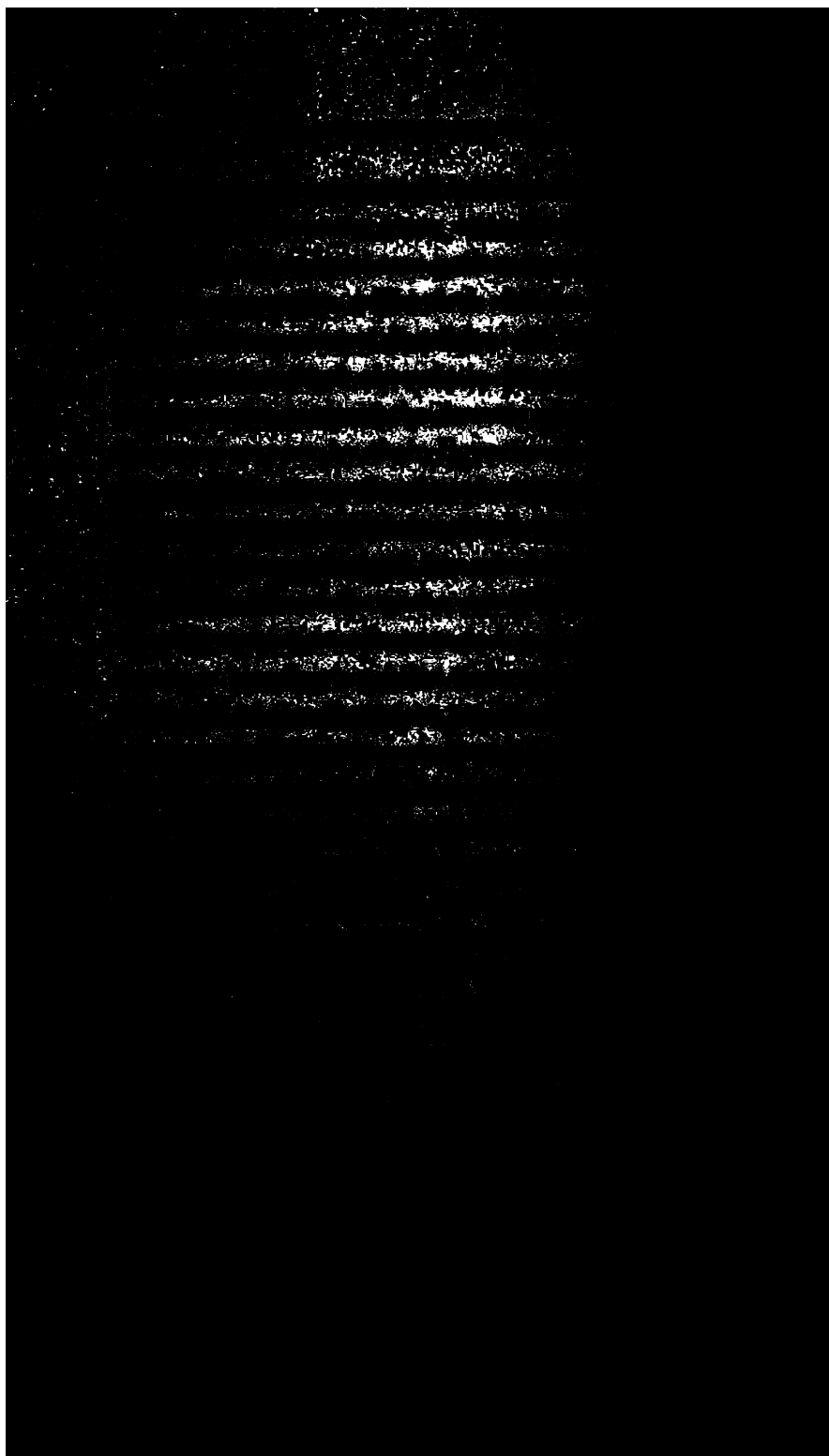




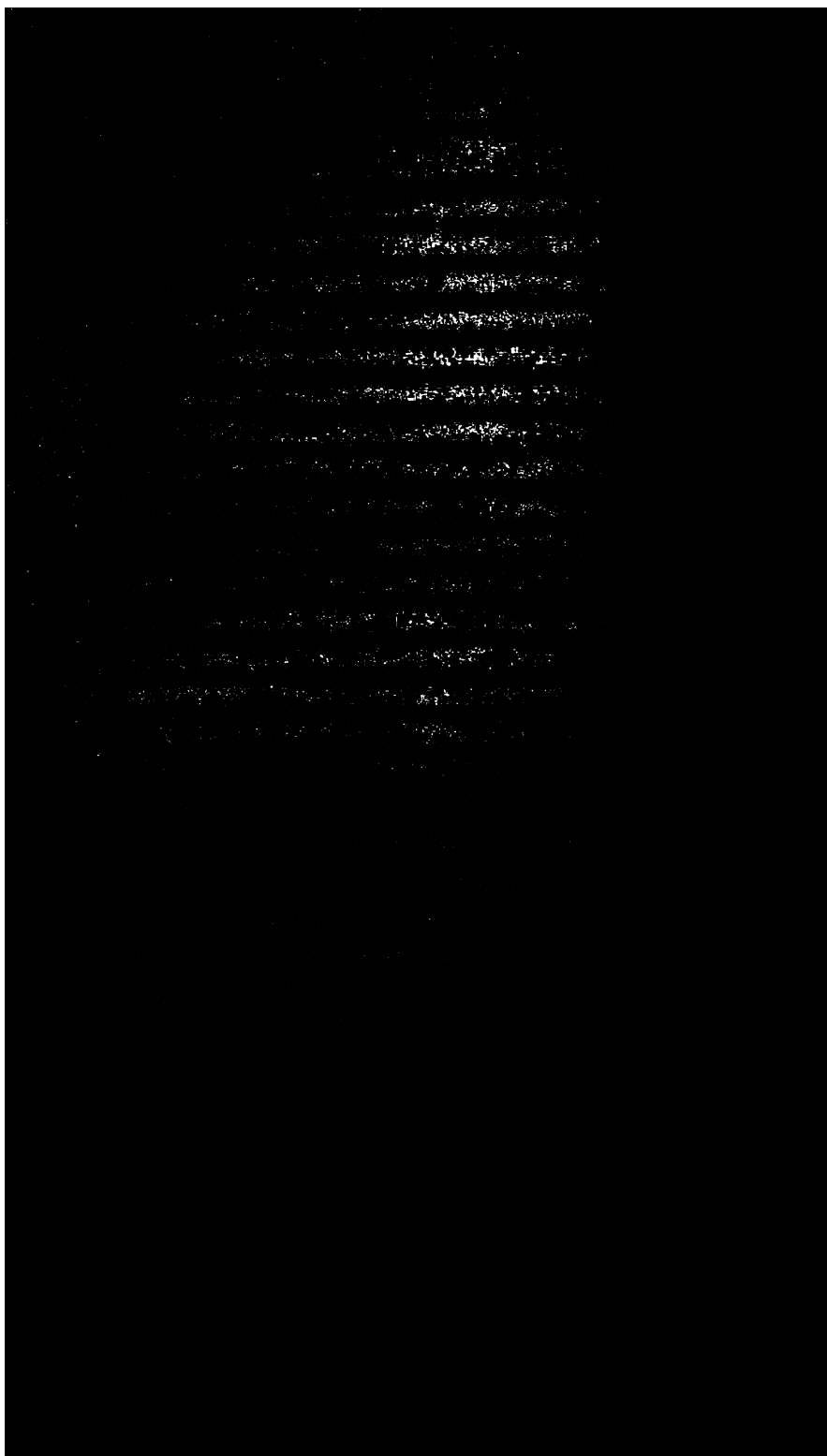


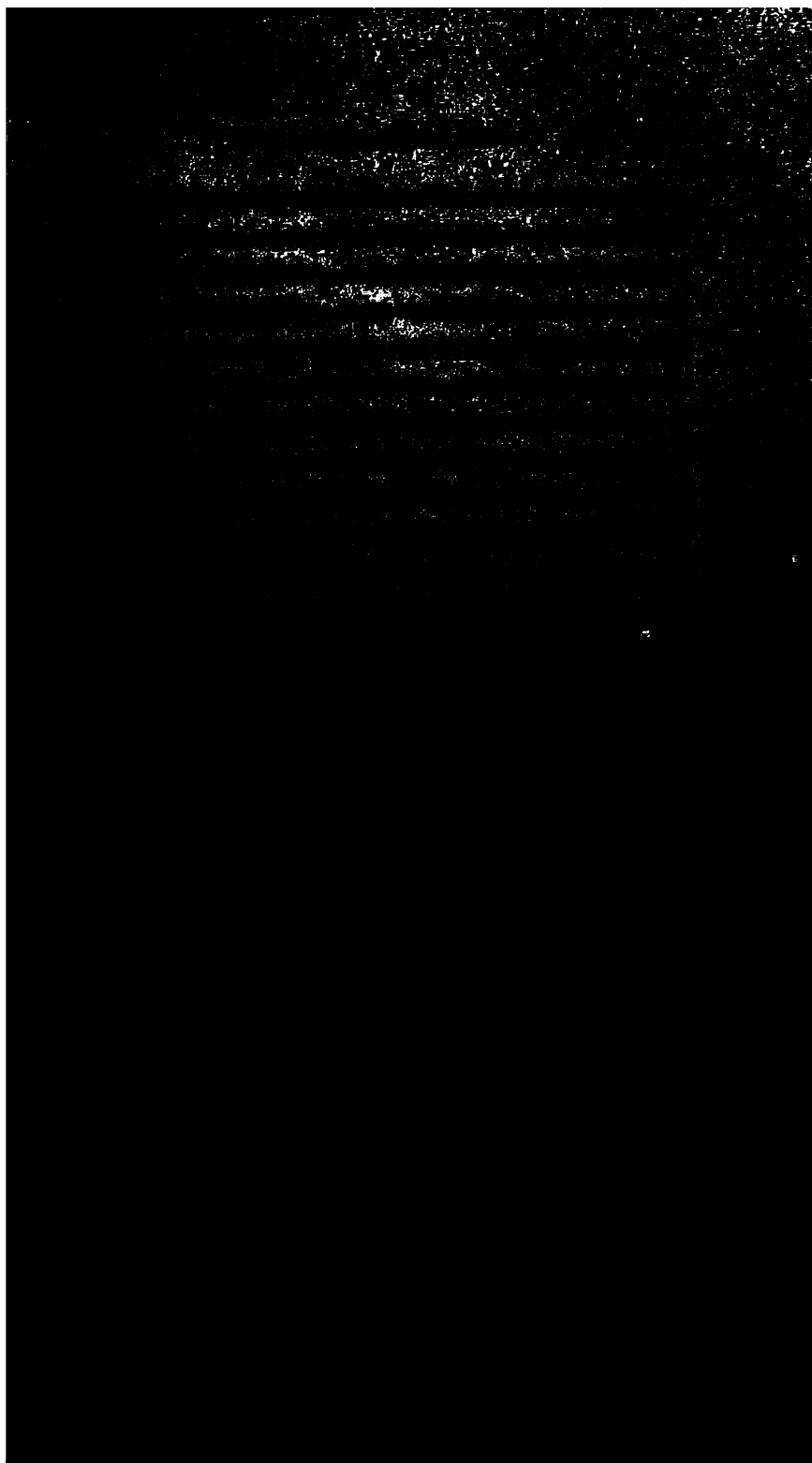


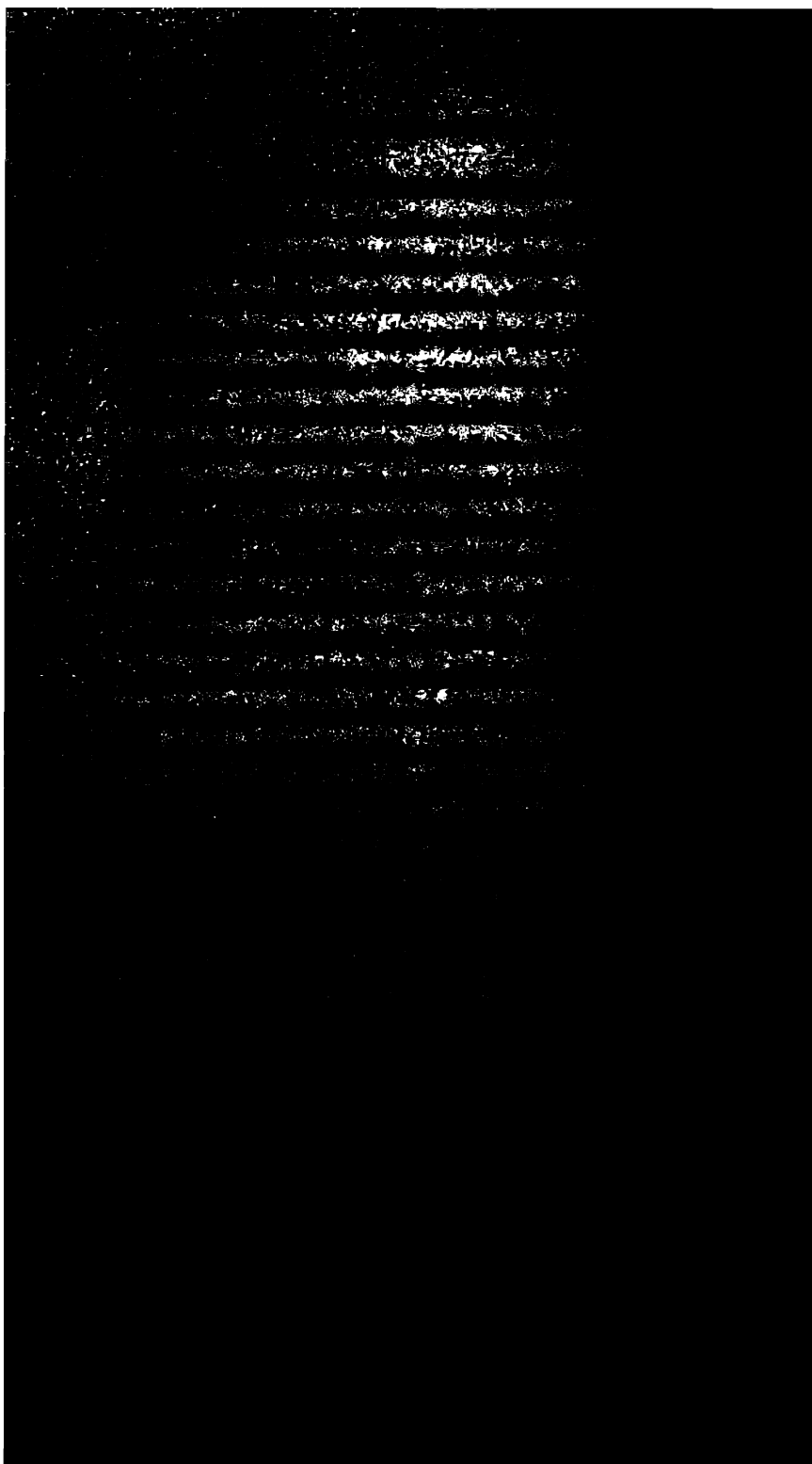


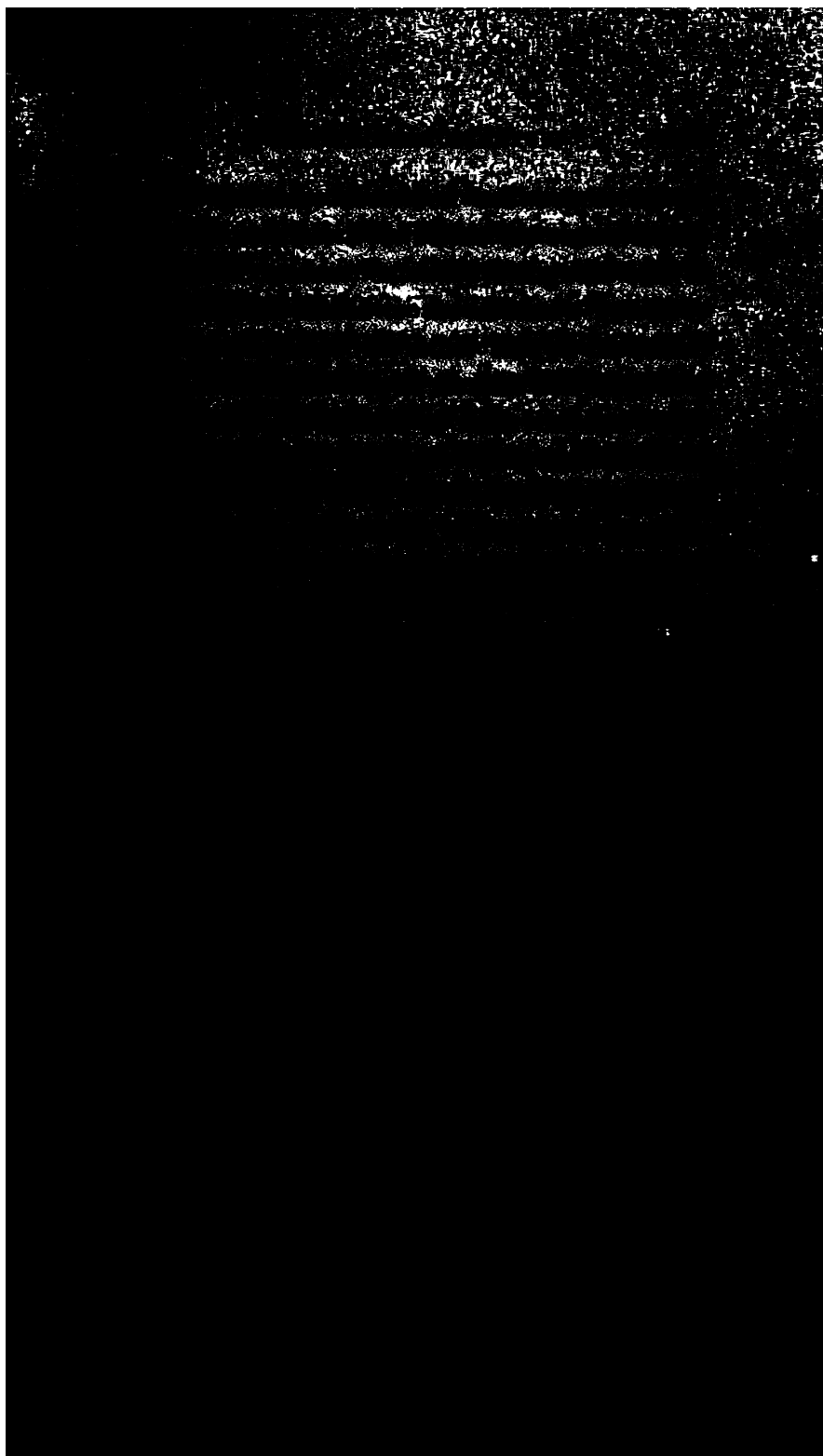


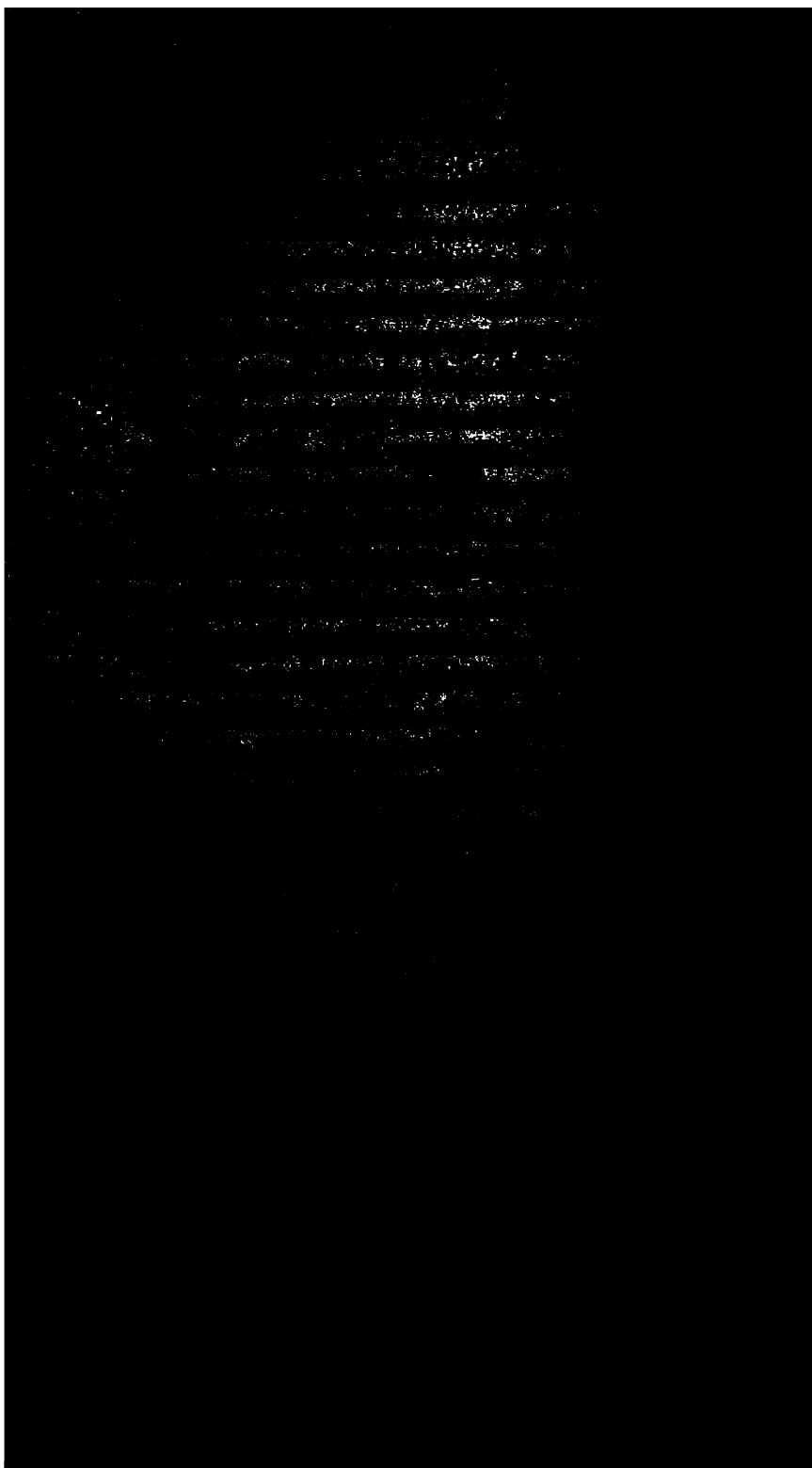


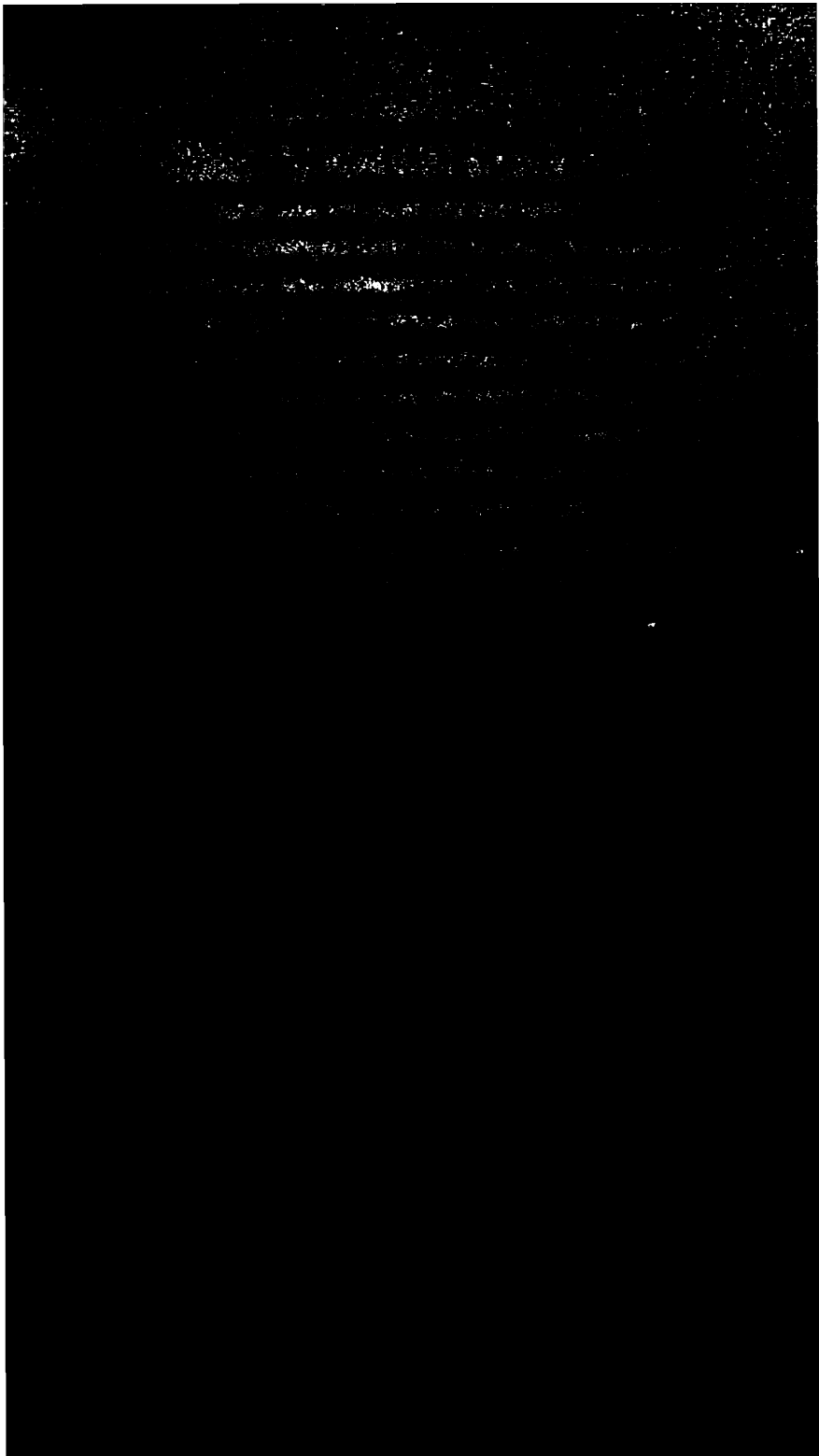


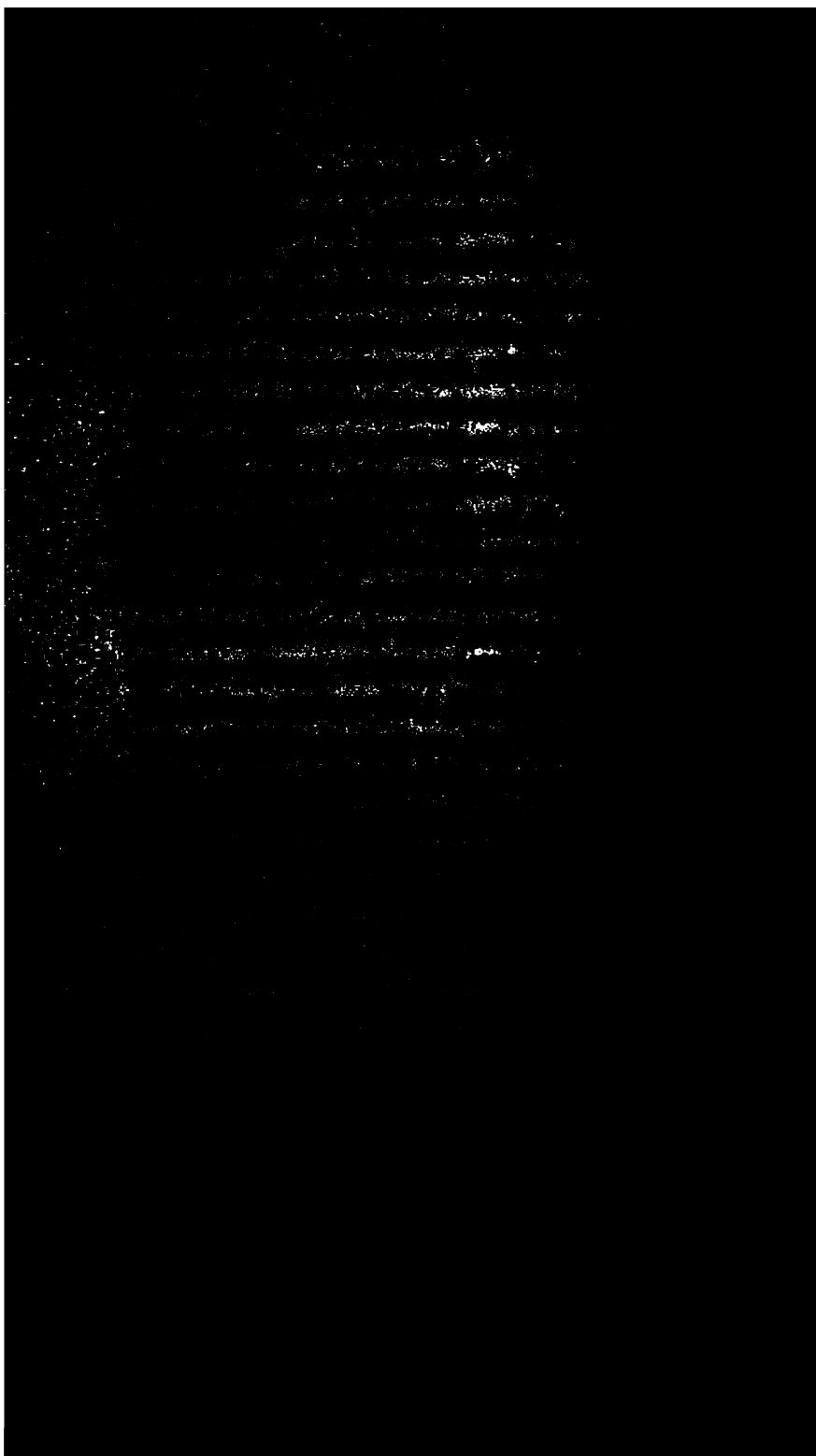


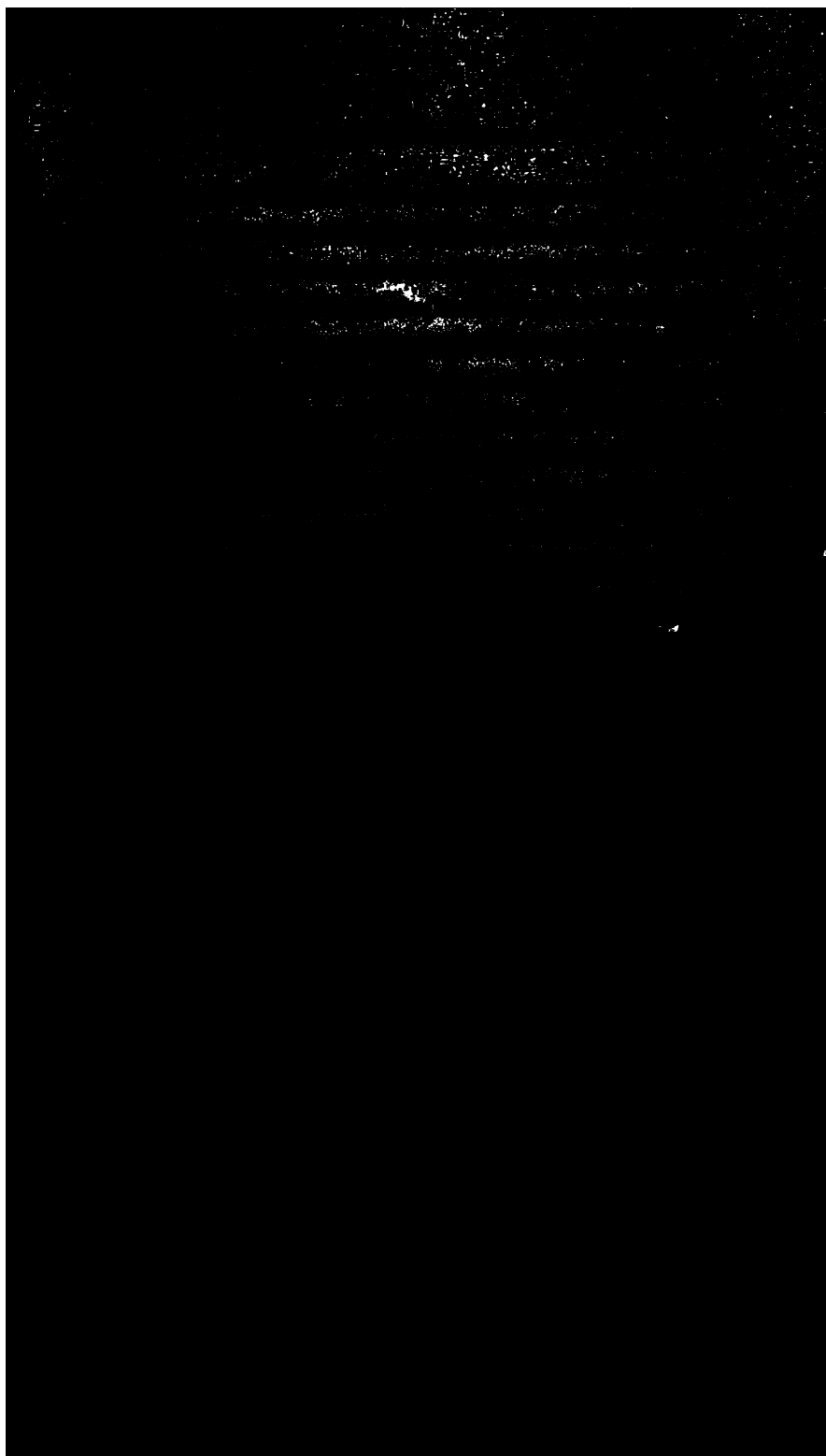












the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, structure, and use of information, and the study of the processes of information creation, distribution, and use. (p. 100)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the nature, structure, and use of communication, and the study of the processes of communication creation, distribution, and use. (p. 100)

These definitions are very broad and cover a wide range of topics. They are also very similar to each other, which is not surprising given that they are both part of the same discipline.

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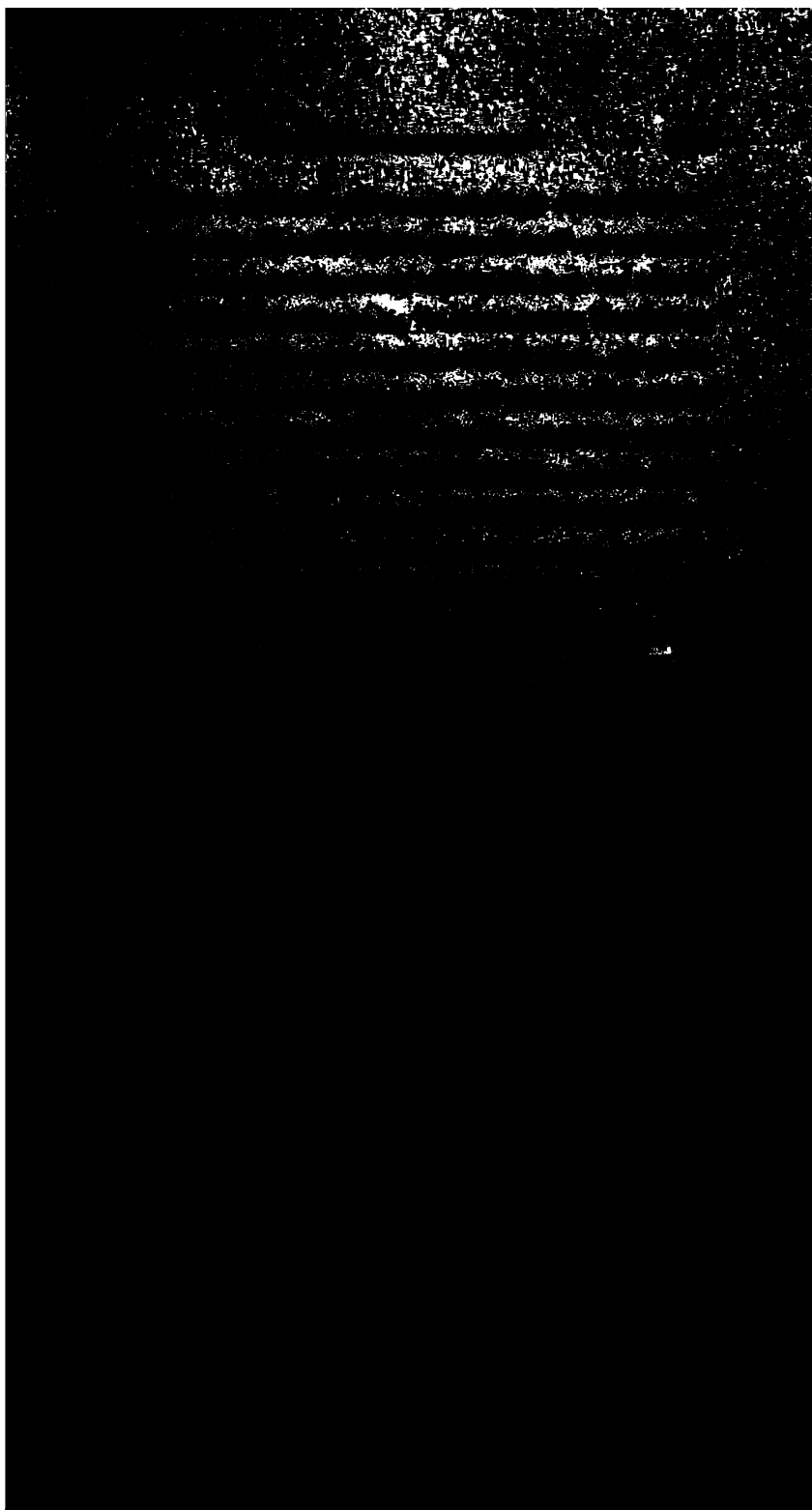
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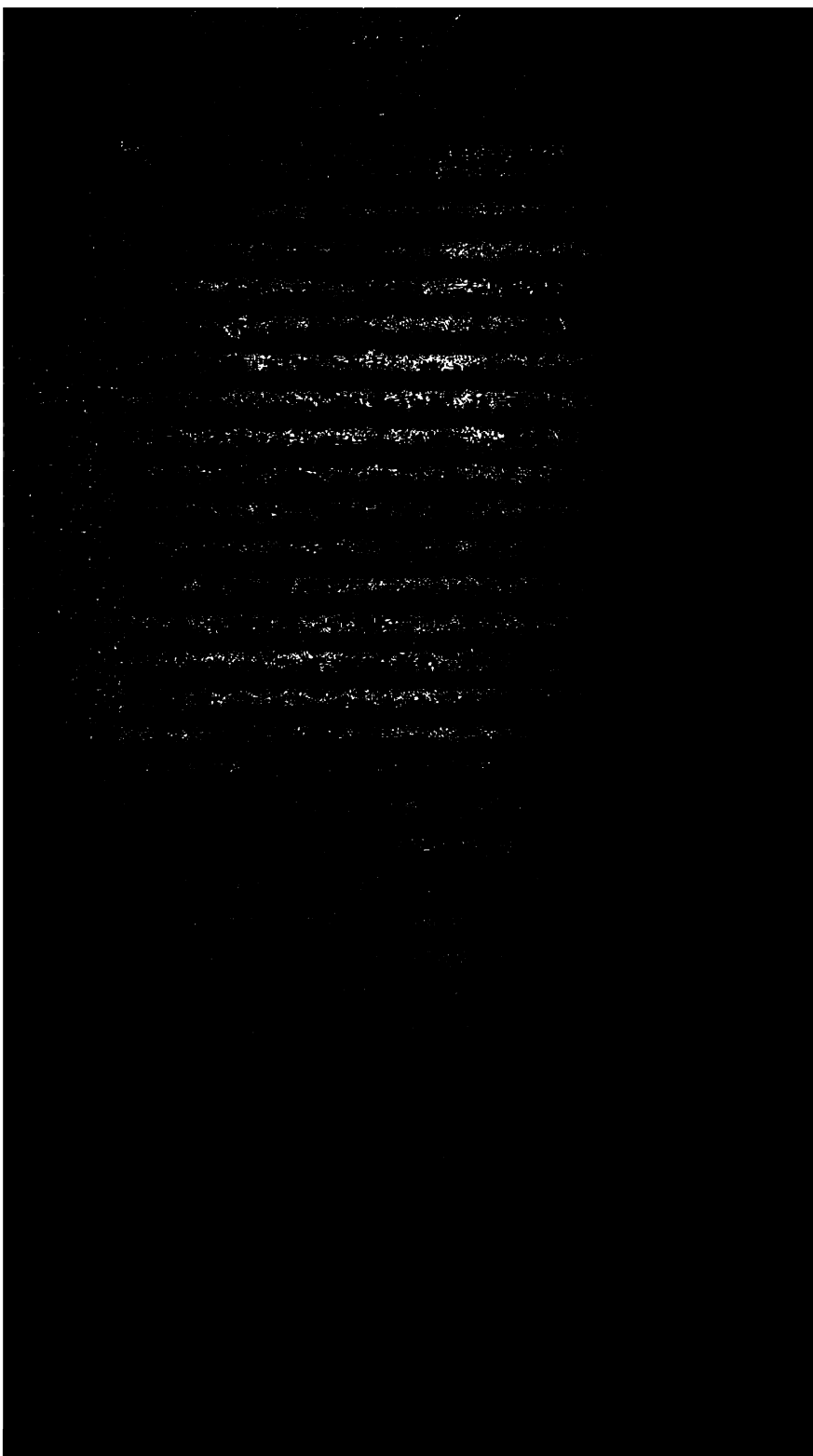
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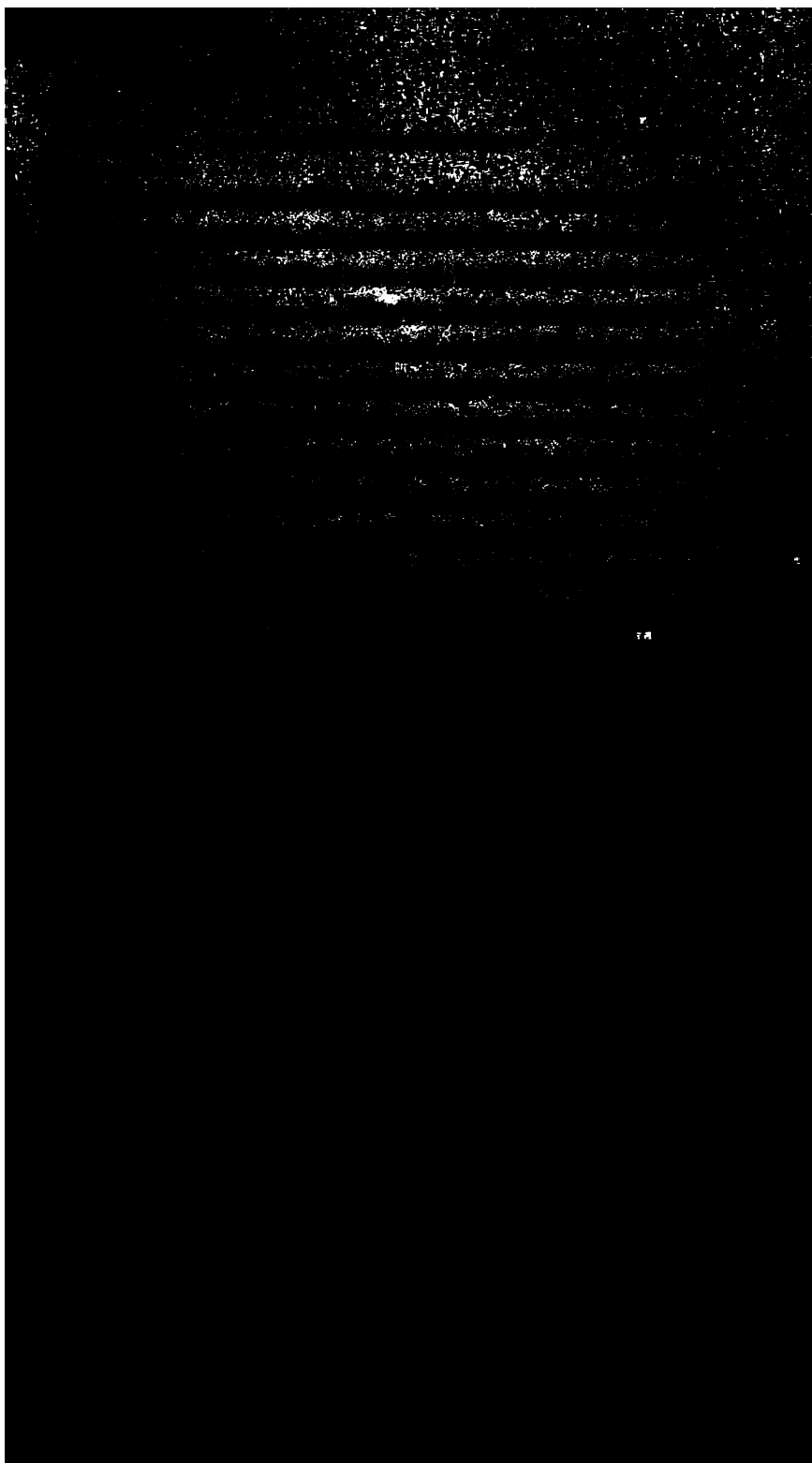
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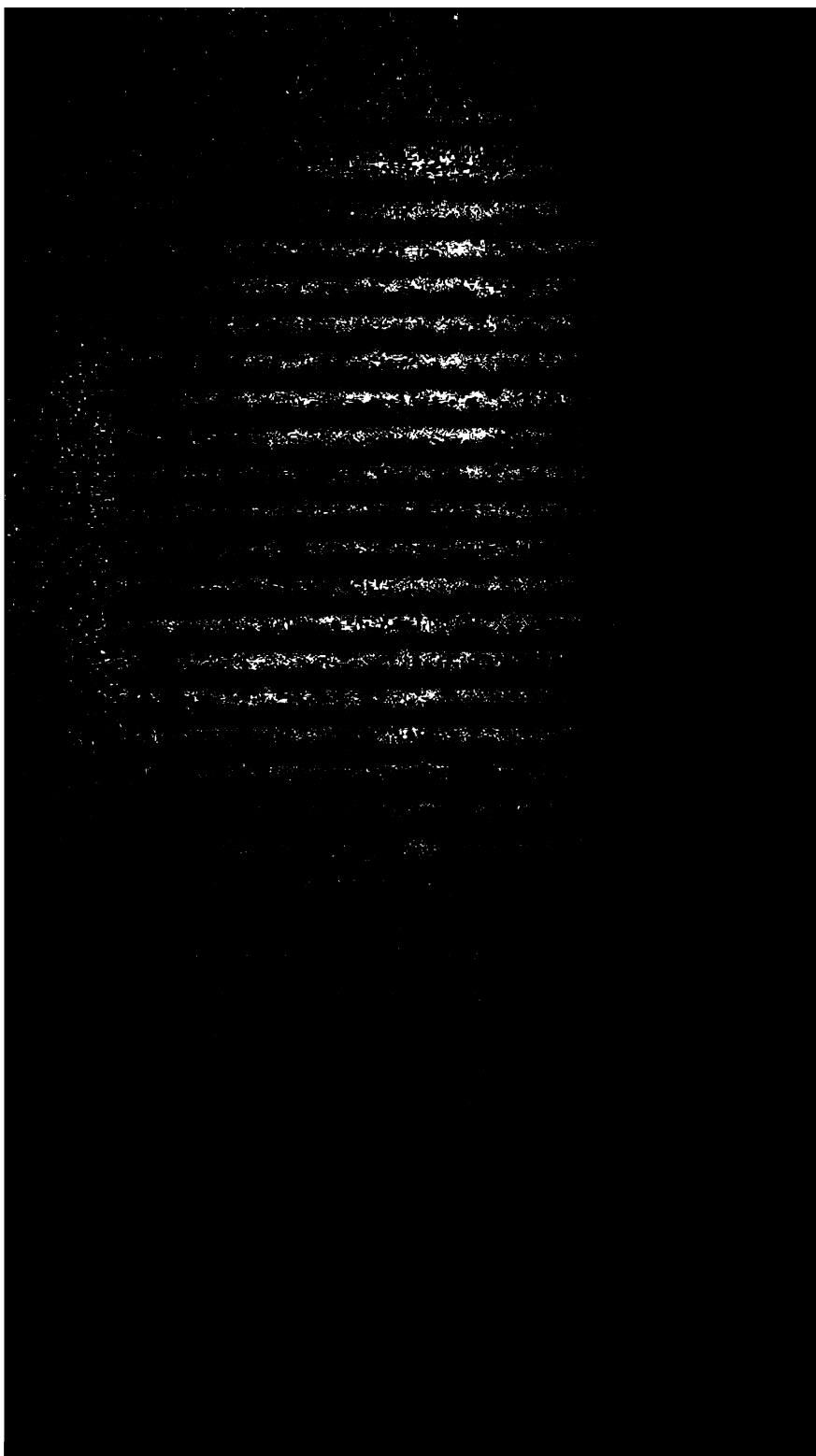
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...the study of the nature, structure, and use of communication, and the study of the processes of communication creation, distribution, and use. (p. 100)

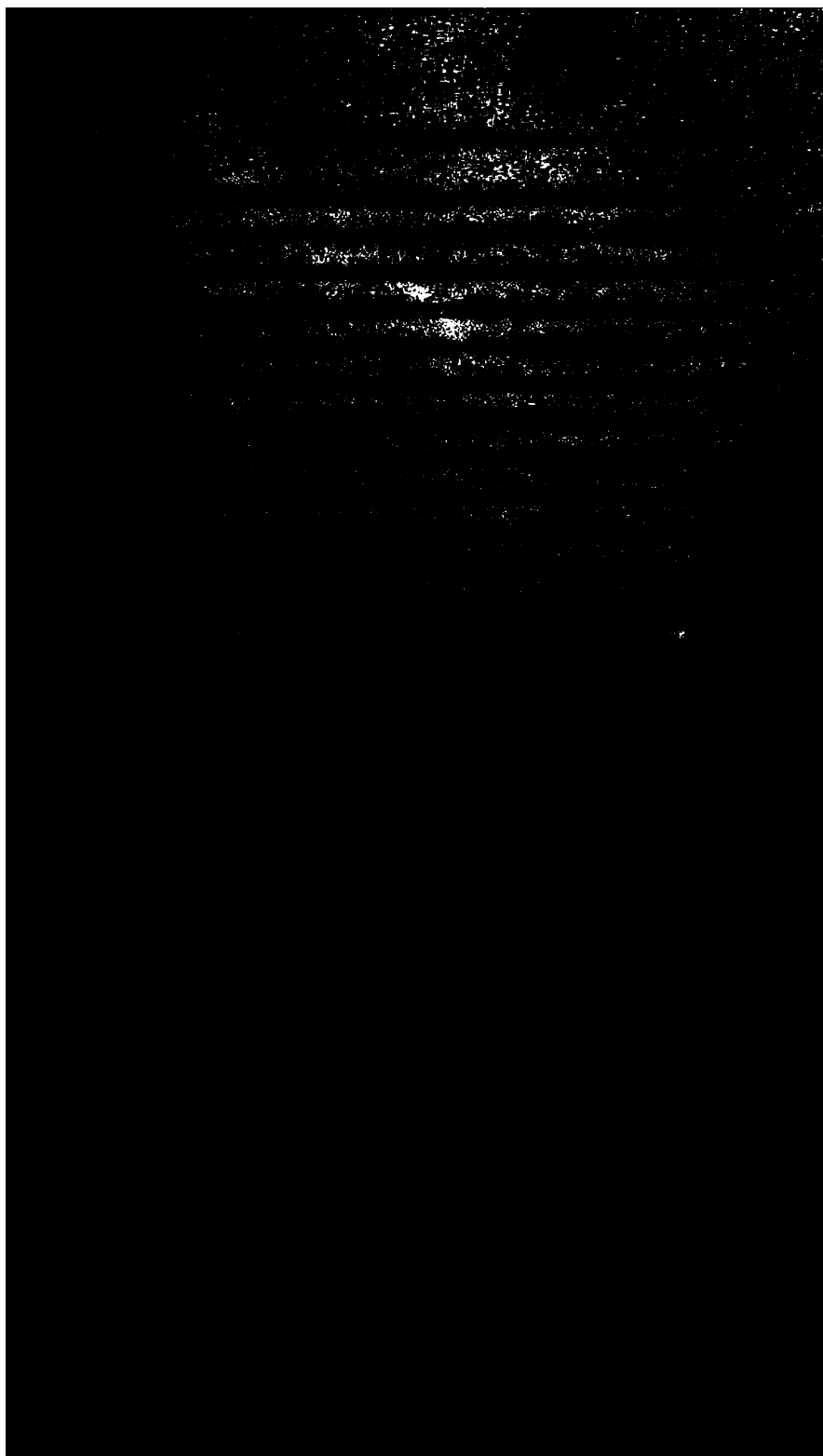


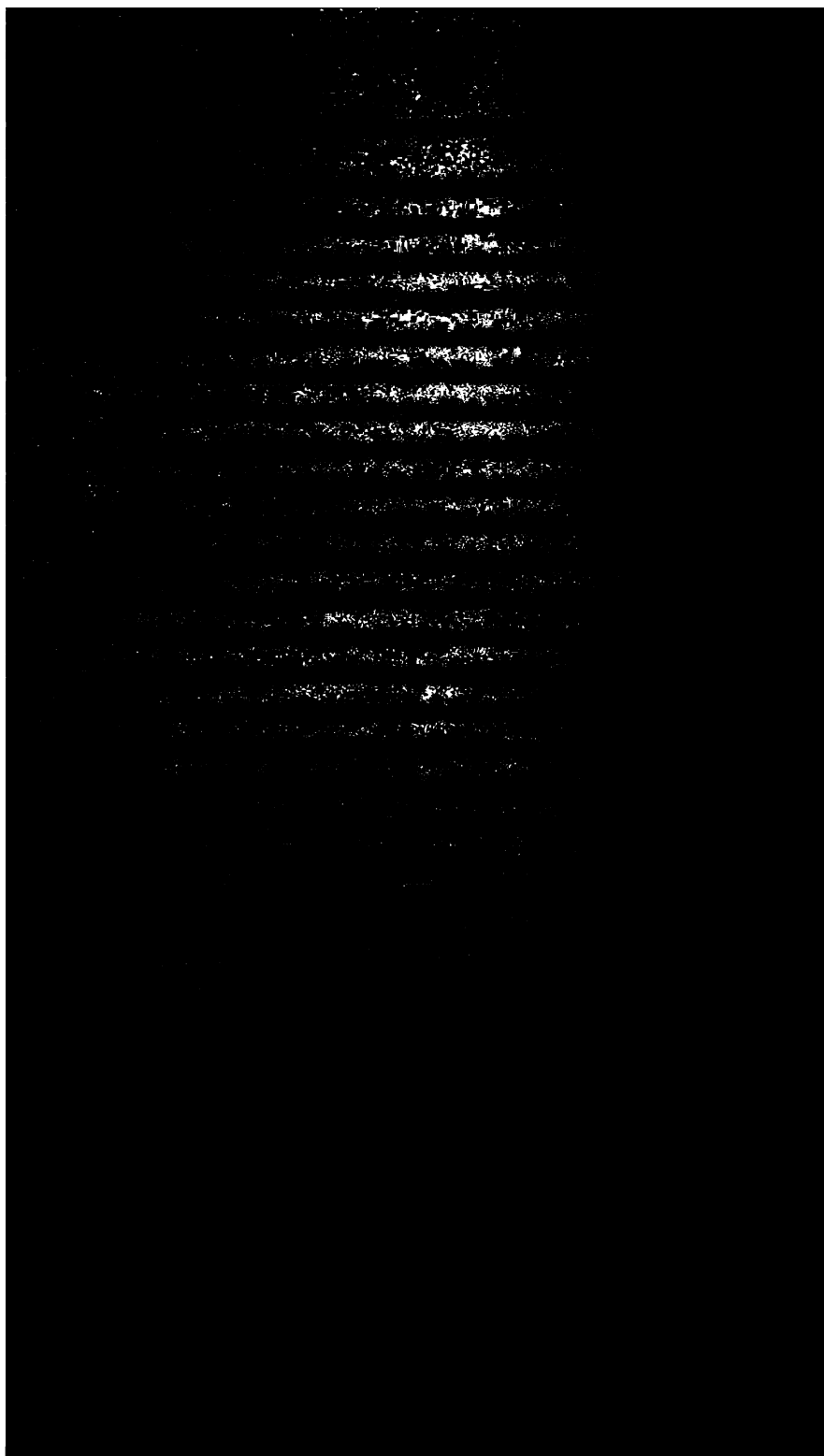


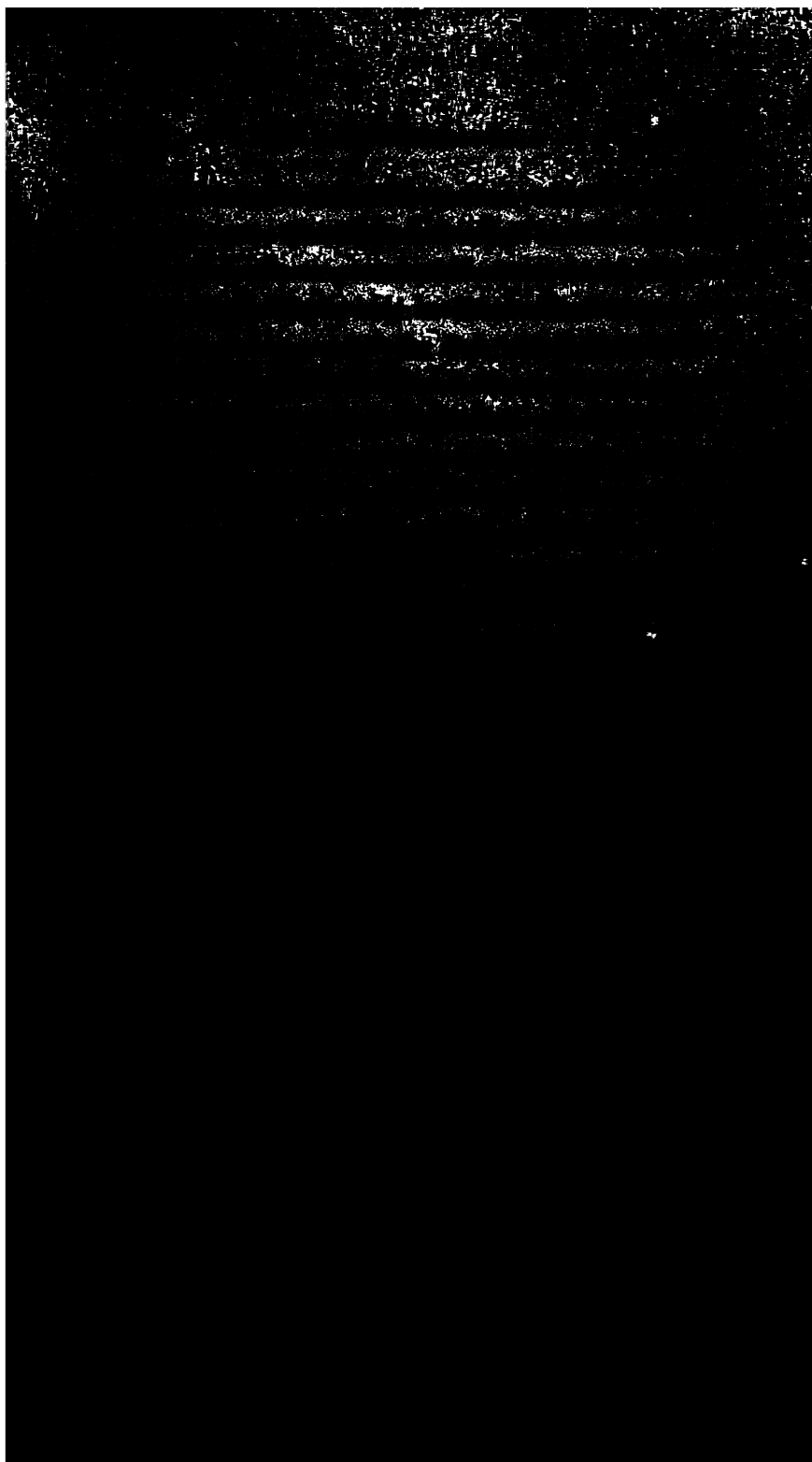




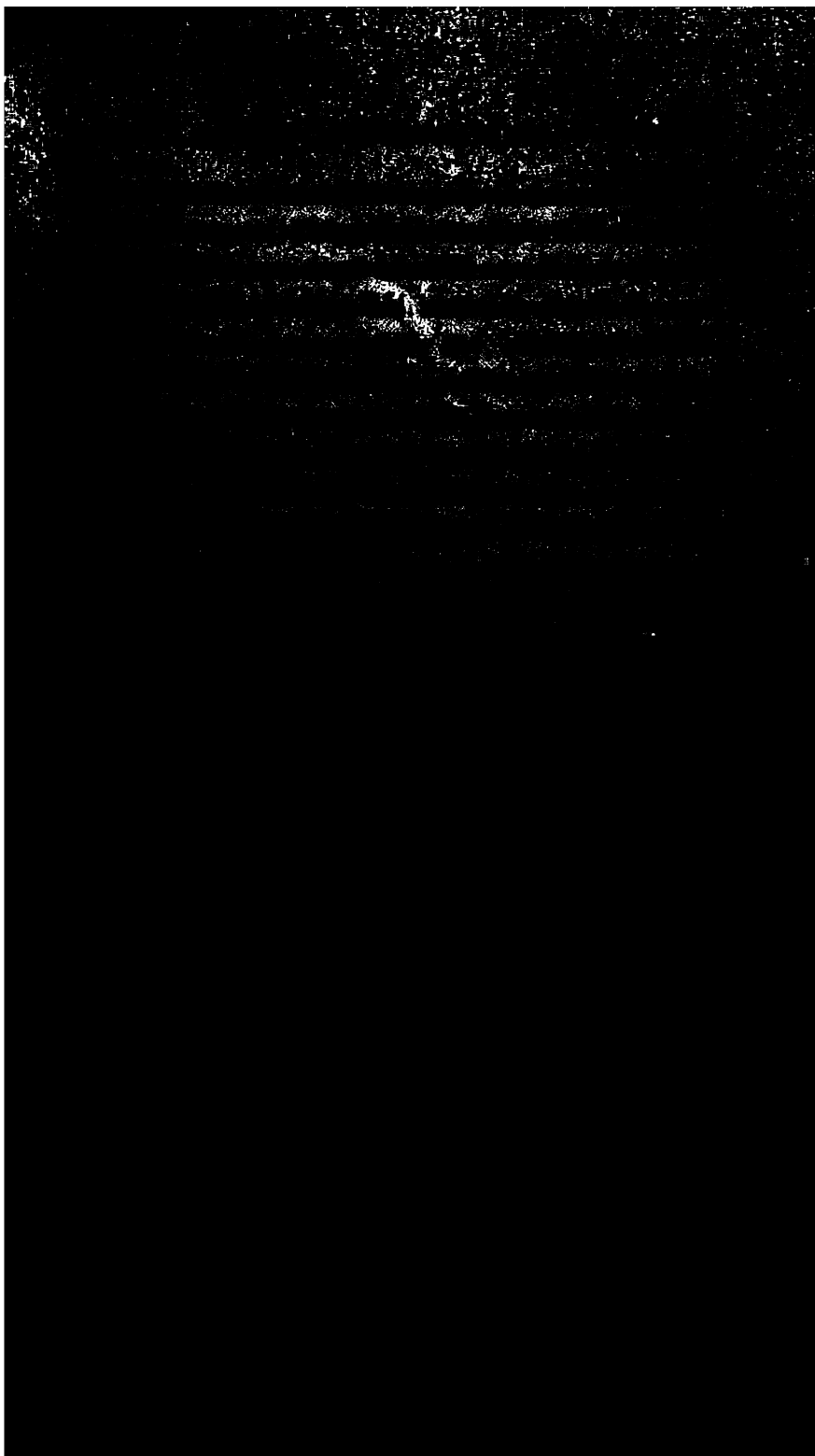


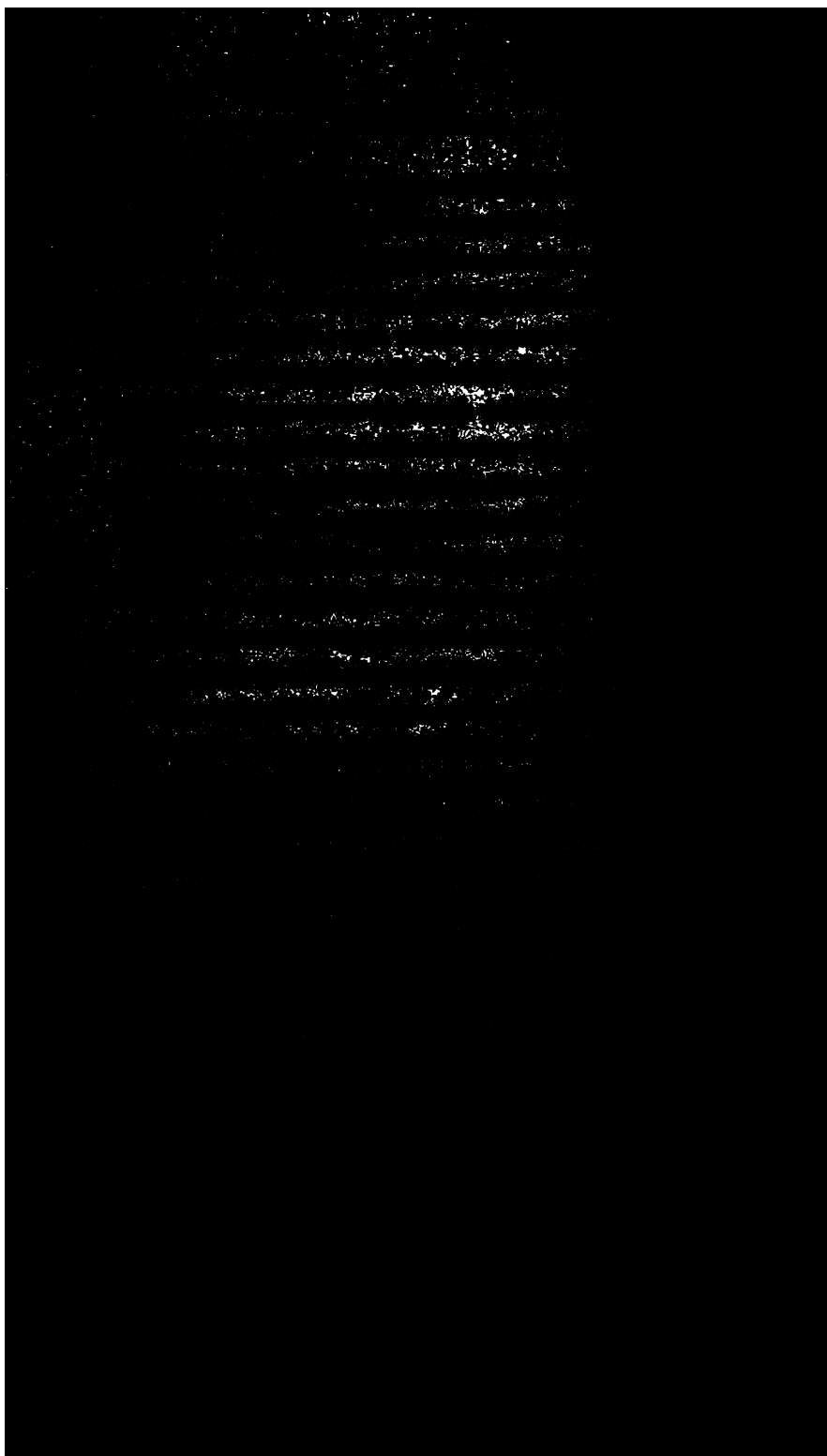




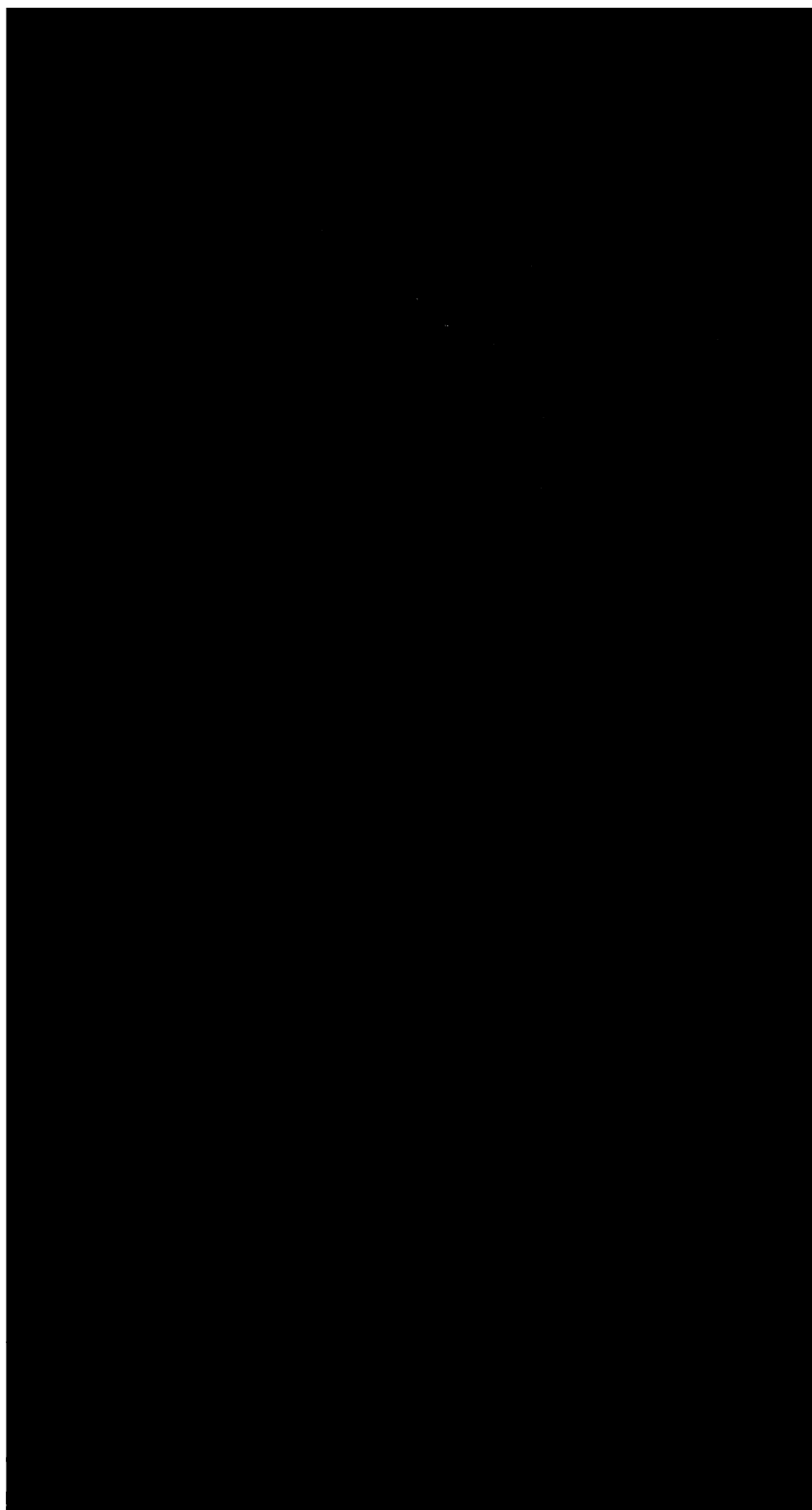


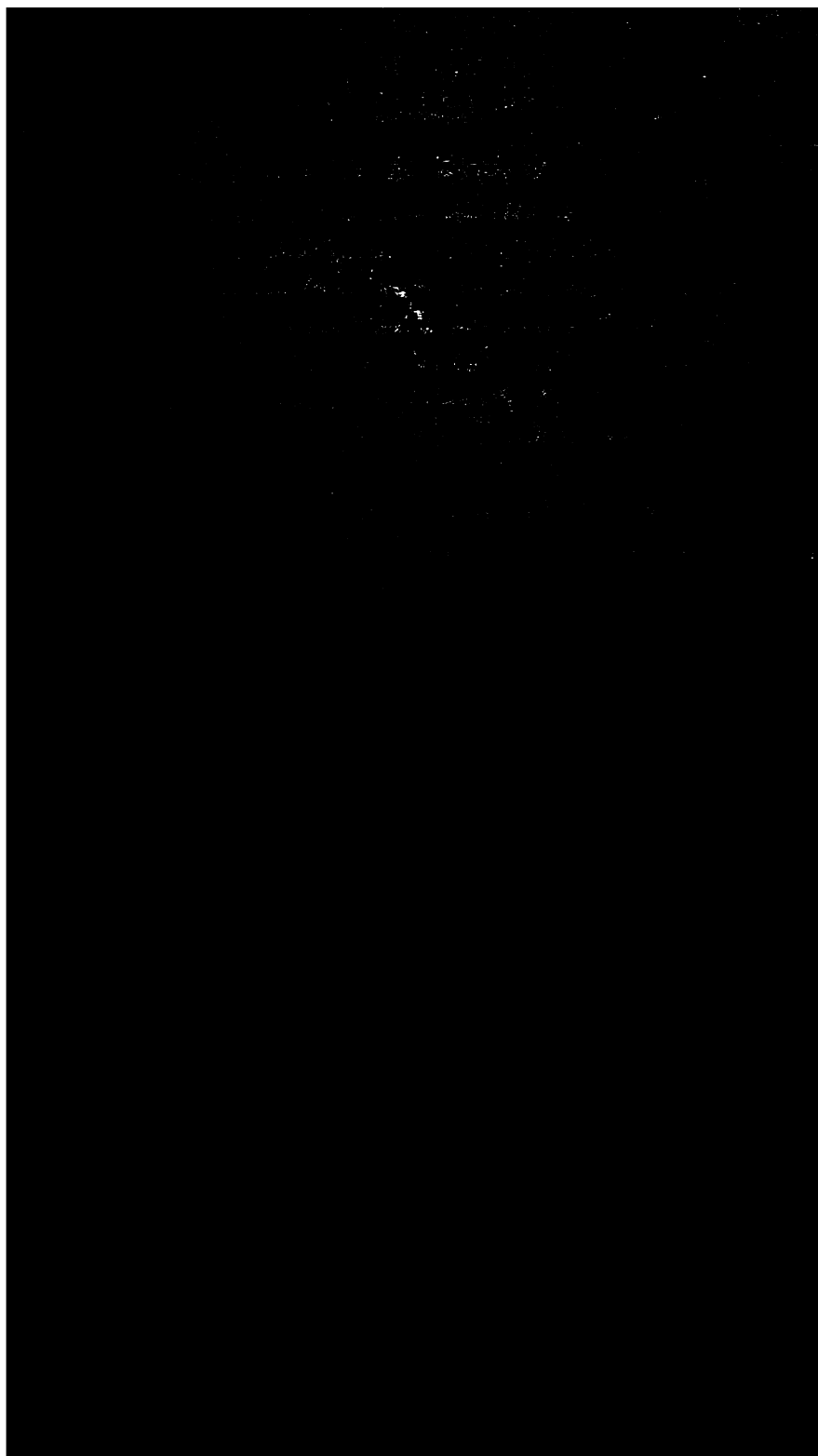




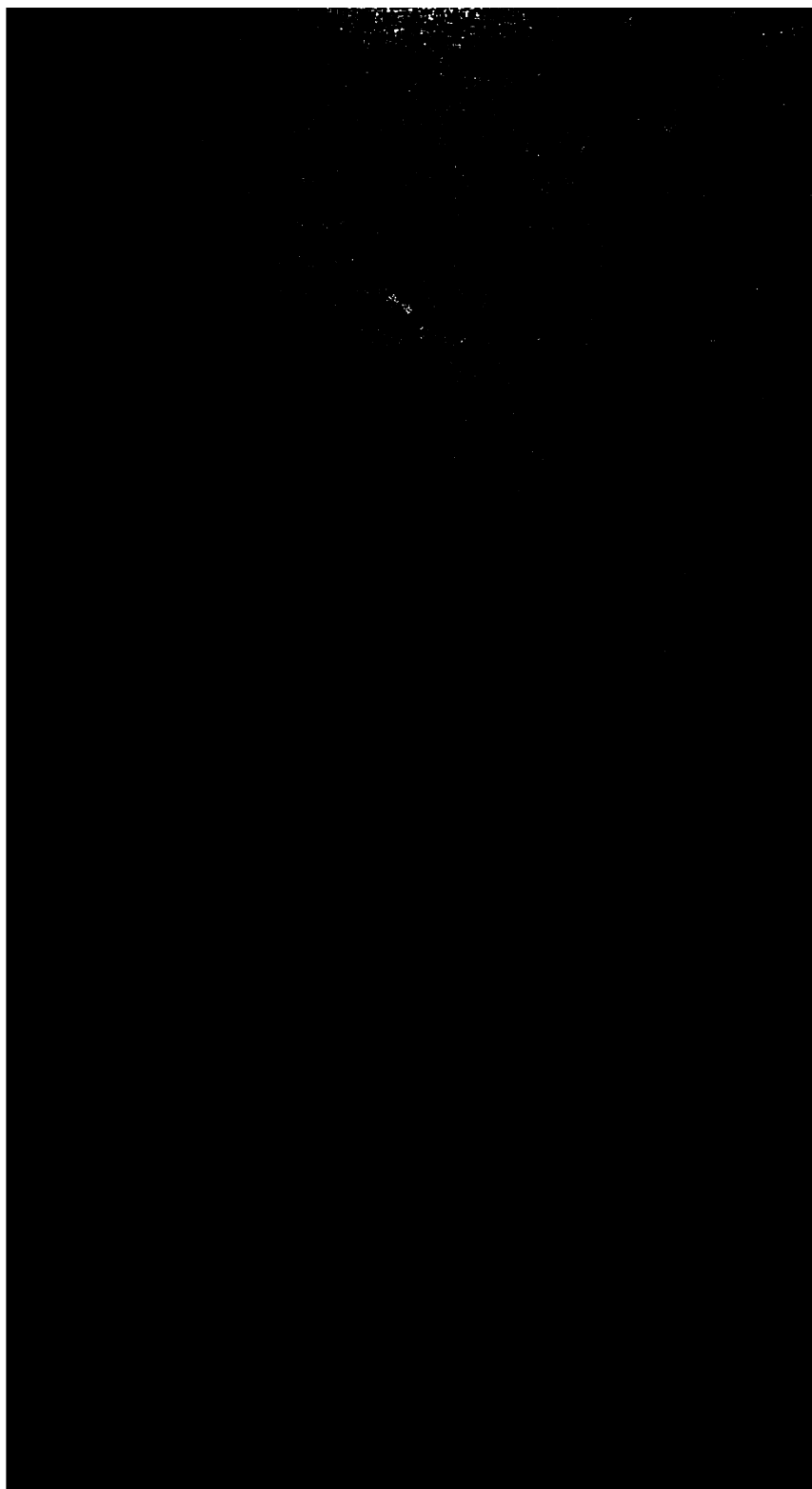










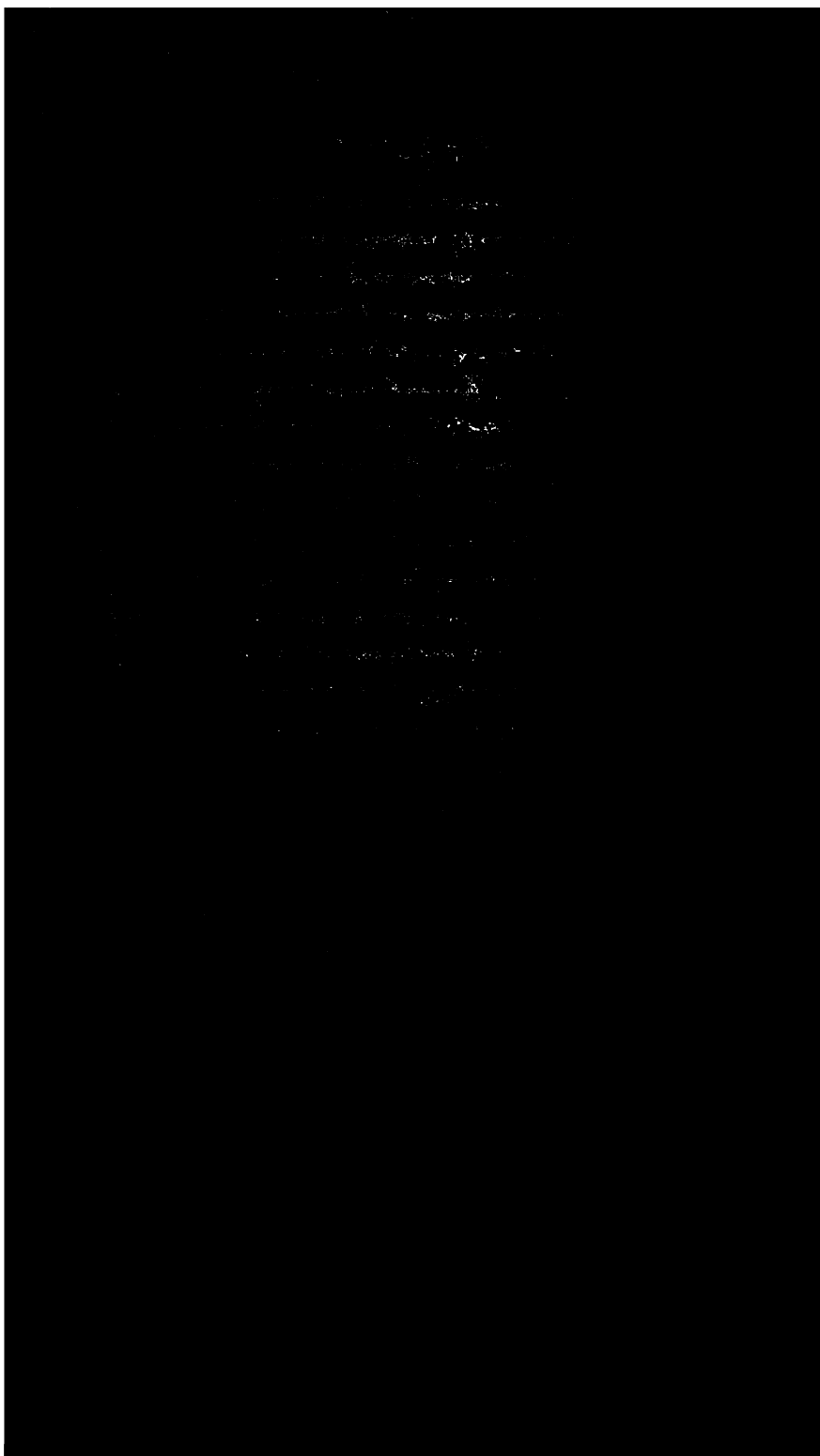


the 1990s, the number of people in the United States who are 65 years of age and older has increased by 25 percent. The number of people 75 years of age and older has increased by 40 percent. The number of people 85 years of age and older has increased by 60 percent. The number of people 95 years of age and older has increased by 80 percent.

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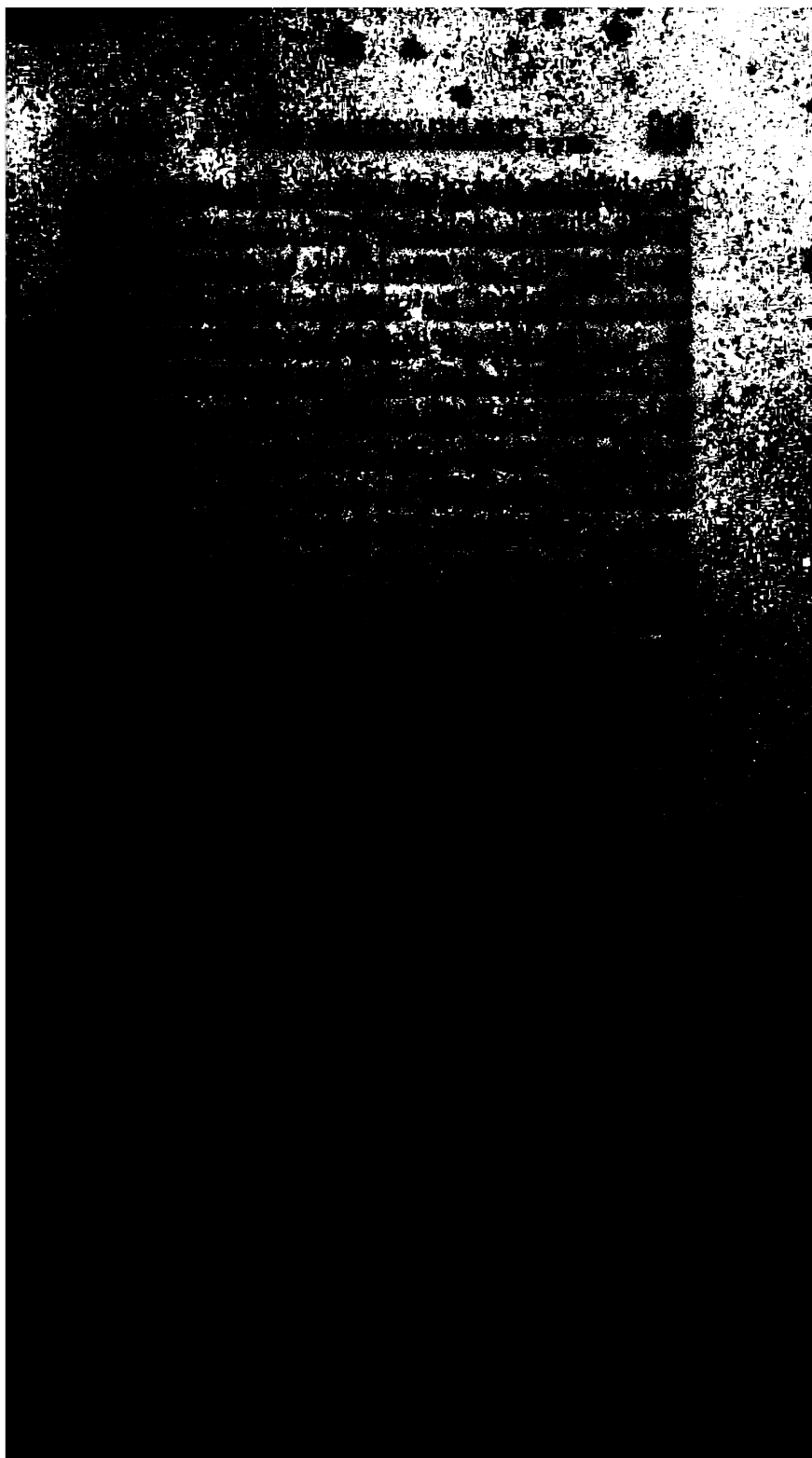


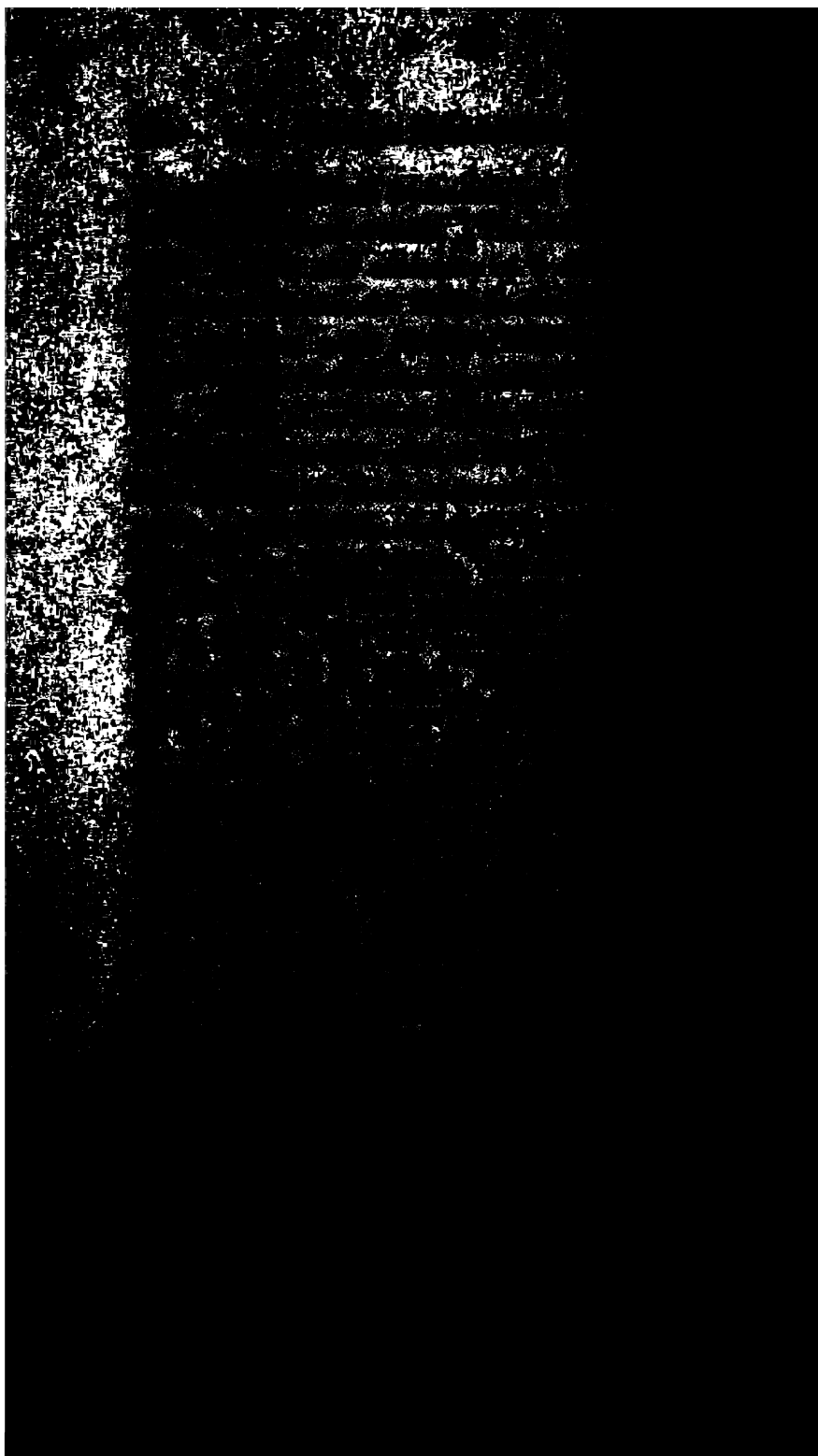


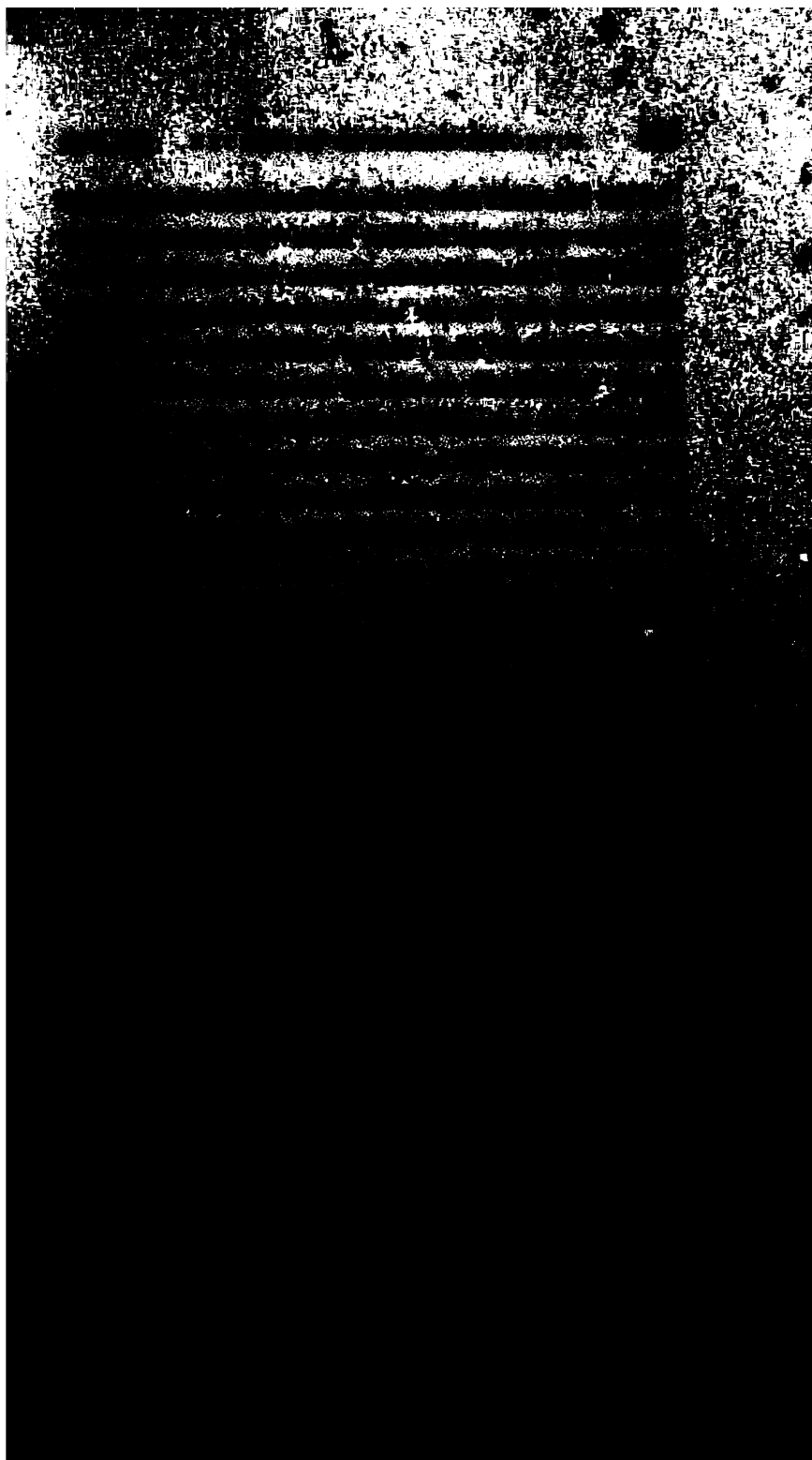


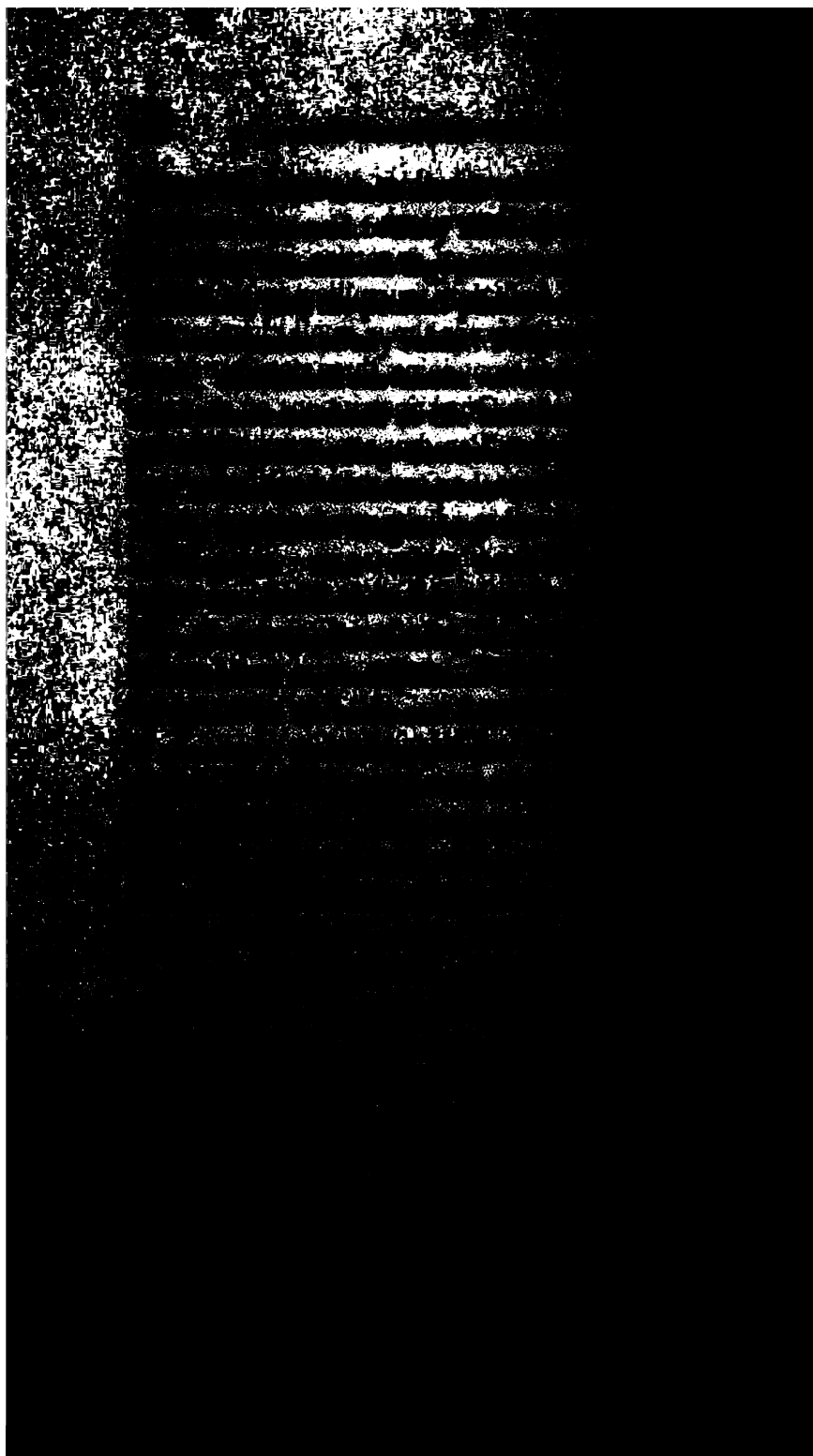


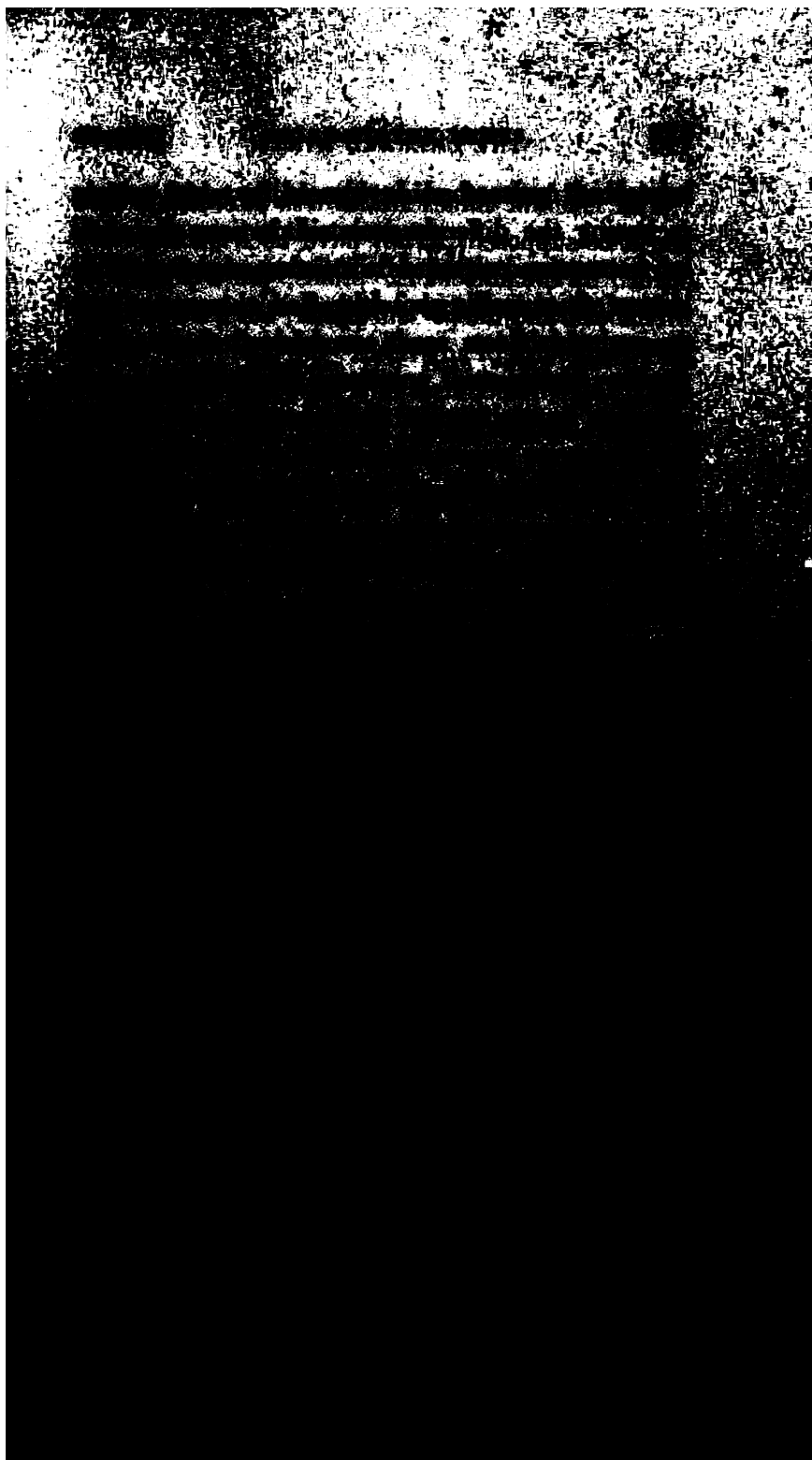


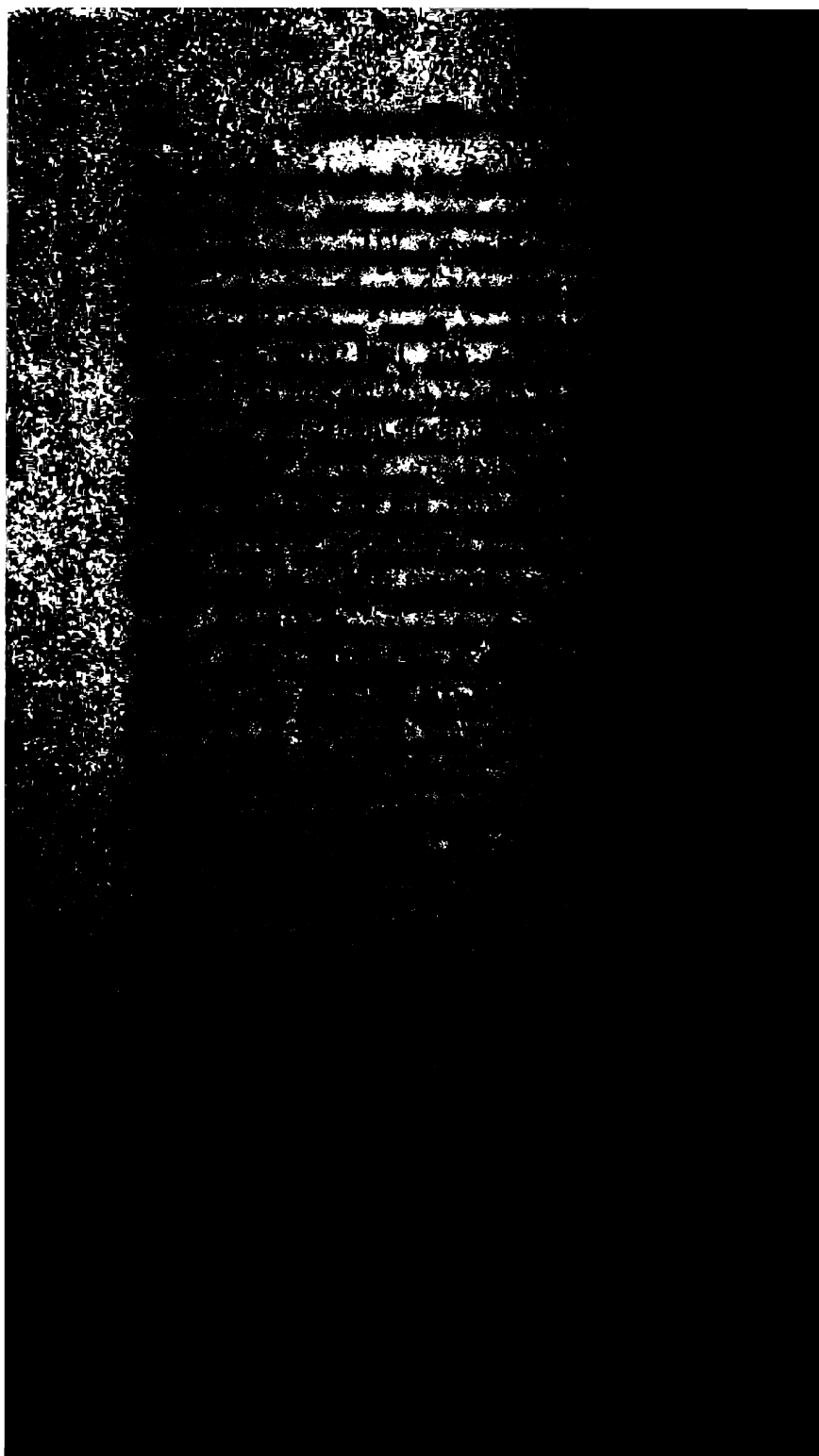


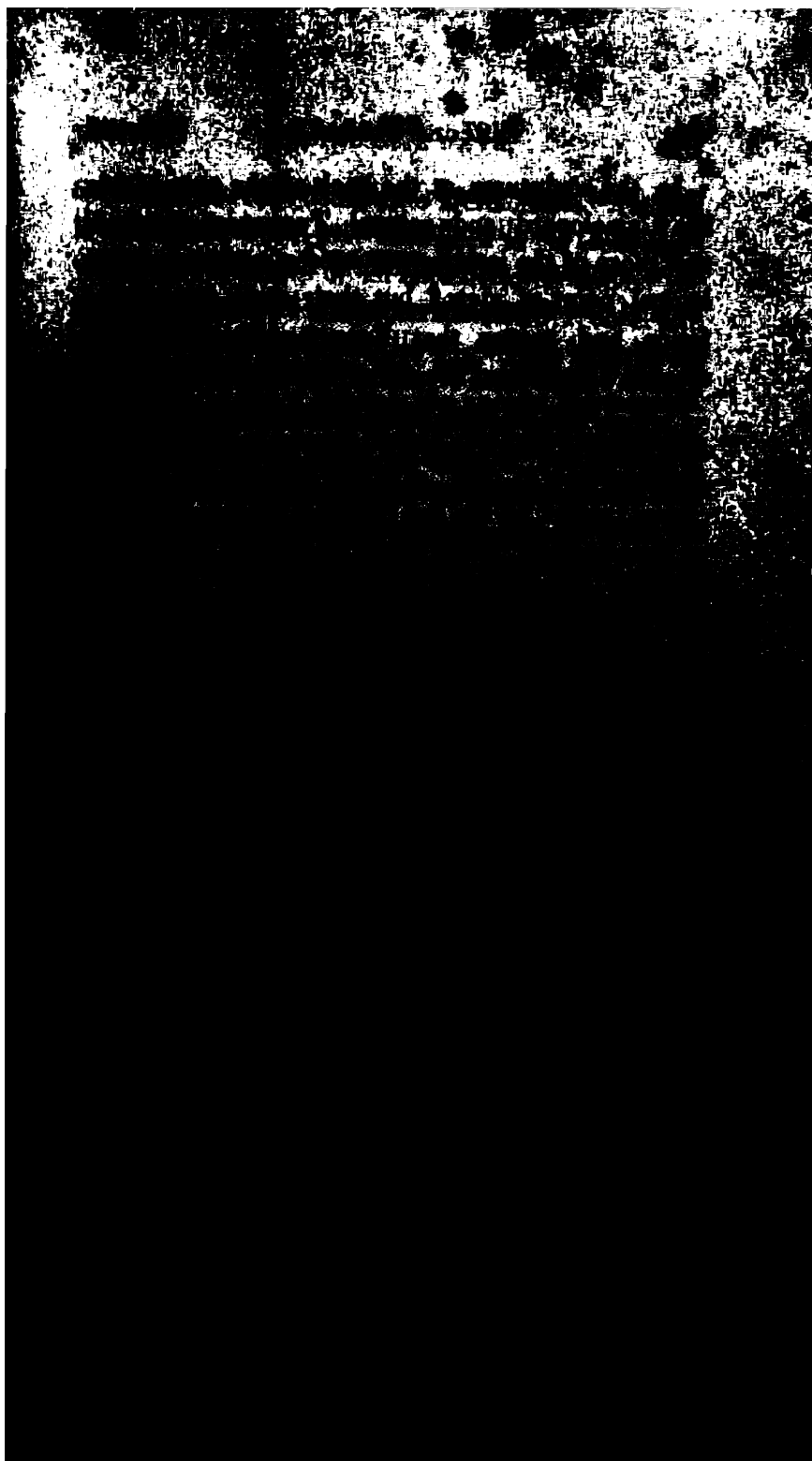


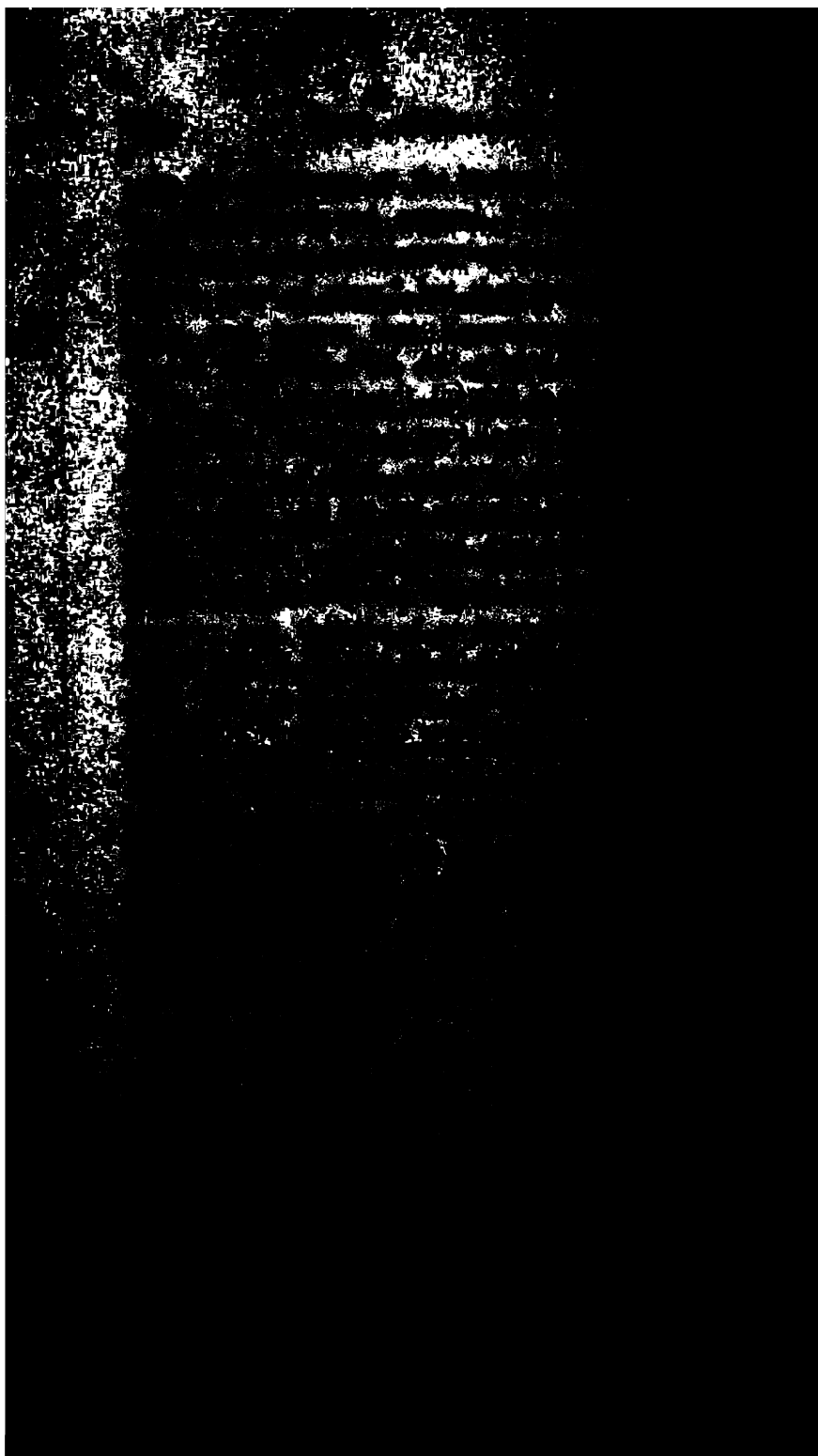


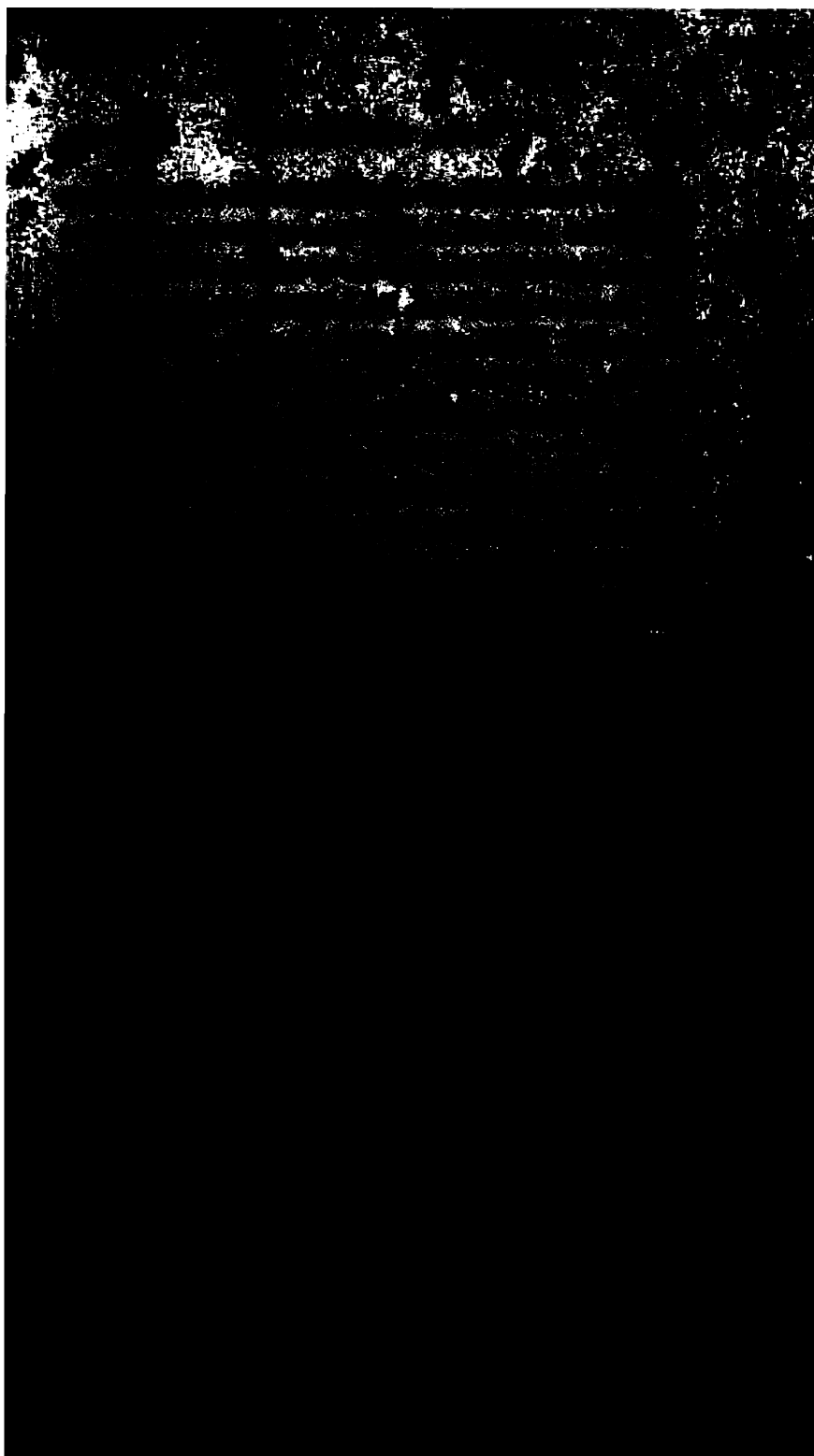


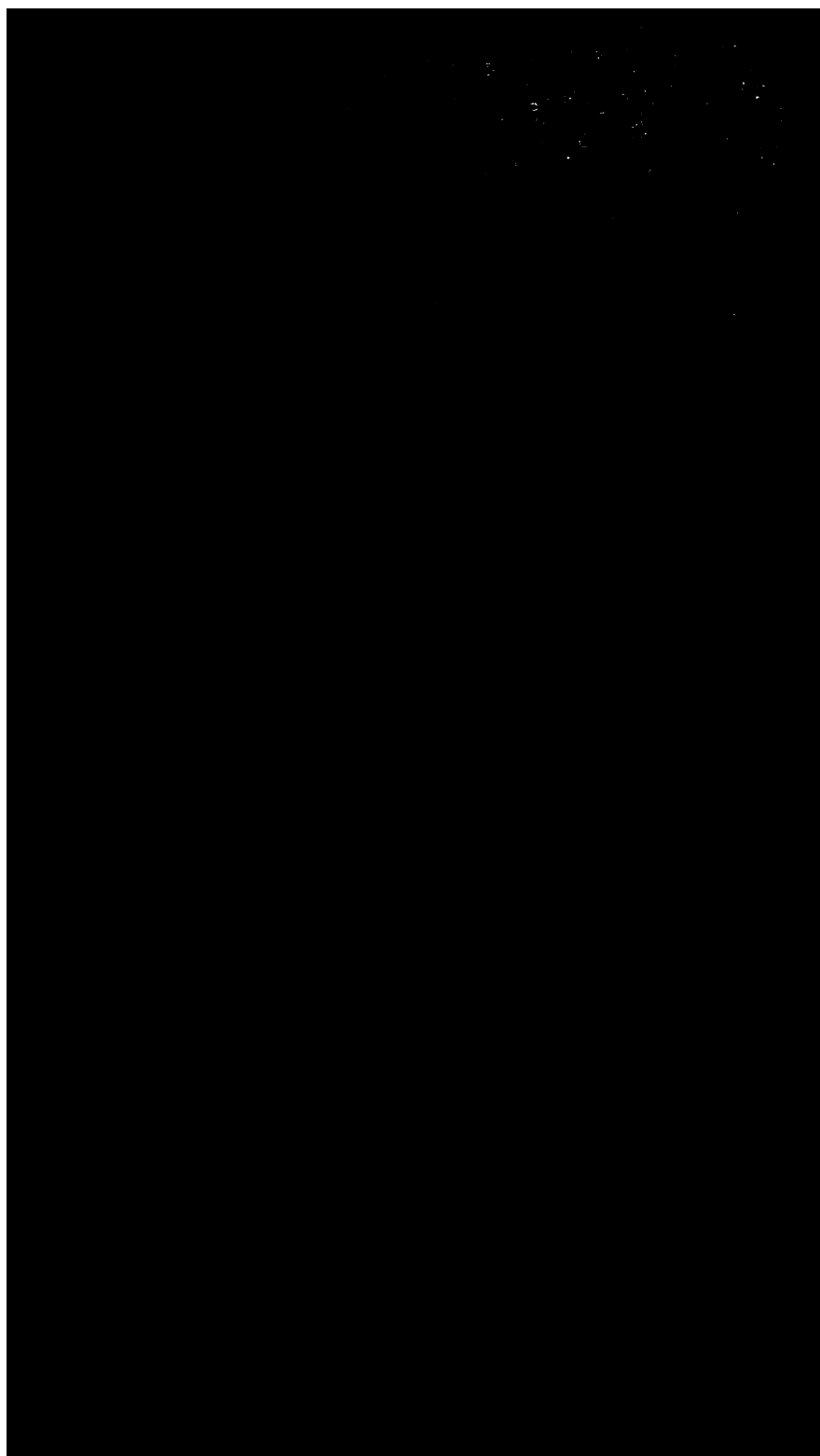






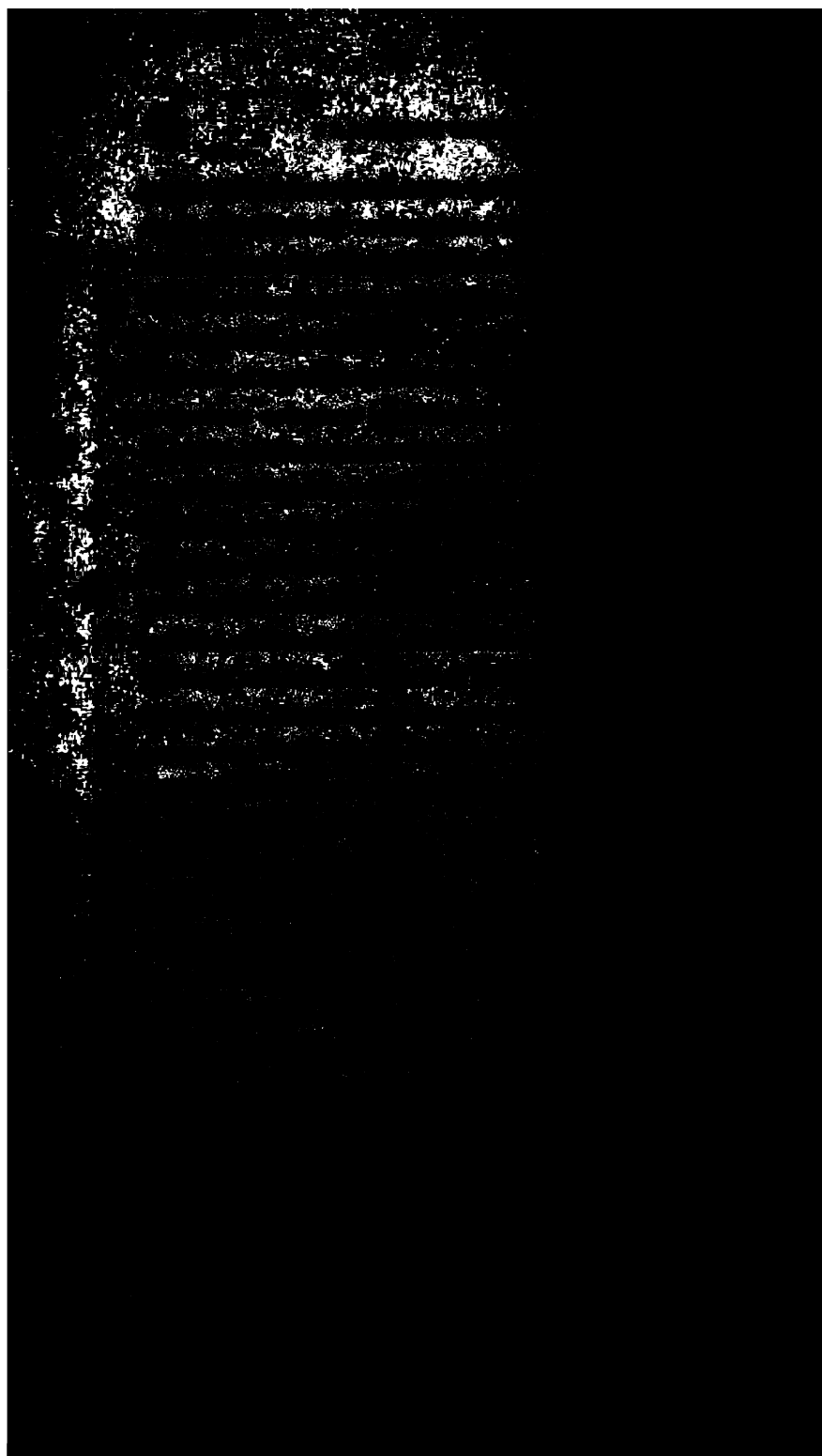


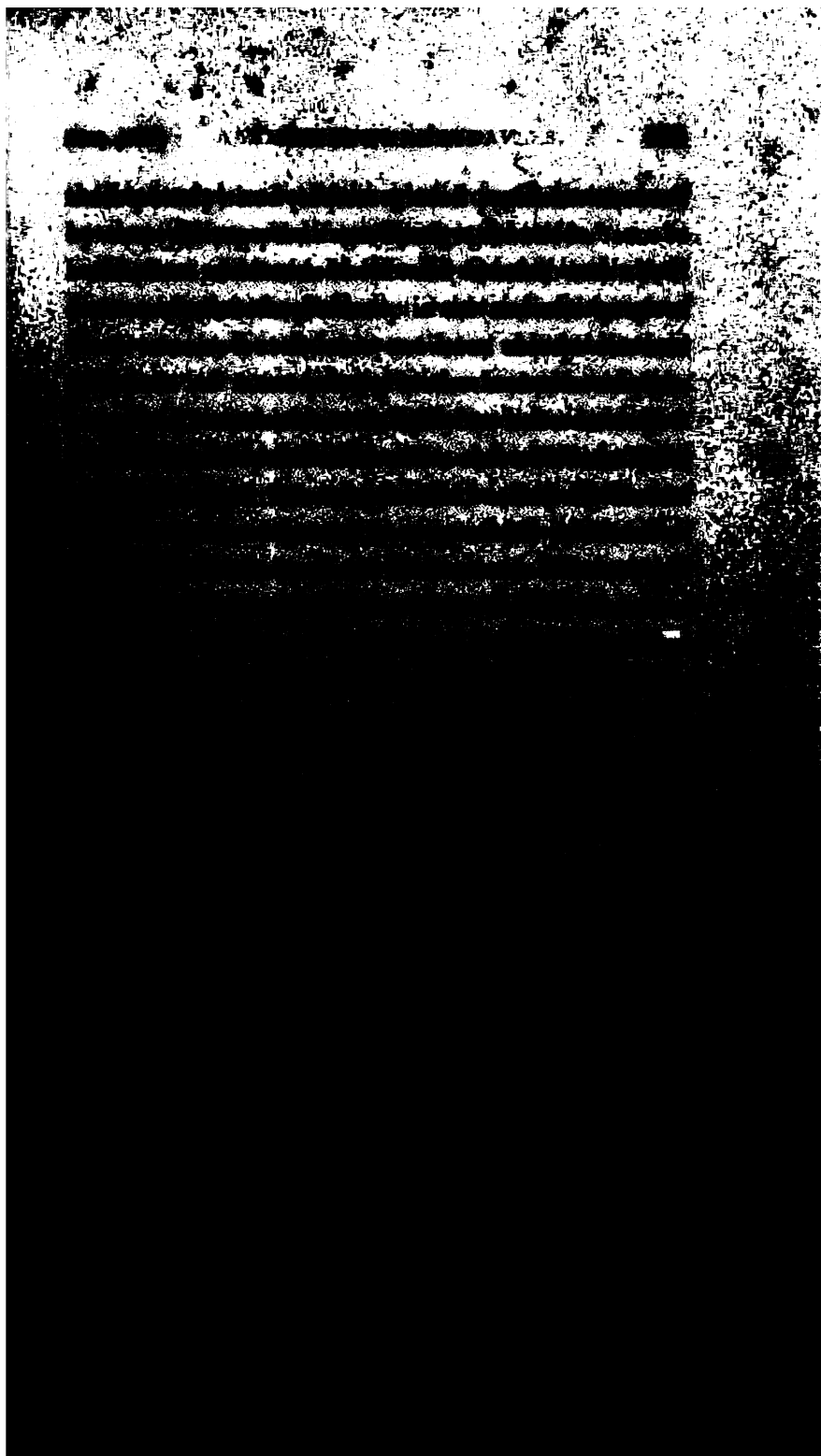


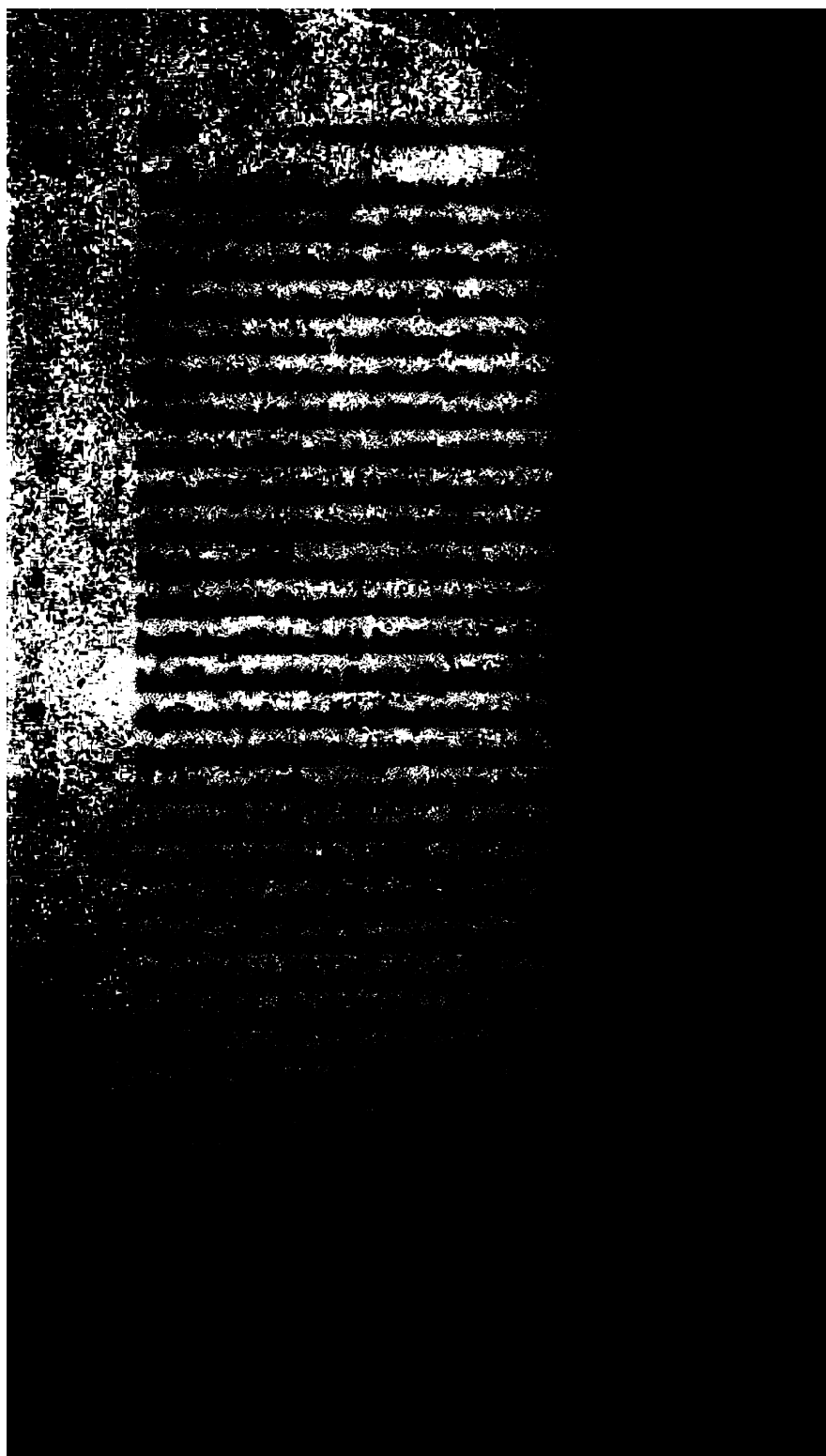




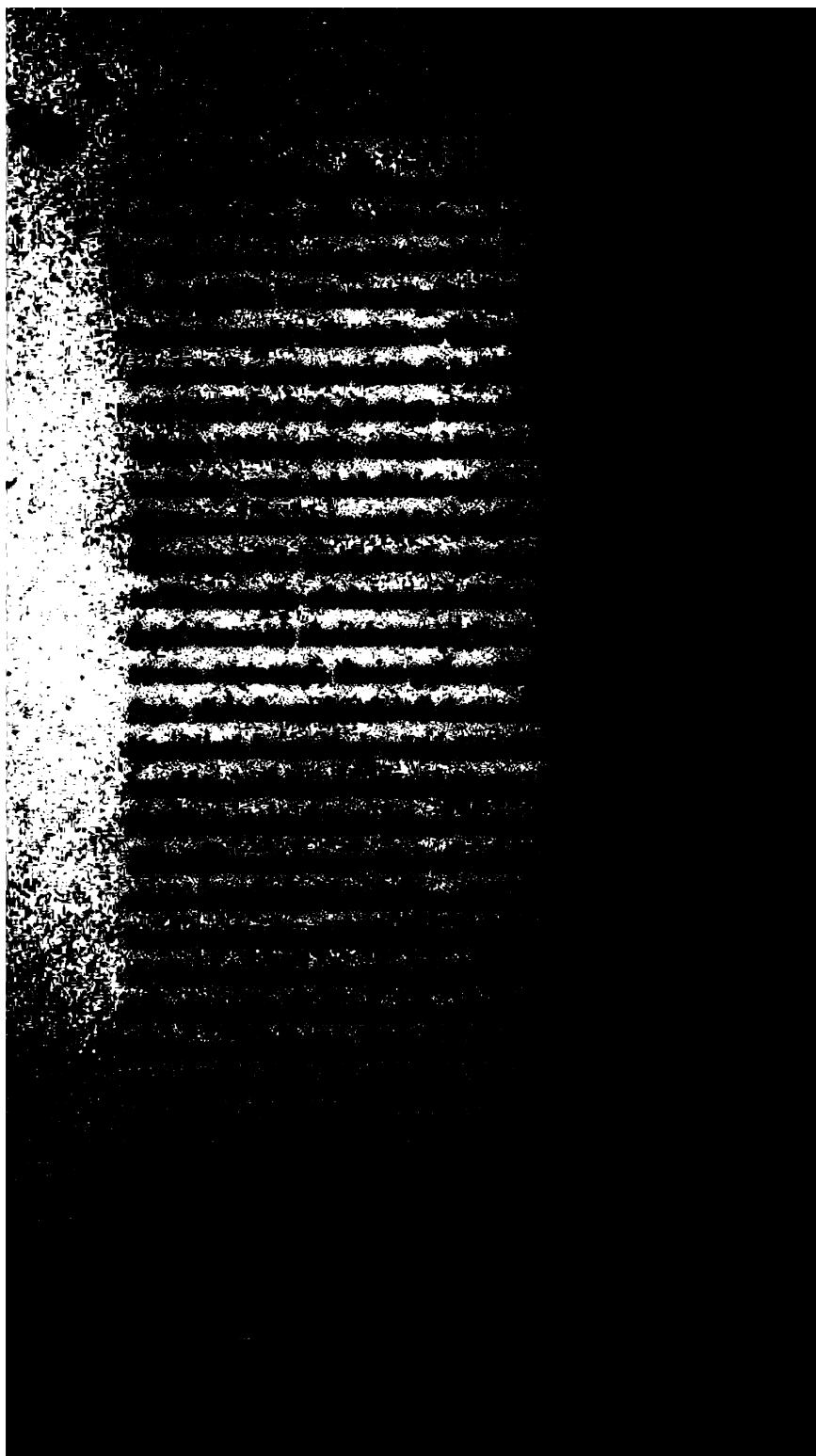












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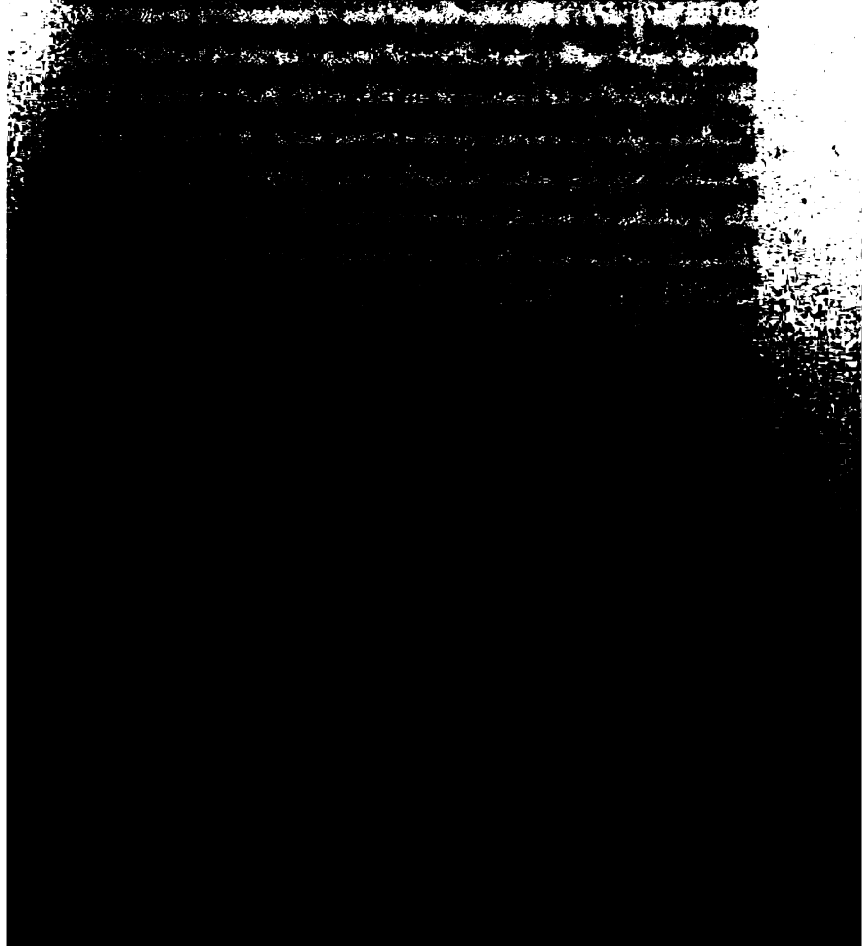
the whole of the country, and

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seration it is capable of giving a very good idea of Egyptian temples: the respective proportion and distribution of the different parts; their exterior appearance when entire; and the strength of those formidable citadels, which, while they served as a protection to the town, commanded the respect of the neighbourhood, and effectually prevented or deterred any attempts at the capture of the city. The temple of Karnak, which was the principal one, was situated on the east side of the city, and was the most magnificent of the Egyptian temples. It was the residence of the god Amun, and was the most important of the religious establishments of the country. The temple of Luxor, which was the second in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Ra. The temple of Thebes, which was the third in importance, was situated on the east side of the city, and was the residence of the god Ptah. The temple of Abydos, which was the fourth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Osiris. The temple of Denderah, which was the fifth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Hathor. The temple of Edfu, which was the sixth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Horus. The temple of Philæ, which was the seventh in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Isis. The temple of Assuan, which was the eighth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Anubis. The temple of Siut, which was the ninth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Seti. The temple of Farafra, which was the tenth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Bastet. The temple of Bahariya, which was the eleventh in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Anubis. The temple of Farafra, which was the twelfth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Bastet. The temple of Bahariya, which was the thirteenth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Anubis. The temple of Farafra, which was the fourteenth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Bastet. The temple of Bahariya, which was the fifteenth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Anubis. The temple of Farafra, which was the sixteenth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Bastet. The temple of Bahariya, which was the seventeenth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Anubis. The temple of Farafra, which was the eighteenth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Bastet. The temple of Bahariya, which was the nineteenth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Anubis. The temple of Farafra, which was the twentieth in importance, was situated on the west side of the city, and was the residence of the god Bastet.

temples were taken. On the eastern side of the Nile, and near the commencement of the quarries, stood the ancient town of Silsilis, of which nothing remains but the foundations of a stone building, probably a temple. On this bank the quarries are very extensive, but less interesting to the antiquary than those on the west. In addition to the numerous small, irregular, various positions and sizes of the quarries, encountered in the early stages of the work, the quarries of the west are distinguished by great piles of monuments.



necessary quantity of color, afforded greater facility for the execution of the outlines. The subjects when completed, either in relief or intaglio, were again treated with the same substance to obtain the same coloring, and the details of the figures and of the patterns were again clearly finished with a pencil. The coloring, when so completed, is displayed on the plate and occupies the centre of the page.

Beyond the grotto above mentioned are others of smaller dimensions, that have served for sepulchres, and bear the names of the first monarchs of the eighteenth dynasty, among which I observed those of Thothmes, and of the queen who, according to the figures, appears to be Kanakhi. The figures of the king and queen are seated on a throne, and the king is holding a bow in his right hand, and a quiver in his left. The queen is holding a fan in her right hand, and a mirror in her left. The figures are in a very good state of preservation, and are very well executed. The figures of the king and queen are seated on a throne, and the king is holding a bow in his right hand, and a quiver in his left. The queen is holding a fan in her right hand, and a mirror in her left. The figures are in a very good state of preservation, and are very well executed.

the period, the figures have been left unfinished, and present a satisfactory specimen of their mode of drawing them, in squares, as was the usual custom of the Egyptian artists.

The disposition of this building having a double entrance and two parallel sanctuaries, (in which respect it differs from the other temples of Egypt) leads us to the belief, however, that it is the two divisions, the temple itself and the adjoining chapel, that form the entrance of the two deities, and that the entrance of the temple is the entrance of the goddess.

The temple is a small building, and the chapel is a larger building, and the two are connected by a passage.

The temple is a small building, and the chapel is a larger building, and the two are connected by a passage.

remains of an outer chamber and of a portico in front. The only name now found in this building is of Nere (Nereus), but on a former visit I also observed that of Detritus. It was supposed by late travellers to have contained the well of Strabo, in which the rays of a scintilla can were reported to fall during the summer months. In a circular stone (see sketch opposite) that projected from the wall, he found the tropic, the equator, and the zodiacal circle, and the sun's path, and the well of Strabo.

merous tombs, mostly cenotaphs, of the different
shahs and sultans of Egypt. But this cemetery is
of little interest to the traveller except from the
Coptic inscriptions on the tomb-stones that stand
within its precincts, and principally towards the
southern extremity. Their epitaphs are of the
earlier inhabitants of K. Senna, and have different
dates from about the commencement of the third
to that of the fifteenth century of the Hegira. And
therefore, were many other monuments had seen
to show that the Coptic inscriptions, the oldest
and most ancient signs, that the letters were
written in the same manner as they are now.

265: of the Hagiya, still exists in the Egyptian metropolis. Indeed, were the date not present, to decide the question, the style of the Gae would at once point out, in any one conversant with that character, and with the different forms it subsequently assumed, the antiquity of these inscriptions; and even the face of the Hippocratean Pillar at the Isle of Rhodes, which is also constructed with pointed arches, remarkably confirms the above conjecture, by its resemblance to the Egyptian style of architecture, and its pointed arches.

by whose orders they were hewn." Many of them are of a date previous to and after the accession of the eighteenth dynasty, while others bear the names of later monarchs of the twenty-sixth, immediately before the invasion of Cambyses; but none have received the vicissitudes of their authors, except the enemies of Egypt, or the ex votos of plagues and wars. The temple of the gods of Thebes is not as

One of the most conspicuous ruins in Elephantine is a granite gateway of the time of Alexander, the entrance to some edifice now entirely demolished. Near it, to the northward, was the small but interesting temple of Anuph or Chnubis, who presided over the inundation, and was particularly adored in the vicinity of the Cataracts. It was erected by Amnephthah, the eighth Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty, about the year 1480 B.C., who was represented in the interior with his queen, making offerings to the seated deity of Anuph in the upper part of the temple. The temple was destroyed by the Persians, and the ruins were buried under a mass of debris. The temple was built of granite, and the interior was decorated with hieroglyphs. The temple was one of the most important in the city, and it was the only one that remained standing after the destruction of the city by the Persians. The temple was built by Amnephthah, who was the eighth Pharaoh of the eighteenth dynasty. He was a powerful ruler, and he was known for his military campaigns. He was also known for his religious reforms, and he was the first to introduce the worship of Anuph. The temple was built in the city of Elephantine, which was one of the most important cities in Egypt at that time. The temple was built of granite, and it was one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. The interior of the temple was decorated with hieroglyphs, and it was a place of great religious importance. The temple was destroyed by the Persians, and the ruins were buried under a mass of debris. The temple was one of the most important in the city, and it was the only one that remained standing after the destruction of the city by the Persians.

Elephantine, had a garden 7000 ft. in the time of the
Romans, as well as in the earlier times of the
Persian and Ptolemaic monarchies and it was
from this island that the Ionians and Carians, who
had been expelled from Asia Minor, were sent, colonized
into Ethiopia, in endeavor to bring back the
Egyptian culture to his land and to make a new

† The north side of the island is covered with the ruins of what were once magnificent temples, lion-headed arches in relief, paintings in the masonry, basins and fountains. The ruins are everywhere, and the island is a museum of ancient Egyptian art. The ruins are everywhere, and the island is a museum of ancient Egyptian art. The ruins are everywhere, and the island is a museum of ancient Egyptian art.

the extent and style of the buildings that border the river to the south of the Nileometer. The quay is of Ptolemaic or Roman date, and contains many blocks taken from some ancient edifice.

Senayl is an island at the northern extremity of the mouth of the great cataract. It is interesting from the number of hieroglyphic tablets sculptured on the rocks, many of which are of a very early period. Amongst these tablets the hieroglyphs of the reign of Amenhotep III. are not wanting. There is a small temple of Amenhotep III. on the island, and a small temple of Amenhotep III. on the island. The island is very fertile, and produces much corn. The island is very fertile, and produces much corn. The island is very fertile, and produces much corn.

pylon of the great temple bearing the name of this same Pharaoh, it is evident that an ancient edifice formerly stood on the site of the present one, which having been destroyed by the Persians at the time of the invasion of Ormuz, was rebuilt after the accession of the Portuguese. The hypothetical building on the west side of the island, bordering the figure of the Djahiz-shahi monument in the form of the longer style of architecture, is supposed to have been a small enclosed inclosure or garden, the situation where now stands the main platform and garden which probably were surrounded by a wall, the fragments of which are still visible.

10 The name of Digger in the hieroglyphics is the
 11 name of Shes, one which Aker is said to preside;
 12 but the hieroglyphs of the name is followed by the
 13 sign of "sign country," instead of the circle
 14 signifying "blood."

[illegible]

Walter Hildesheim, who shall therefore be the principal person in the position, and one of the principal persons in the position.

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whereas from the Great Pyramid the
the same work is in the same style
54:21:21. See the explanation of the

...The main chamber of the temple is
either by Ashes, Amun, or by the
by Ptolemy, Philometor, or the
his son, Cleopatra, and the temple
tion over the central pyramid is
who, as well as Osiris and Isis, are
cipally worshipped there. As the

chief contemplator of the temple
was a woman, the temple was
unfinished, as was the temple
of Nubia. The main chamber

partico or area, having a central
nected by intercolumniations, and
lateral chambers, with a central

upper room, and a central
apartment immediately below the
side chambers. The temple was

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a small central chamber, and
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within it bear the names of Ptolemy and Cleopatra, and in the front chamber of the same is that of the Ethiopian king Ahabshura, the overruling, beloved of Ishtar. Among the few subjects sculptured in the pediment, we observe Tadmor and Her-Har engaged in pouring libations, symbols of life and power over the ruler, standing before him, to the evidently all-potent king. In front of the temple is a circular quarry, which had a side-way leading from the quarry is still discovered, and the remains of the temple are visible in the distance.

The temple is a small, square, single-chambered building, with a pediment, and a circular quarry in front of it. The temple is a small, square, single-chambered building, with a pediment, and a circular quarry in front of it. The temple is a small, square, single-chambered building, with a pediment, and a circular quarry in front of it.

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tians. Two of the columns of the portico are still standing, and on the adjoining wall are some Greek inscriptions and the figures of gods. Behind the portico is a chamber which may have been the apothecary. The cathedral, situated on a hill, consisting of a nave and two aisles, is the best relic of the principal church of the city. The nave is a single nave, with a high vaulted ceiling, and a series of arches supporting the roof. The walls are covered with frescoes, and the floor is paved with mosaic. The apse is a semi-circular apse, with a high vaulted ceiling, and a series of arches supporting the roof. The walls are covered with frescoes, and the floor is paved with mosaic. The apse is a semi-circular apse, with a high vaulted ceiling, and a series of arches supporting the roof. The walls are covered with frescoes, and the floor is paved with mosaic.

The cathedral is a fine specimen of the architecture of the city. It is a single nave, with a high vaulted ceiling, and a series of arches supporting the roof. The walls are covered with frescoes, and the floor is paved with mosaic.

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columns, forming the area to a sacellum hewn in the rock. At the north-east corner is a small chapel, which belonged to the original temple, and is anterior to the walls that encompass it; and to the north are another enclosure of considerable extent, surrounded with the outer wall, and two detached doorways. The sculptures of the temple are of very inferior style; nor could the richness of gilding that once covered those on the terraces of the temple be preserved; the stones have been painted for the purpose only, and their magnificence has disappeared. The sculptures of the temple are of very inferior style; nor could the richness of gilding that once covered those on the terraces of the temple be preserved; the stones have been painted for the purpose only, and their magnificence has disappeared.



The sculpture relates to the war against the Cush or Habeshian Eastern nation, apparently having been previously made by monarchs, and under patronage about this period, and mentions the second Ramesses, and the monarch, seated on an ornate shrine, receives the offerings of the conquered Ethiopians, probably Cush. Amunmutef, a wife of the children, and is interpreted as congeneric. Rings and bracelets, rich thrones, scepters, shields, and other objects, are placed before him, and a figure advances, bringing offerings of the monarch. The figure is inscribed with the name of the monarch, and the name of the goddess, and the name of the monarch. At all points of the monument, the name of the monarch is inscribed.

The figure of the goddess is inscribed with the name of the goddess, and the name of the monarch. The figure of the goddess is inscribed with the name of the goddess, and the name of the monarch.

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The lower line commences with some Egyptian chiefs, who are followed by the prince of Cush and other Ethiopians, bringing plants of their country, skins, apes, a camelopard, and other animals.

Beyond this is represented the battle and defeat of the enemy. Ramesses, mounted in his car, is

attended by his two sons, also in chariots, each with his charioteer, who urges the horses to their full speed. The king discharges his arrows on the

inferiorly equipped troops of the enemy, who betake themselves to flight and scatter in all directions.

The upper part of the scene is occupied by a group of soldiers, who are shown in the act of capturing the

enemy's standards and arms, and of bringing them to the king's camp.

The lower part of the scene is occupied by a group of soldiers, who are shown in the act of capturing the

enemy's standards and arms, and of bringing them to the king's camp.

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The lower part of the scene is occupied by a group of soldiers, who are shown in the act of capturing the

enemy's standards and arms, and of bringing them to the king's camp.

prisoners in battle. His eldest son, in the presence of a group of prisoners of the king, the lower compartment is a dramatic scene of death. Beyond this, the king is shown in single combat with one of the enemy's chiefs. He slays him with his sword in the presence of other Egyptian officers, and a figure next represents him, in his rage, slaying the leader of the enemy, mistaking the leader of the enemy for a deserter, whom he also despatches with a blow. The enemy then fly in all directions from the town, which the king advances upon, and sue for peace; while his son, who strikes terror into the foe, who is seen lying on the prostrate foe, slaying their chiefs; and several other figures are shown before him by his son. The king is the principal figure in the scene, and is shown in a chariot, slaying the enemy's chief. The king is shown in a chariot, slaying the enemy's chief. The king is shown in a chariot, slaying the enemy's chief.

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which bears the name of the Ethiopian monarch,* and was the original adytum.

Ptolemy Philopator added to the sculptures, and his oval exedra with that of his wife and sister Arsinoë—his father, Ptolemy Euergetes—and his mother, Berenice Euergetis; and on the corresponding side are those of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Arsinoë Philadelphis. Ptolemy or Euergetes II.

afterwards built the temple, as we learn from a fragment of Strabo, in which he mentions the architect, and says that the temple was dedicated to the goddess Isis. The temple was built on a high platform, and was surrounded by a colonnade. The temple was dedicated to the goddess Isis, and was the most important building in the city. The temple was built on a high platform, and was surrounded by a colonnade. The temple was dedicated to the goddess Isis, and was the most important building in the city.

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to this succeeded the two pyramidal towers of the propylon: the area, with eight Osiride figures attached to the pillars supporting the architraves and roofs of the lateral corridors; and the interior chambers, which are now closed by the drifted sand. Amara and Ra were the chief deities, and from the worship of the god of Thebes the town bore the common name of that city, Amarna, on "the shore of Amun" for their new residence. The remains of the ancient village, and of the

disintegrated ruins of their temples and great shrines, are still to be seen in the distance of the city, and are now the property of the British Museum.

The ruins of the city are now the property of the British Museum, and are now the property of the British Museum. The ruins of the city are now the property of the British Museum, and are now the property of the British Museum.

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given by Diodorus, of Osymandyas being followed to war by that animal;† and on the opposite side the lion seizes one of the falling captives as he is held by the victorious monarch.

Re was the chief deity of the sanctuary, and from him the ancient town received the name of Hi-Re, "the abode of the sun;" but we find that this temple of Re was also considered under

the special patronage of Amun, and of Thoth. It was, therefore, held a distinguished place among the sanctuaries of the country, and its position was accordingly one of great importance. It was situated in the eastern part of the country, and its name was given to the district in which it stood.

The temple of Re was one of the most important of the country, and its position was accordingly one of great importance. It was situated in the eastern part of the country, and its name was given to the district in which it stood.

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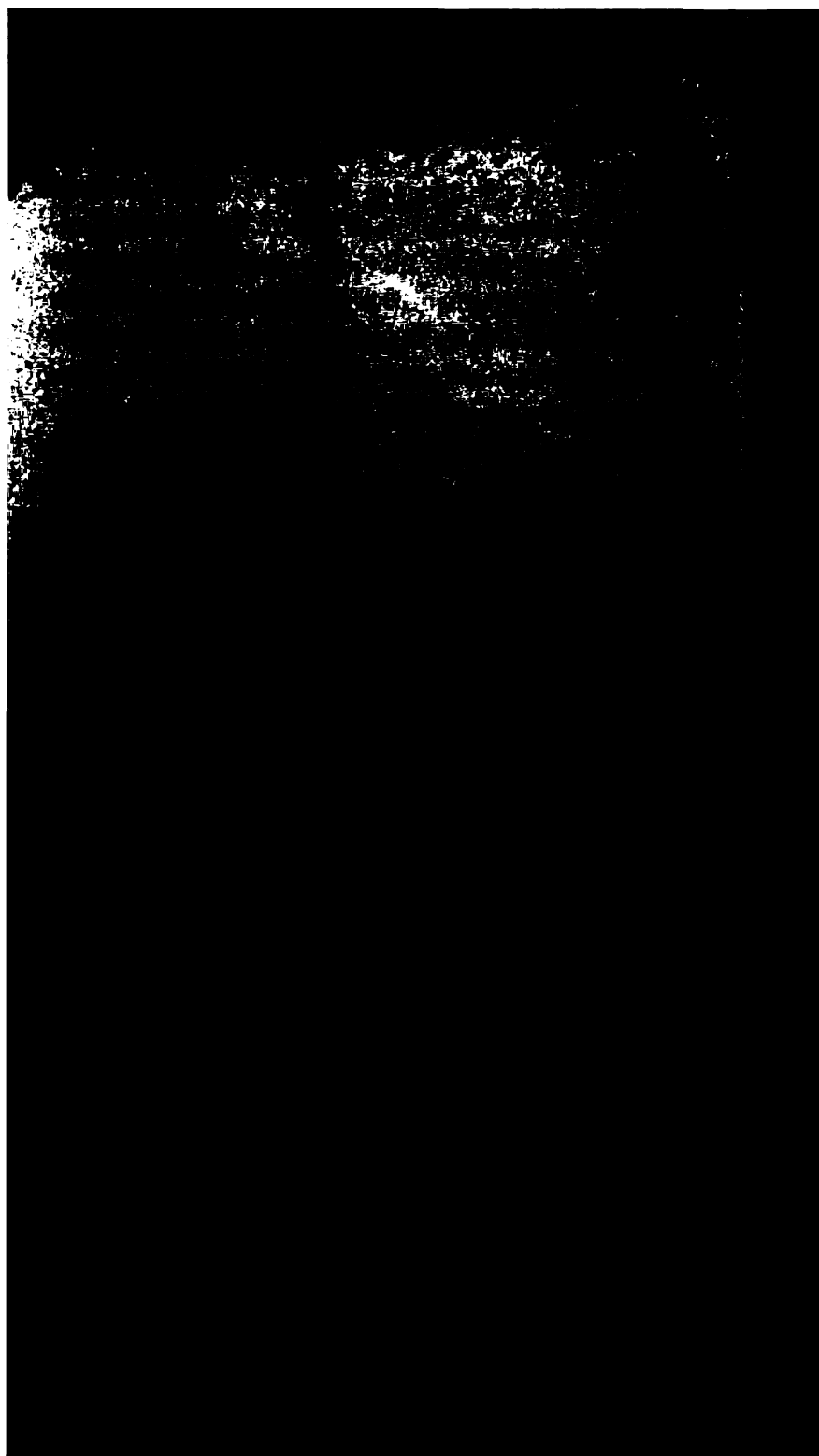
The temple of Re was one of the most important of the country, and its position was accordingly one of great importance. It was situated in the eastern part of the country, and its name was given to the district in which it stood.

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met with in Nubia, and, excepting Thebes, during the whole valley of the Nile. It has two temples, both of the time of Rameses the Great, which, independent of their grandeur and architectural beauty, contain highly finished sculptures, and throw great light on the history of that conqueror. The south temple was dedicated to Ather, who is represented in the Egyptian under the form of the sacred hawk, and of that deity, which also occurs in the Egyptian and the Arabic. His Nubian name is *Atch* (Atch), which is also found in the Arabic. The north temple was dedicated to the goddess Isis, who is represented in the Egyptian under the form of a cow, and of that deity, which also occurs in the Egyptian and the Arabic. The temple of Isis is also found in the Arabic. The temple of Isis is also found in the Arabic.





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one of the contemplated deities. The name of Thothmes II. also occurs in the hieroglyphics; and those of Amunoph II. and of the third Ositesan, a monarch of the seventeenth dynasty, and the ancestor of Thothmes, are introduced in another part of the temple. On the sides of the temple is a great number of smaller figures, which are of a more elegant plan, and have a purer or stiffer appearance, than the larger ones; but to show the style is inadequately to participate a still style than the preceding period. Some great colossal statues of the gods are also found in the temple, and a great number of smaller figures of the gods, which are of a more elegant plan, and have a purer or stiffer appearance, than the larger ones; but to show the style is inadequately to participate a still style than the preceding period.

This tablet has been found at Memphis, and is one of the most important of the collection. It is a fragment of a larger tablet, and is now in the possession of the British Museum. The text is written in hieroglyphs, and is a record of the reign of the pharaoh Sennedjem. The tablet is divided into two columns, and the text is written in a cursive hand. The first column contains the name of the pharaoh, and the second column contains the text of the record. The text is a record of the pharaoh's reign, and is a valuable source of information for the study of Egyptian history. The tablet is a fragment of a larger tablet, and is now in the possession of the British Museum. The text is written in hieroglyphs, and is a record of the reign of the pharaoh Sennedjem. The tablet is divided into two columns, and the text is written in a cursive hand. The first column contains the name of the pharaoh, and the second column contains the text of the record. The text is a record of the pharaoh's reign, and is a valuable source of information for the study of Egyptian history.

the exterior of Abou Simbel, amply repaying the traveller, whose object is to take a rapid glance of Egyptian architecture, while the antiquary and historian cannot fail to be pleased with the examination of the historical pictures in the sculptures of the interior, which they will find great satisfaction in comparing with similar subjects at Thebes.

For the ruins above Sennehil, refer the reader to *McCauley's Journey to Meroe and its Vicinity*.

For the ruins above Sennehil, refer the reader to *McCauley's Journey to Meroe and its Vicinity*. The ruins are situated on the left bank of the Nile, about 10 miles from Sennehil. They consist of a large temple, and several smaller ones. The temple is built of granite, and is in a very good state of preservation. It has a high pylon, and a large courtyard. The smaller temples are also built of granite, and are in a good state of preservation. They are situated on the left bank of the Nile, about 10 miles from Sennehil. The ruins are situated on the left bank of the Nile, about 10 miles from Sennehil. They consist of a large temple, and several smaller ones. The temple is built of granite, and is in a very good state of preservation. It has a high pylon, and a large courtyard. The smaller temples are also built of granite, and are in a good state of preservation. They are situated on the left bank of the Nile, about 10 miles from Sennehil.

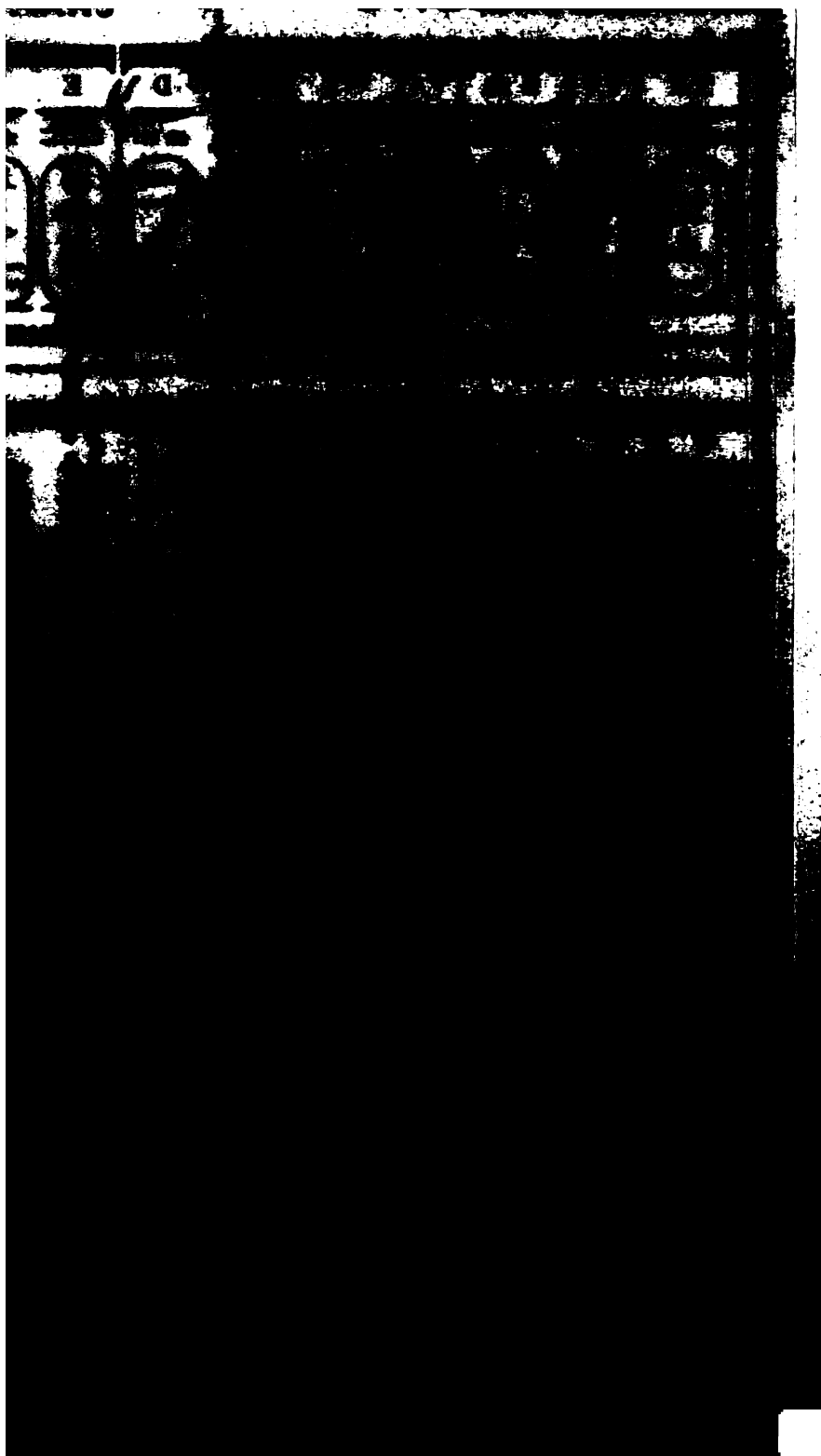
an exaggerated account of the power of the Jewish tribes in Egypt; but at all events the story of their inroads into that country, as given by Josephus, one of the copyists of Manetho, bears the evident stamp of anachronism, and in some parts of pure invention.

Whatever may have been the motive of this apocryphal story, it is certainly the product of a very late age, and is entirely at variance with the original objects of the Egyptian history. It does not appear to be a genuine Egyptian story, but a story of foreign origin, and is a very late addition to the Egyptian history. It is a story of a very late age, and is entirely at variance with the original objects of the Egyptian history. It does not appear to be a genuine Egyptian story, but a story of foreign origin, and is a very late addition to the Egyptian history.

It is a story of a very late age, and is entirely at variance with the original objects of the Egyptian history. It does not appear to be a genuine Egyptian story, but a story of foreign origin, and is a very late addition to the Egyptian history.

the average length of their ordinary duration, we may arrive at a fair approximation, and the epoch alluded to on the ceiling of the Magonianum, mentioned in the note on Manichaean II seems greatly to confirm my opinion respecting the adoption of that price, and, allowing for the lapse of the intervening centuries, the date of the building of the Eusebeion for the temple agrees with Manichaean ideophrases.

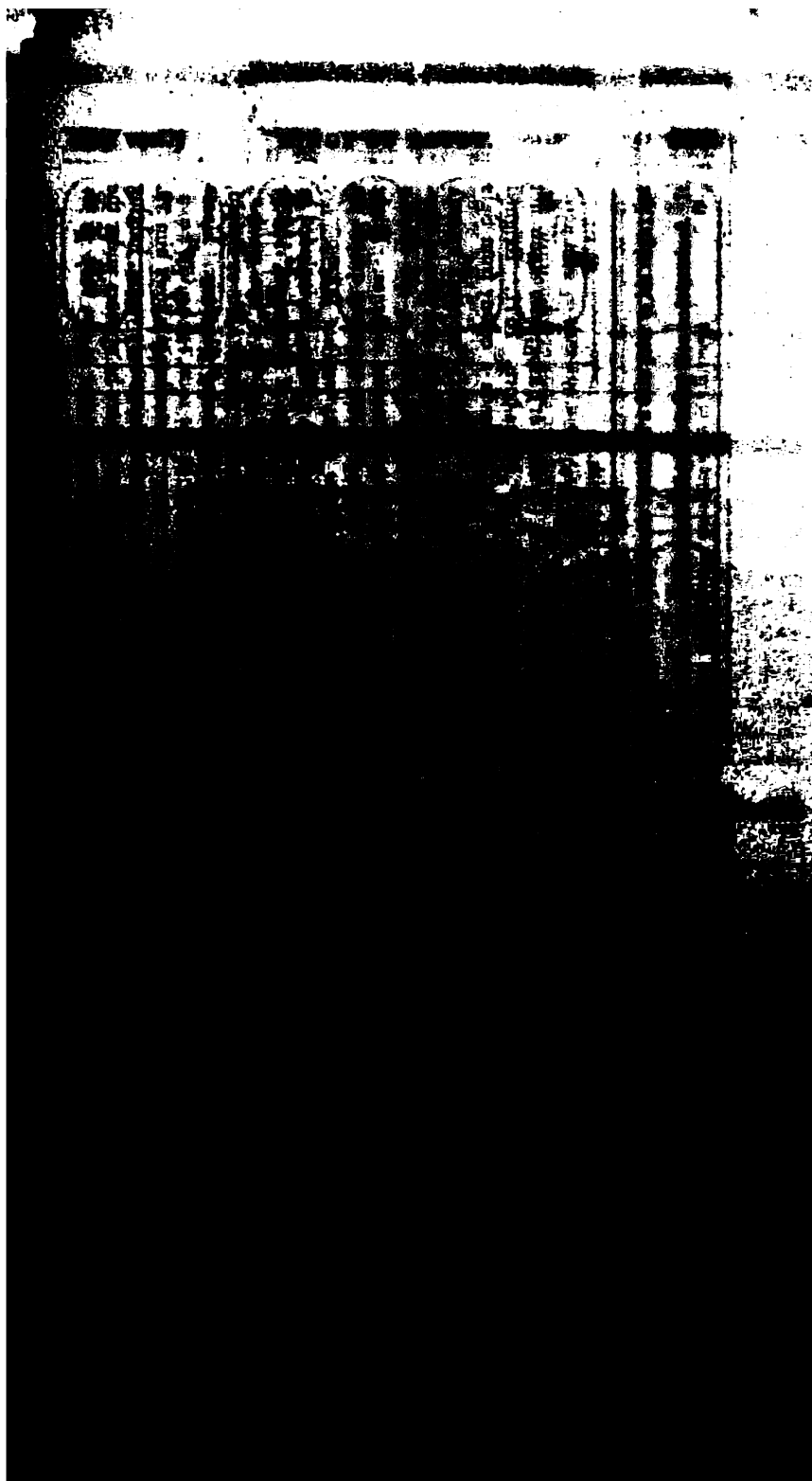




Name from Manetho, Eratosthenes, and other authors.	From the Hieroglyphics.	No. in Plates.	Ascs. the throne B. C.	Events during their Reigns, &c.
Remeses Miamun	Anunmai Remeses, Remeses II., or Remeses the Great, (his son)	i 1.2 j 3.4	1355	I am still inclined to think the name i 2 a variation of i 1 rather than of a different king. If they are distinct, they can only be brothers, and both sons of Osirei. Date of 44 years on the monuments, Manetho allows him 66. Sesosis of Diodorus, the supposed Sesostris.† At all events he merits the name of Remeses the Great.
Amenophis	Pthahmen Thmeio- ftep (?) or Thmeio- ftep-ho (?), (his son)	k l	1289	Phoron of Herodotus, i. e. Pharaoh; and Sesosis II. of Diodorus.

XIX DYNASTY OF DIOSPOLITANS.

Sethos	Pthahmen Se Pthah	k 2 l 2	1269	Probably not admitted into the Theban lists from being a Memphite king, or from having only succeeded to the throne by right of marriage with the Princess Taosiri.
Rameses	Osirei II. or Osiri Men-pthah	m n	1255	Argonautic expedition, B. C. 1263.
Amenoph	Osirita (?), Remer (?), Amunmai.	o p	1245	
Rameses	Remeses III. (Mia- mun or Amunmai) (his son)	q r	1235	
Amnenemes	Remeses IV. (his son)	s t	1205	



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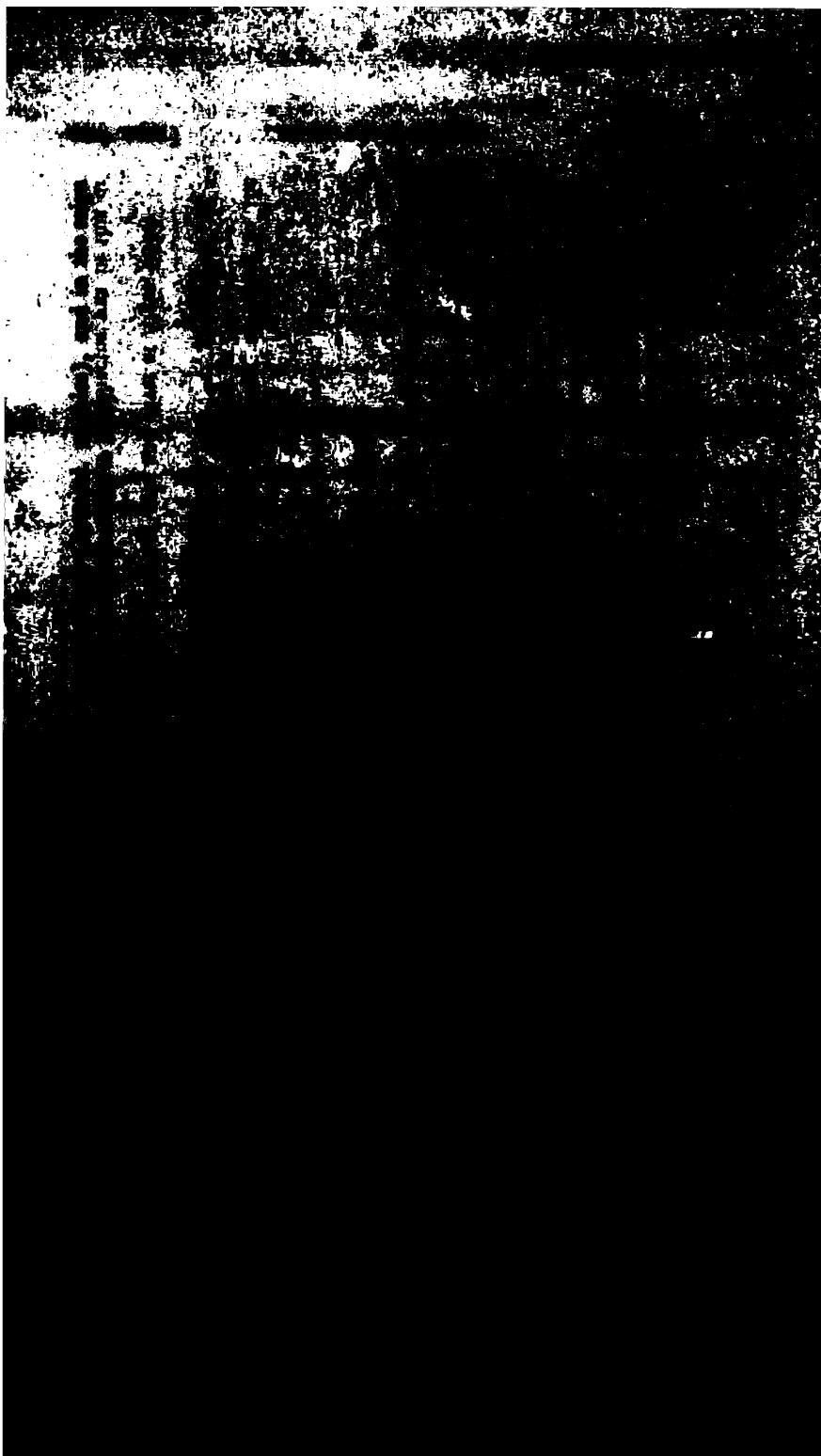
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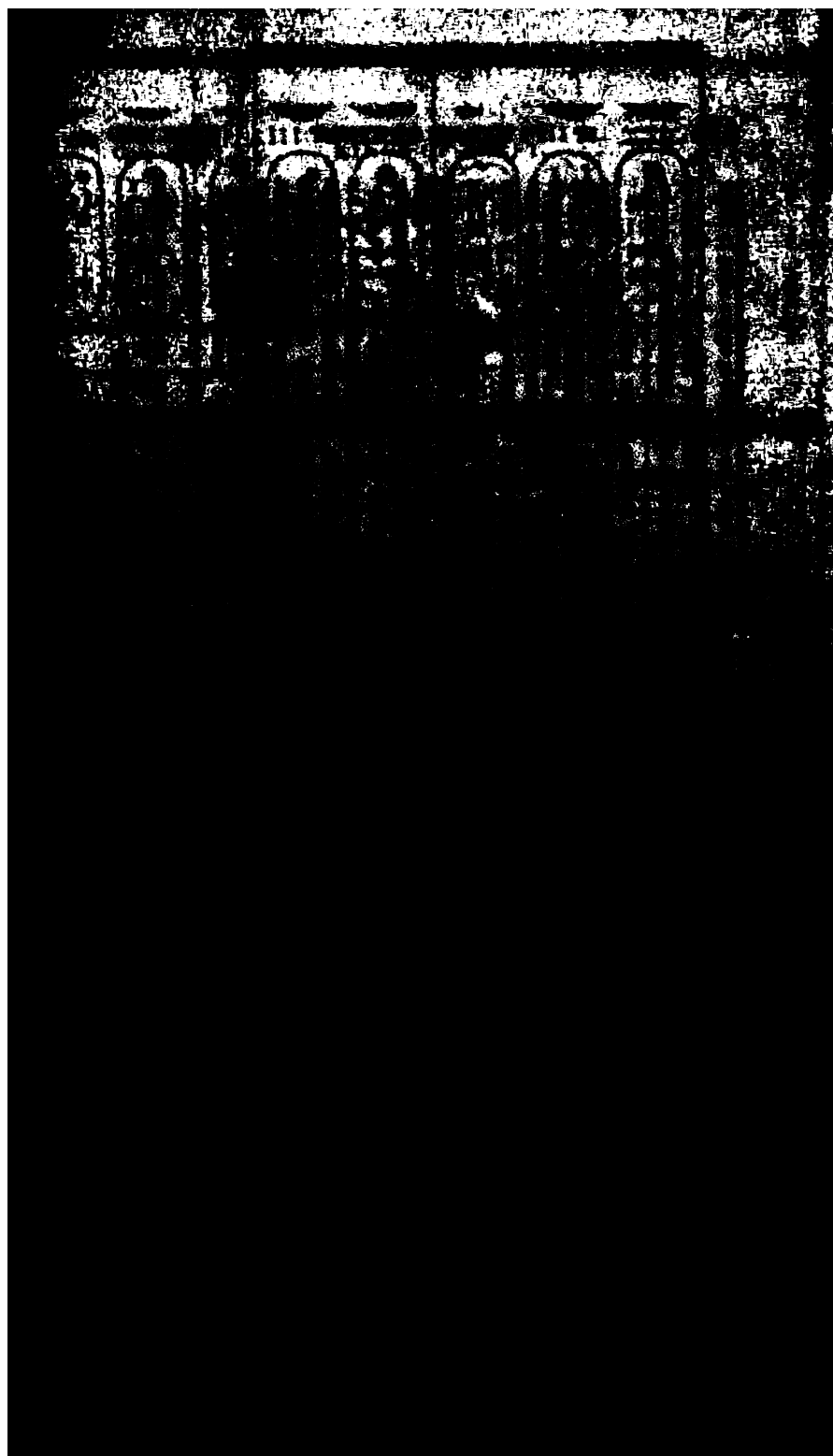
The succession becomes then still more doubtful till the reign of Sheshonk. Solomon marries a daughter of one of the Pharaohs, 1013.

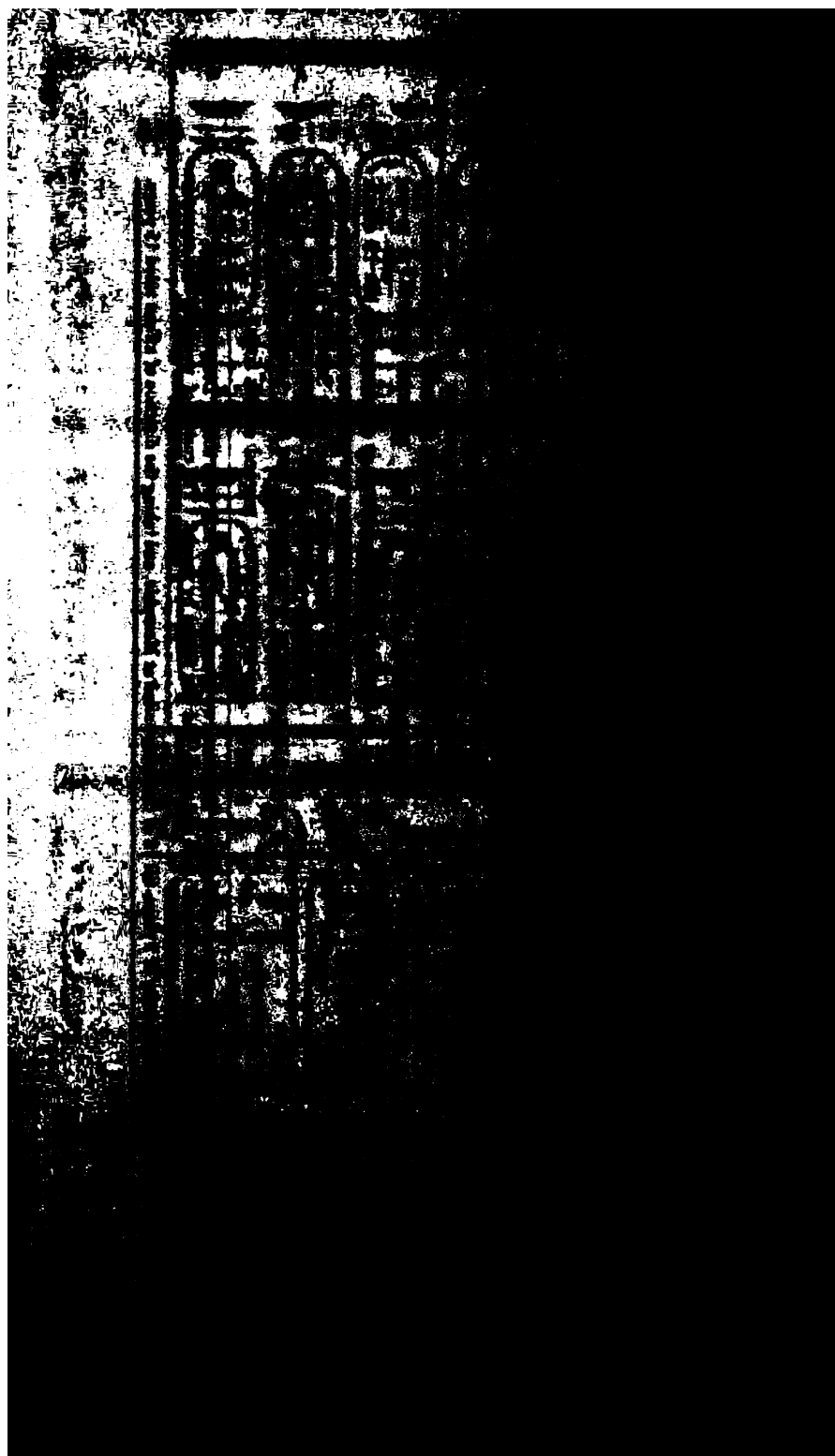
XXII. DYNASTY OF DIOSPOLITANS.*

Name from Manetho, Eratosthenes, and other authors.	From the Hieroglyphics.	No. in Plates.	Ascends the throne B. C.	Events during their Reigns, &c.
Sesonchis	Sheshonk I.	1. 2	978	Shishak of S. S., who plundered the temple of Jerusalem, 971, 2 Chron. c. xii. 9, in the fifth year of Rehoboam.
Osorthon	Osorkon I.	3. 4	945	Zerah, the Ethiopian king; battle with Asa; 2 Chr. c. xiv. 941 BC.
Tacellothis	Takeloth	5. 6	— 925	Date of his 11th year at Thebes. Date of his 15th year.

XXIII. DYNASTY OF DIOSPOLITANS.

Osorkon II.	7. 8	908	Homer flourished about this time; according to the Arundel marbles, 907. Some say in 844.
Sheshonk II.	9. 10	890 to about 860	Date of his 29th year.
Other kings (?)			Money first coined of gold and silver at Argos, 894.†
Tnephactus (?)			It does not appear whether Tnephactus was in this or the succeeding dynasty.





Chap. VIII.]

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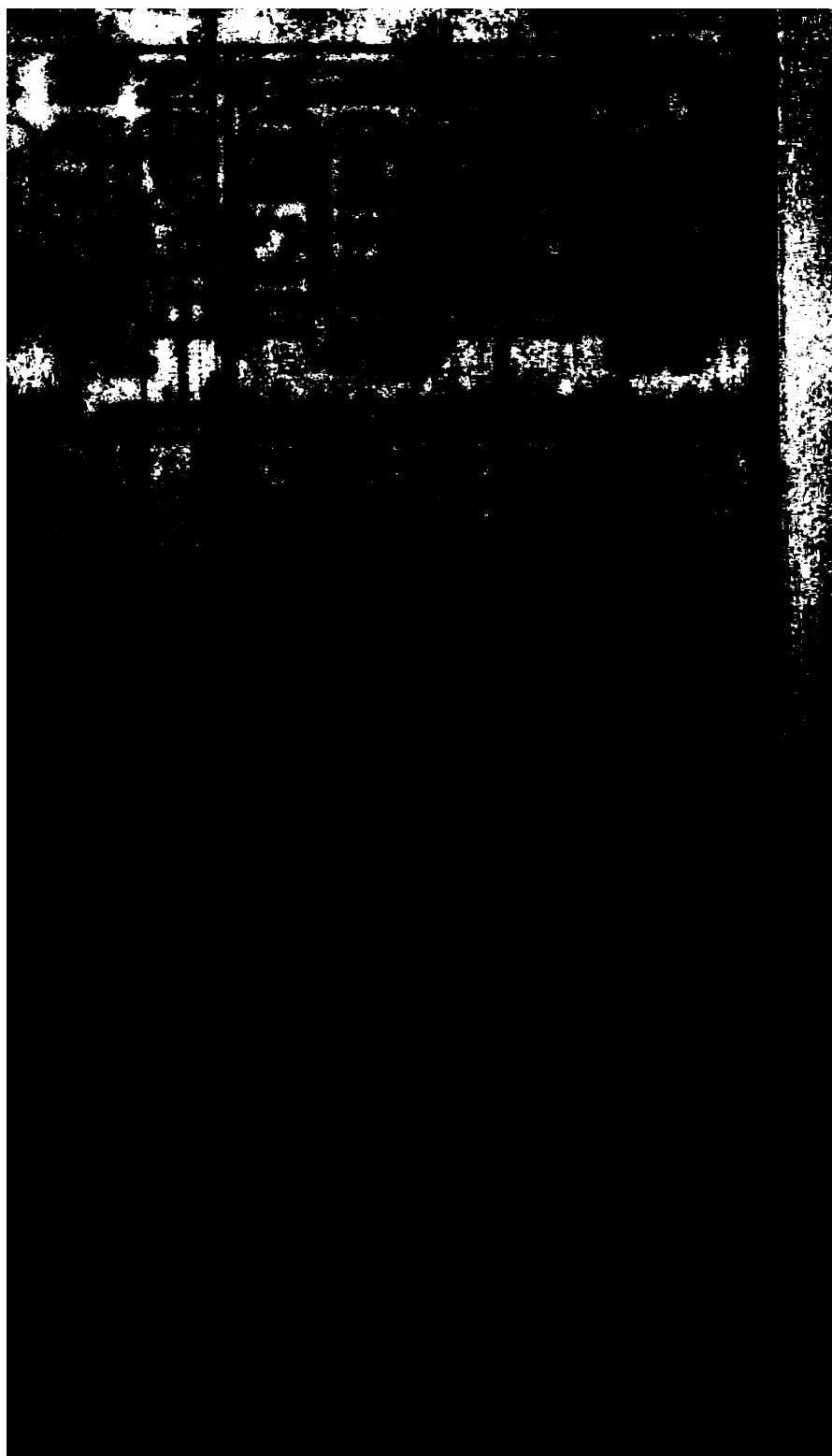
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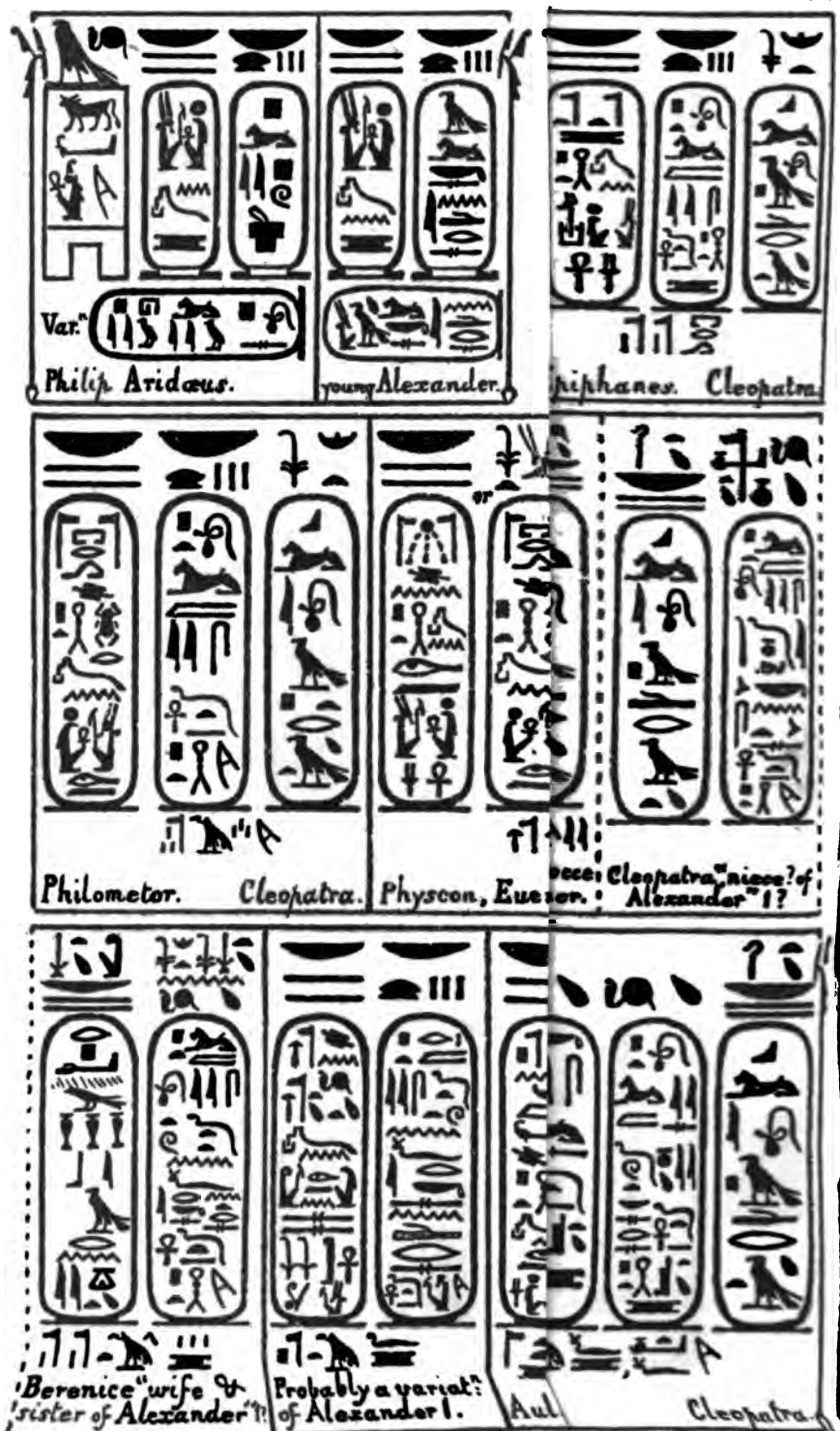
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1. FIRST NAME





Name	Address	Occupation	Education	Religion	Other
John Doe	123 Main St, Springfield, IL	Teacher	High School	Methodist	
Jane Smith	456 Oak Ave, Chicago, IL	Nurse	College	Catholic	
Robert Johnson	789 Elm St, New York, NY	Engineer	University	Protestant	
Mary White	321 Pine St, Los Angeles, CA	Homemaker	High School	Baptist	
James Brown	654 Maple St, San Francisco, CA	Salesman	College	Jewish	
Elizabeth Green	987 Cedar St, Boston, MA	Librarian	University	Anglican	
William Black	210 Birch St, Philadelphia, PA	Farmer	High School	Quaker	
Margaret Hall	543 Spruce St, Seattle, WA	Retailer	College	Lutheran	
Charles King	876 Willow St, Portland, ME	Doctor	University	Presbyterian	
Susan Lee	109 Ash St, Denver, CO	Artist	Art School	Atheist	

<p>1. Name of the person or organization</p>	<p>2. Address</p>	<p>3. City</p>	<p>4. State</p>
<p>5. Date of birth</p>	<p>6. Sex</p>	<p>7. Race</p>	<p>8. Religion</p>
<p>9. Education</p>	<p>10. Occupation</p>	<p>11. Marital status</p>	<p>12. Number of children</p>
<p>13. Date of entry</p>	<p>14. Date of departure</p>	<p>15. Date of return</p>	<p>16. Date of exit</p>

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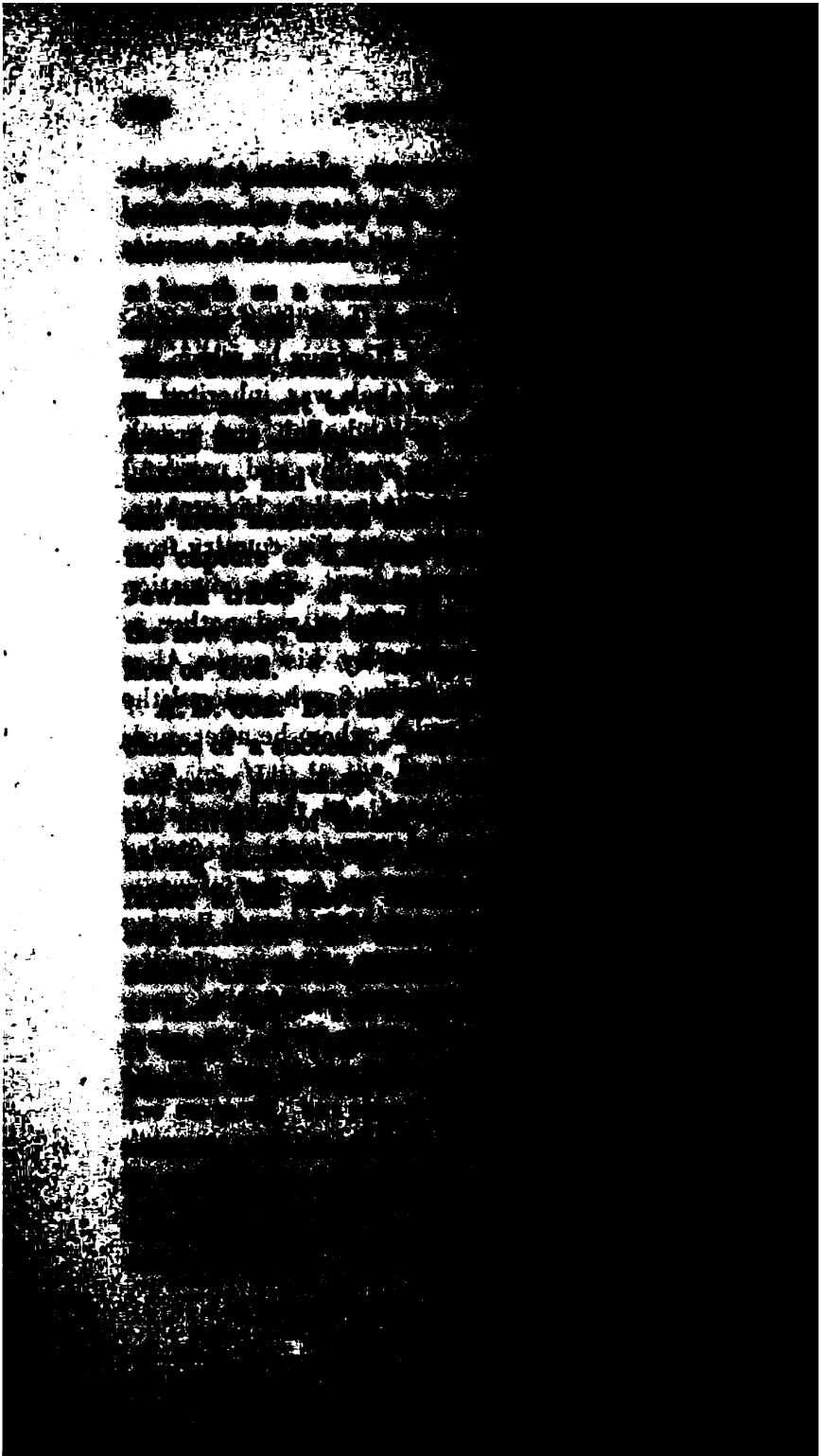
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most remarkable circumstances relating to its subsequent progress, while the dates and principal events of each reign will be laid down in the concise form of a chronological table.

Moammed was sprung from the tribe of Domsah, and the illustrious family of Hashem, by whom the office of guarding of the Kaabah was inherited as their right. He was son of Abdallah, and grand son of Abd-el-Muttalib, a wealthy and powerful citizen of Mecca, who was the grandfather of Moammed.

Moammed was born on the 12th of Rabi-ul-Thani, 570, at Mecca, and was named after his grandfather, Abdallah. He was a very young man when he was born, and his father, Abdallah, died when he was only three years of age. He was then brought up by his grandfather, Abd-el-Muttalib, who was a very wealthy and powerful citizen of Mecca. He was a very pious and virtuous man, and his grandson, Moammed, was very much influenced by him. He was a very young man when he was born, and his father, Abdallah, died when he was only three years of age. He was then brought up by his grandfather, Abd-el-Muttalib, who was a very wealthy and powerful citizen of Mecca.



The choice of a new ruler, on the assassination of Omar, devolved on the will of the people, and Othman was invested with the supreme command of the faithful; nor was it till the death of the third Caliph, that the son of Abu Talib was elected to that office; and the mildness of his character, and his prudence in settling the discord of the tribes, add not a little to the honor of the most illustrious of his predecessors. His reign was not long, but he was the origin of the empire of the Mohammedans, which has since been the most powerful and extensive in the world.

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the troops of Amer and Yessak, who, during their advance, remained to guard the camp of the army.

A.D. 688. Elated with their success, Amer¹ left el-Ma with four thousand Arabs, advanced, by the permission of the caliph, to the confines of Egypt, and, after thirty days' march, took possession of Bahariya, which had been the barrier (of the

desert) towards Syria. This was the first step towards the conquest of Egypt, and the first step towards the conquest of the East. The Arabs, who had been the barrier of the desert, were now the barrier of the East. The Arabs, who had been the barrier of the desert, were now the barrier of the East.

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thirty years of age, with the exception of old men, women, and monks, and a hospitable enter-

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with the change being shown the signature of A. J. [illegible] A. J.

26. (696 A.D.) and that it was commenced under the name

intendants of La Hogue (or Hogue), who was appointed to the

Government of Spain on 15 July 1984, and the City of Madrid, Madrid, Spain, on 15 July 1984.

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Journal of Management Studies, 2006; 43(7): 989–1004

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wishes of Amer, was consigned to destruction by the fanaticism of the caliph.

The attention of the conqueror was now directed to the internal administration of the newly gained territory, and in preparing for its future security and improvement, he found the country in a state of anarchy and confusion. The people were in a state of ignorance and superstition, and the land was a waste and a desert. He found the country in a state of anarchy and confusion. The people were in a state of ignorance and superstition, and the land was a waste and a desert. He found the country in a state of anarchy and confusion. The people were in a state of ignorance and superstition, and the land was a waste and a desert.

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sick, the conquest of Spain was attempted by
Moses, and his troops, landing at Gibraltar
(at Gibralta), and favored by the disorderd state
of the country, vanquished the Goths under the
warrior Rodarik, whose defeat was hastened
by the sickness of his army. The last emperor of
the Gothic line was king of the Goths at Rome

Fowátem;* the two former for the most part succeeding by hereditary right to the caliphate of the East, the latter usurping the sovereignty of Africa and the West.

The three parties were distinguished by a particular colour. The Fowátem had black, the Fowátem white, and the Fowátem red. The Fowátem white were the most numerous, and were the most powerful. The Fowátem black and red were the most numerous, and were the most powerful. The Fowátem black and red were the most numerous, and were the most powerful.

THE NATIONAL JOURNAL

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Name.	Reign.	Events during their Reigns.	A.D.
Mansur II.	His son.	(Abdallah, son of Zobeir, reigned nine years in the Hijrah, from 64 to 73 A.H. from 684 to 693 A.D.)	684
Mansur I.	His son.	Abdallah, son of Zobeir, reigned nine years in the Hijrah, from 73 to 82 A.H. from 693 to 702 A.D.)	694
Mansur II.	His son.	Abdallah, son of Zobeir, reigned nine years in the Hijrah, from 82 to 91 A.H. from 702 to 711 A.D.)	711
Mansur I.	His son.	Abdallah, son of Zobeir, reigned nine years in the Hijrah, from 91 to 100 A.H. from 711 to 720 A.D.)	720
Mansur II.	His son.	Abdallah, son of Zobeir, reigned nine years in the Hijrah, from 100 to 109 A.H. from 720 to 729 A.D.)	729
Mansur I.	His son.	Abdallah, son of Zobeir, reigned nine years in the Hijrah, from 109 to 118 A.H. from 729 to 738 A.D.)	738
Mansur II.	His son.	Abdallah, son of Zobeir, reigned nine years in the Hijrah, from 118 to 127 A.H. from 738 to 747 A.D.)	747
Mansur I.	His son.	Abdallah, son of Zobeir, reigned nine years in the Hijrah, from 127 to 136 A.H. from 747 to 756 A.D.)	756

Abbasééh.	A. D.	Tolonééh.	A. D.
El Mautúz billáh, Mohammed. El Mohúddece billáh, Mohammed.	from 866 to 869	<i>Tolonides, Dóulet e' Tolonééh. In Egypt.</i> Ahmed ebn e' Tayloón or e' Tooloón.	
El Mautummid at Allah, Ahmed.	870	Governor of Egypt, usurps the sovereignty of that country, in 868. Builds a mosk, behind the Qottacéa or Qálat el Kebeh, now within the walls of Qáherah, with <i>pointed</i> arches, in his eleventh year, A. H. 265, 879 A. D.	from 868 to 884 A. D.
El Mautuseim billáh, Ahmed.	892	Aboolgaysh Khamarawééh.	His son. Died at Damascus. His daughter married the Caliph Mautuddid.* Builds a series of palaces from Egypt to Boghdád.
	902	Abool Asáker Gaysh. Abou Moosa Haróón. Abool Magházece Sheebán.	His son. His brother. Son of Ahmet ebn e' Tooloón. Reigns ten days. In him ended this Dynasty. The Caliphs retake Egypt.
El Moktufcece billáh, Alece el Mautuddid.	908		896 to 897 906 906

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Abbasééh.	A.D.	Fowátem in Africa.		A.D.	Akhsheed Dynasty.	A. D.
El Motée al Illah, El Fodl.		Abou Tummin, or El Moéz le deen Illah (his son).	this time; but Cufic still used.* Sends Góher el Qáédí with an army to invade Egypt, which he takes. Góher founds a new city, under the name of Míar el Qáherah, A. H. 358. In 362 A. H. it becomes the capital of Egypt. El Moéz arrives himself and removes the seat of empire to Qáherah, leaving Yoosef ebn Zeiri, his viceroy, in Africa.	952	sheed. Aboól Hassan, Alee. Kafóor el Akhsheedee. Aboól Fowáris, Ahmed.	962 967 969 970
The Byzantine arms, under John Zimisces, threaten Boghdad.†	974			A. D. 969		
Abbasééh.		A. D.	Fowátem, in Egypt.		A. D.	
E'Táicea billah, Abd el Kereem.	Rise of the Turkmana, 980. Mahmood created Soltán by the Caliph, in 997, overruns about the year 1000, the whole	from 974 to			from 969 to	

A.D.	1880	1881	1882
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1171

[illegible]

A. B.	Name	Date	Remarks
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1973	St. Louis, Mo.	1972	St. Louis, Mo. 1972
1974	St. Louis, Mo.	1973	St. Louis, Mo. 1973
1975	St. Louis, Mo.	1974	St. Louis, Mo. 1974
1976	St. Louis, Mo.	1975	St. Louis, Mo. 1975
1977	St. Louis, Mo.	1976	St. Louis, Mo. 1976
1978	St. Louis, Mo.	1977	St. Louis, Mo. 1977
1979	St. Louis, Mo.	1978	St. Louis, Mo. 1978
1980	St. Louis, Mo.	1979	St. Louis, Mo. 1979

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1931	The year 1931 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1931 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1931 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1931 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1931 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1931 was a year of... (illegible)
1932	The year 1932 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1932 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1932 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1932 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1932 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1932 was a year of... (illegible)
1933	The year 1933 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1933 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1933 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1933 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1933 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1933 was a year of... (illegible)
1934	The year 1934 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1934 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1934 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1934 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1934 was a year of... (illegible)	The year 1934 was a year of... (illegible)
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A. B.	Name	Address	Remarks
A. B.	John Doe	123 Main St	...
A. B.	Jane Smith	456 Oak St	...
A. B.	Robert Johnson	789 Pine St	...
A. B.	Mary White	101 Elm St	...
A. B.	James Brown	202 Maple St	...
A. B.	Elizabeth Green	303 Cedar St	...
A. B.	William Black	404 Birch St	...
A. B.	Susan Gray	505 Walnut St	...

A. B.

Name

Address

Remarks

A. B.

John Doe

123 Main St

...

A. B.

Jane Smith

456 Oak St

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A. B.

Robert Johnson

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A. B.

Mary White

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James Brown

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Elizabeth Green

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...

A. B.

William Black

404 Birch St

...

A. B.

Susan Gray

505 Walnut St

...

El Motawúkkel al Allah, Aboo'l Ez, abdel Azeez.	His cousin.	1497	E'Náser Moham-med,* Aboo'l Sadát.	Son of Qaitbay, reigned six months.	1496
El Mostunsik bil-lah, Yaqoob, or Mostunsar billah.	His son.	1517	El Ashref Qan-sooh,† E'Náser Moham-med. E'Záher, aboo Saeed,‡ Qansooh. El Ashref Gan-balát. El Aádel, Toman Bai. El Ashref Qan-sooh, el Ghóoree (or El Ghóree). El Ashraf Toman Bai or Toman Bay.	A Memlook of Qaitbay, eleven days. Son of Qaitbay, one year and a half.	1496 1498 1500 1500 1501
El Motawúkkel Al Allah, Mohammed.	His son, taken to Constantinople by Soltan Séleem. After the death of Séleem he returned to Egypt, and reigned there till 1543, when he died, in the time of Daood Pasha.	1543		Defeated by the Turks, under Soltan Séleem, near Aleppo, & slain. The Turks advance to Egypt. Elected by the Memlooks to succeed El Ghóoree; defeated by the Turks near Heliopolis, and in a second battle taken prisoner, and hanged at the Bab Zooayleh, in Qáherah.	1517
	In him ended the Caliphate in Egypt. The Soltans of Constantinople thenceforward assumed the title of Caliph.			Soltan Séleem abolished the Monarchy, but left the Aristocracy of the Memlooks, on certain conditions; the chief of which were—annual tribute, obedience in matters of faith to the decisions of the Mooftee of Constantinople, and the insertion of the name of the Soltan of the Osmanlies in the public prayers and on the coin.	

† This and El Ashref are names applied to several of these kings.

* According to the above-mentioned MS. † Id.

This was the first time the medical profession had been so completely organized. The American Medical Association was formed in 1850, and it has since been the leading organization of the medical profession in the United States. It has been instrumental in the passage of many laws and regulations that have improved the medical profession and the health of the people. It has also been instrumental in the development of the medical profession in many other countries. The American Medical Association is a non-profit organization, and its primary purpose is to advance the interests of the medical profession and the health of the people. It does this by providing a forum for the discussion of medical issues, by conducting research, and by advocating for the passage of laws and regulations that will improve the medical profession and the health of the people. The American Medical Association is a very important organization, and it has played a major role in the development of the medical profession in the United States and in many other countries.

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in making preparations for a journey to Egypt, it will be necessary that the traveler, if accompanied with Arabic guides, should also provide himself with a servant at Mecca, who understands that language, or otherwise look out for one at Othman on his arrival in the Frank quarter, where several of the natives may be found who are in the habit of accompanying the pilgrims to Mecca, and assist them in making their journey, and in the case of the sick, and aged, and women, to take good care of them.

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四十一、
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四十三、
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四十六、
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四十九、
五十、

In crossing the sea, he will find greater comfort, and civility, on board an English than a foreign vessel, and should leave it to the captain to provide the table. Gillies 24

On arriving at Alexandria, he may either put up at (or with) one of the inns in the Frank quarter, or remain on board the vessel. Though the government in the former is far from being good, it is never surprising that to be obliged continually to look out for oneself on his return from visiting the few objects worthy of notice in the town, and in addition to this the others are closed at night.

Continuing the work of the following day, we went to the...
...the...
...the...
...the...

[illegible]

contented with an inn in the Frank quarter. But if he intends making a stay there, he had better procure a house in some street in the vicinity, the price of which will vary from 50 to 100 piastres* a month, while those within the Frank quarter would exceed double that sum.

In his visit to the *bazár* he must not forget to purchase a carpet (*segádeh*) or two, and a few mats, by which his room becomes comfortable, with furniture that equally suits a boat on going up the Nile.

Should he inquire if the Turkish dress is necessary, I answer, for a voyage in Upper Egypt it is by no means so; for Qaherah it is convenient from not attracting notice; and for a journey in the Desert, as to the Oasis or Berenice, it is indispensably necessary; but not so on the Sooez and Kossáyr roads. One remark, however, I must be allowed to make on dress in that country,—that a person is never respected who is badly dressed, of whatever kind the costume may be, and nowhere does exterior appearance go so far as in Egypt.

In going to the Pyramids of Geezeh he may take a bed, or a mat and carpet, with a small stock of provisions: and if he makes any stay there, he may procure bread from Geezeh or Kerdásee. A lantern, candles, a small broom (in order to have one of the grottoes † swept, which makes a tolerable abode), and above all, a musquito net and umbrella are requisite.

On quitting Qaherah for Upper Egypt, he had better engage a *dahabééh*, or, if he is not pressed for time, and prefers a spacious and comfortable boat, a *maash*; but on

* Fifteen piastres being equivalent to a dollar, or seventy to a pound sterling: but they are constantly decreasing in value.

† They lie in the eastern face of the hill on which the Pyramids stand, about one thousand feet to the south-east of that of Cheops.

returning a gaidel is preferable, the marsh being too busy for oars, and moving but little quicker than the rate of the stream: nor can it pass the outposts." To remedy this inconvenience he may take a gaidel also, and on arriving at E'Soon pay off the large boat, and pass the Cataract to Nubia in the light one, which, by returning there a gaidel advantage; or if desirous long to abide, he may diminish his march and send his Gaidel for a gaidel and a boat

[illegible]

to the rider; but they must be bound round by a long thin rope. A supply of provisions must also be taken, especially biscuit, rice, hard eggs, and cooked meat (in winter), potatoes, macaroni, and portable soup; as nothing can be procured in the Desert, and you can go on only to shelter

Boxes should be narrow, strong, and deep, to suit a animal; and instead of a single rail, I should recommend two rails to fix into rings on the sides of two of these tanks, one of the latter being placed at the head, the other at the foot, of which, with a strong ticking closely attached to the sides, will form a very good harness. A small support for the intermediate feet and stomach may be added at one end.

1. Article 100, Paragraph 1, of the Basic Law
The President of the Federal Republic of Germany is elected for a five-year term by the Federal Convention, which consists of all members of the Bundestag and an equal number of members elected by the parliaments of the Lander. The President may be re-elected only once.

single person
dollar 100
two people
dollar 200
three people
dollar 300
four people
dollar 400
five people
dollar 500
six people
dollar 600
seven people
dollar 700
eight people
dollar 800
nine people
dollar 900
ten people
dollar 1000

APPENDIX B

In introducing this imperfect Vocabulary, I must observe that it is only intended for a person travelling in Egypt, to which the dialect I have followed particularly belongs. I have kept in view, as much as possible, the English pronunciation, guiding my mode of spelling by the sound of a word, rather than by its Arabic orthography, and have consequently so far transgressed, that I have now and then introduced a Greek letter, where an Arabic one would be more proper, which is nevertheless done in the pronunciation of such words. I have also inserted a few words, which are not strictly Arabic, but which are commonly used in Egypt, and which are necessary to a traveller. I have also inserted a few words, which are not strictly Arabic, but which are commonly used in Egypt, and which are necessary to a traveller.

ENGLISH AND ARABIC VOCABULARY

Behind	warra, min quffáh	Brick	qáleb, toob áh-mar
Bell	gíl-gíl	Crude brick	toob ny
Believe	sed' deq	Bridge	qántara
I do not believe	ána ma aseddéqshee, or lem ased' deq	Bring, v.	áit, geesh
Belly	botn, or batn	Broad	areéd
Below, v. Under		Broom	me-qúsheh
A Bench	mus'taba	Brother	akh
Bend, v.	étnee, inténnee	My brother	a-kh6o-ya
Besides	ghayr, kheláf	Buffoon	soótaree
Except	illa	Bug	bug
The best	el áhsan	Build	ébnée
Better	áh-san, a-khayr	Building	benái
A bet	ráhaneh	Bull	tór or tore
Between	bayn	Buffalo	gamoós
Bird (small)	asfoór, (large) tayr	Burthen or load	hem'leh
A bit, piece	hétteh	of camels, &c.	
— of a horse	le-gám	Burn	ábraq, qeed
Bite, v.	odd or aod	Burnt	mahroóq
Bitter	morr	Business	shoghí
Black	áswed, fem. sóda, sódeh	But, adv.	láken
Blanket	herám	Button	zurár
Blind	ami-án	Butter	zibdeh, semn, mes'lee
Blood	dum	Buy, v.	íshtereé
Blow, v.	um'fookh		C.
A blow	derb: on the face, kuff	Cabin	maq'at or máqqat
Blunt	bard	— Inner	kházneh
Boat	sefeénee, qyáseh, foókah	Calculate, v.	áhsab
Boat, ship	mer'keb	Call, v.	en'da, kel'lem, nádem
Boatman	noótee, marákebee, ryfa	It is called	ésmoo, iqoólahoo
Body	béddau, géssed	What is its (his)	esmoo-ay, eah esmoo
Boil, v.	iq'lee	name?	
Boiled (water)	muq'lee: (meat) mas- loóq	A calm	ghaleénee
Bone	adm	Camel	gémmeí, pl. gemál
Book	ketáb, pl. koóttub	— female	náqa
Borrow	séleef	— young male	qaóot
Bottle	qezas' or qezás	— young fe-	búkkara
The bottom (of a box, &c.)	qár	male	
Box	sendoók, sendoóq	Camp	or'dee
Small box	éibeh, as, elbet e'ne- shóke, a snuff-box	I can	ána áq-der
Boy	wáilet or wulled	I cannot	ma áq-dér-shee
Brandy	araqay or araquee	Candle	shem'má
Brass	naháse-áfer	— wax	shemmá Skande- ránee
Bread	esh, khoba, kúra	Candlestick	shemmadán
Roll of bread	raqeéf esh	Cannon	máífesh
Break, v.	éksar	Cap, red	tarboósh
Broken	maksoór: (cut, as a rope) muqtoóá	— white	taqeáh or taqésh
Breast	sudr or sidr	Cart, carriage	arabésh
Breath	néffes	Carpet	boosát, keleém
A bribe	bálsa	Small carpet	segádeh
		Carry away, v.	sheel, wóddeé
		Carry, v. Lift	
		Cat	qott, f. qottia
		Cattle	baheém
		The centre	el wodeet
		Certainly	heilbét we laboód, maloóm

[illegible]

	D.		Draw, v.
Dagger	sekéen, <i>khánger</i>	Draw out (as teeth)	íktúb, i. e. write, sowér
Damp	táree	A drawing	eq'la
Danger	khof or khofe, i. e. fear		ketábeh, tassoweér, soóra
Dance, v.	er'kus	Dress	lips
Dates	bel'lah	Dress, v.	élbes
Day	yom, <i>pl. iyám; nahr</i>	Drink, v.	ishrob
To-day	el yóm, e' náhr-dee	Drive, v.	sooq
Every day	kool yóm	Dromedary	héggin
A day's journey	sáffer yóm min hén-nee	Dromedarist or courier	haggán
In those days	(fee or) fil íyam dole	Drop, v.	nuq'qed
Now, in these —	el yom, fee háza el waqt	A drop	noóqteh
Sunday	el had or el hadd	Drown, v.	éqh-ruq
Monday	el ethneea	Dry	ná-shéf
Tuesday	e' thelát	Dry, v. n.	ín-shéf
Wednesday	el érba	Dry, v. a.	neah'-ef
Thursday	el khamées	Dumb	ékh-rus
Friday	e' goómá	Dye, v.	és-boogh
Saturday	e' sebt, v. Morning	Dye, dyer	sabágh, subbágh
Death	môte or môt		E.
Dead, s.	mýit, <i>pl. mýiteén</i>	Ear	widn
Died, dead	mat	Earth	ard
Deaf	áttrush	Easy	sá-hil
Deal plank	löh <i>ben'dooke</i>	East	sherq
A great deal	keteér gówee	Eat, v.	kool, ákool
Dear	ghálee, azcéz	Egg	bayd
My dear	ya habebtee, ya aynce (i. e. my eye)	Egyptian	Mus'ree, bélédes, i. e. of the country
Debt	dayn	Egypt	ard Musr, Misr.
Deep	ghareeq, ghoweét	Upper Egypt	e' Sáeed
The deluge	e' toofán	Elephant	feel
Deny, v.	énkoor	Nothing else, or there is nothing else	ma féesh hágeh gháyroo; lem féee ha sháy gháyr-ha
Descend, v.	ínzel	Empty	fargh
Descent	nezóol	Empty, v.	fer regh
The desert	el barééh, e' gebál (i. e. the mountains)	The end	el á-kher
The devil	e' <i>Shaytán</i> , el ebléés	The enemy	el ad'doo
Dew	nédáa	English	<i>Ingléz</i>
Die, v.	moot	Enquire, v.	istúksa
He is dying	bemoót	Enter, v.	id'khool, khosh
Different	bésh-qa, béshqeh	Entering	dá-khil
Difficult	saab, war	Entire	kool'loo, kámel
Dinner	ghúdda	Enough	bess, íkfeh, oekéffee, bizéédeh, yíkfeh
Dirty	wússukh	Equal to	qud, ála qud
Dispute, v.	hánuq	Equal to each other, alike	qud-e-bad, zaybad'
A great distance	meshwár kebeér, bay-it	European kings	el <i>goronát</i> el <i>Frang</i>
Divide, v.	éqsum	Exactly	temám, i. e. perfect
Divided	maqsoóm	Exactly like it	zafóo soó-a, mítl-oo soó-a
Doctor	hakím or hakeem	For example	mússalen
Dog	keib	Except, adv.	illa
A dollar (coin)	reéal-fránza		
Double, v.	étnee		
Dove	ye-mám		
Ring dove	qim'ree		

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Ginger	genzabeél
Gird, v.	har'zem, it-har'zem
Girl	bint
Give, v.	id'dee, a'-tee
Glad	fer-hán
To be glad, v.	éf-rah or effrah
Glass	gezáss
Gnat	namoós
Go, v.	rooh
Go, get away, v.	im'shee, foot
Go in, v.	id-khool, hosh
Gone	rah
Going	rýeh
I am going	ana rye
He is gone	hooa rah
I went	ana roht
Go out, v.	étla, étla bar'ra
Goat	may'-zeh
She goat	ánzeh
Kid	<i>giddee</i>
God	Alláh, e' rob'boona (our Lord)
A god or deity	Illah, as la illáh il' alláh, "there is no deity but God."
Good	teieb or tyeb, me-lésh
Good for nothing	bat-tál, ma es-wash hágeh
Goose	wiz
Governor,— <i>ment</i>	hákem, hòkmeh
The government	el bayléeq, el weséeh
Gradual, little by little	shwó-ya be shwó-ya
A grain	hab
Grand	a-zeém
Gratis	bellésh
A grave	toórbah, <i>pl.</i> toórob
Great	kebér, <i>pl.</i> koobár
Greek	<i>Roómeé</i> , borrowed from Romanus
Ancient Greek	<i>Yoonánee</i> , i. e. Ionian
Grieved	haséén
Grind, v.	ís-han
A mortar	mús-han, hòne
Grind (in a mill), v.	ít-han
Groom	sý-is
Grotto	ma-ghára
The ground	el ard
A guard	ghuffér, <i>pl.</i> ghúffara
By guess	be tek'-meén
A guide	khebeéree
He is not guilty	má loósh zemb
Gum	sumgh
Gun	<i>bendookééh</i> (being originally brought from Venice)
Gunpowder	baroót

Gypsum	<i>gips</i> , or <i>gibs</i>
	H.
Hair	shar
Half	noos, noosf
In halves	noosáyn
Hammer, axe	qadoóm
A hand	eed, yed
Handful	kéb-sheh
Handkerchief	mandéel, máh-rama
Happy	fer-hán, mabsoót
Harbour	mérseh, <i>scóla</i>
Hare, rabbit	érneb
Harm	dúrrer, doróora, zúr- rer
To do harm, v.	door, idóor
There is no harm,	ma feesh durrer
never mind	
In haste	qawám, belággel
A hat	<i>bornáya</i> (from Ital.)
Hate, v.	ékrah, yékrah
Hawk	suqr
Hay	drees
He, it	hoóa; she, héea
Head	rás
Heap	kóm, or kóme
Hear, v.	és-ma
Heart	qulb
Heat, v.	sá-khen, ham'mee
Heat, s.	har, sukhnéeh, ham'- moo
Heaven	semma
—, paradise	gen'neh
Heavy	teqéel
The heal	el káb
Hebrew	<i>Hebránee</i> , <i>Yahóodee</i>
Height	él-oo, elloo, ertifáh
High ground	elwáieh
Hell	gohen'nem
Herbs	ha-shéesh, kho-dár
Here	hénnee, héní
Come here	taal hénnee
Hereafter	min de'lwáqt, min el-yóm
Hide, v.	khub'bee
Hidden	mista-khub'bee
High	áslee
Hill	kóm, gébel or gebbel
Hinder, v.	hósh
Hire, s.	kérree; v. ékree
His	betá-oo; betáhtoo, <i>fer.</i>
Hold, v.	imsek
Hollow	fargh
Hole	khierq
Bored, pierced	makhrooq
His home	báytoo

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The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the flow of money into
 the economy. This has led to
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By means of the currency, the
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APPENDIX, C.

ON THE COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA THROUGH EGYPT.

The steam communication with India, by Egypt and the Euphrates, has become a question of considerable interest, and is justly looked upon as an object of primary importance with reference to our possessions in the East. The

number of months required for a voyage around the Cape, and the great dangers to which ships are exposed during so long a journey, the influence of the seasons, the great immensity of the voyage, and the great expense, all of these considerations, taken together, have led to the belief that a more direct communication with India, by the Suez Canal, would be of great advantage to our commerce.

The Suez Canal, it is believed, will be of great advantage to our commerce, and will be of great importance to our possessions in the East.

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expose a boat to the dangers of the rocks themselves. However, from their size, they will only admit the smallest craft, and no vessel could with safety approach them, (or hope to find safety in their shallow and confined bays.) The use of steam-boats universally obviates the necessity of adopting the precautions resorted to by the ancients, or by the Arab mariners; and nothing more is required to secure safety than the possession of an accurate survey of the Red Sea, and consequently the secret of avoiding its rocks and shoals.

soil is more firm, and consequently better for heavy-laden caravans, than that between Soes and the metropolis; and water is also more abundant on that road.

The voyage from Koskyr to Soes by the Red Sea employs by steam about two days, and rowing-boats from Coptes to Beahy by the Nile take eight days; so that the additional time occupied by this route (besides the small surplus on the road from Koskyr to Coptes) would be

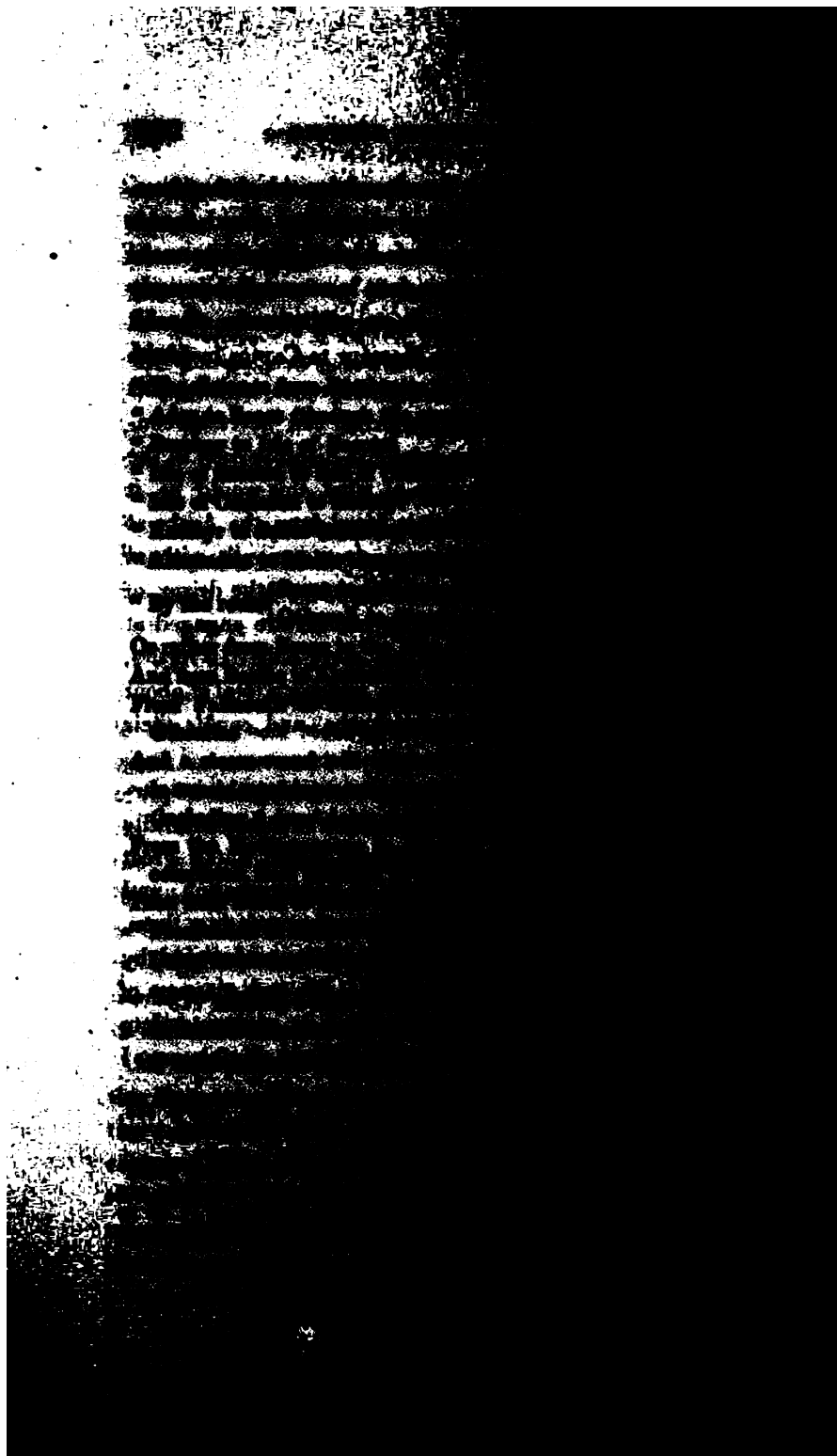
an objection, generally speaking, as far as time is concerned. But it might easily be obviated by the use of a steam boat on the Nile, which would get there from Coptes in about five or six days, and the whole voyage would be completed in about ten days, which is not much longer than the time occupied by the route from Koskyr to Soes by the Red Sea.

The route from Koskyr to Soes by the Red Sea is, however, not only longer, but also more dangerous, and more expensive, than the route by the Nile. The Red Sea is a very dangerous place, and the route by the Nile is much safer. The route by the Nile is also much cheaper, and the voyage is much more comfortable. The route by the Nile is, therefore, the best route for the voyage from Koskyr to Soes.

for expedition, whether from Booláq or from Coptos to Rashéed, a steam-boat is required on the river; and when once this is built, it will cost but little more whether it runs from the latter or the former, and time is thereby gained, the dangers and delays of the Gulf of Sooez are avoided, and, though perhaps of minor importance, the advantages for passengers are greatly increased. Indeed, the steam-boat from India would generally be required to put into Kossáyr, and thus an additional delay would be caused, which I have not taken into account. Another objection to the river steam-boat may be the extra expense, and its inutility when not employed for the purposes for which it is intended. But this objection is not so material as may at first sight appear:—1st. If there are more than one steam-boat on the Red Sea and Mediterranean in communication with England and India, the employment of the river-boats will be advantageous in proportion to their number, and to the goods they carry; 2nd. There is no necessity that the crew of the river boat should remain with it in Egypt, as one or two Europeans will be sufficient to take care of it during the time it is not required, and the others may be put on board it from the sea steamers when they arrive either at Rashéed or the Red Sea; for, as it cannot pay to employ it in carrying goods, corn, or other commodities for the Pasha or the Egyptians, it will not be necessary either to exhaust the coal or to detain the crew in the country.

In either case, whether Sooez or Kossáyr be adopted as the port to which the steamer should come from India, there is every reason to condemn the project of a railway communication from the Red Sea to the Nile, as well as the re-opening of the Sooez canal. But as these must appear manifestly chimerical to every one who considers the subject, and is acquainted with the localities, it is not necessary to detain the reader by any arguments against them; but I

must observe, that so great an expense could not be repaid, and that canals would supply the place of either at a very trifling charge. There is the only object which would be gained; but as a dromedary will perform the journey from Suez to Gallowah in twelve or thirteen hours, and canals in thirty-two; or from Kosseyr to Coptos in fifteen hours, and canals in about 40, the difference between this mode of communication and the former can never be trifling, an equivalent to the increase of speed in the express. And to give an idea of what this would be, it will be sufficient to state that a canal is now being dug at the village of Suez, of 150 or 200 fathoms in length, without the aid of any machinery, and that the water is being raised by the hand of man, and that the canal is now being dug at the village of Suez, of 150 or 200 fathoms in length, without the aid of any machinery, and that the water is being raised by the hand of man.



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of coal, and in short, every thing relating to the subject, as numerous intrigues will, in all probability, be set on foot by the Europeans settled in Egypt, many of whom are established in that country in consequence of being unworthy to live in their own: and it will be necessary to provide as well against the effect of their machinations as against the whims or policy of a more influential person.

With regard to the communication with India by the Euphrates, I shall make a few remarks, and without wishing to find fault with what has been suggested on this head, I must confess that it appears to me entirely impracticable. And indeed it is sufficient to remember the numerous and the terrible obstructions which present themselves at that place, to be persuaded that this project will never be carried into execution. And even if it were, it would be a very expensive and a very dangerous one.

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